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JOURNAL

OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH DELEGATED

GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HELD IN

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, MAY 6 — JUNE 1, 1908

EDITED BY
REV. JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, D.D.
Secretary of the Conference

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ORDER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

RESOLVED, *That the Secretary of the Conference be authorized to edit the Journal of the Conference for publication, and that the published copy, properly certified to by him, be the* OFFICIAL JOURNAL *of this Conference.* (*Journal, page 226.*)

The Publishing Agents are instructed to send a copy of the Journal of this Conference to each delegate and to each Bishop, and to every college, seminary, and theological school of the Church; also one copy to each fraternal delegate, to each State library in the United States, and to the Congressional Library at Washington. (*Journal, page 444.*)

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the following pages contain a correct report of the proceedings of the Twenty-fifth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, May sixth to June first, Anno Domini nineteen hundred and eight, and that the Reports and other documents referred to in said proceedings are correct.

Joseph B Hingeley

Secretary.

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STERLING J. MILLER
BAYARD H. PAINE
ROBERT B. RAINES

DELEGATES AND RESERVES ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1908

Arranged according to Conferences and Orders, and in the order of their election. Figures in parenthesis (), indicate size of the Delegation.

Alabama. (2)—*Ministerial*, John B. Miller. Reserve, William M. Croman.
Lay, John Ellis. Reserve, Mrs. Anna D. Elder.

Andes. (2)—*Ministerial*, Godsil F. Arms. Reserve, Willis C. Hoover.
Lay, Mrs. Adelaide W. LaFetra. Reserve, Mrs. Esther S. Campbell.

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Lay, William J. White. Reserve, William C. Hays.

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Lay, Luther J. Price, Alonzo M. Wilkins. Reserves, William B. Woodall, William H. Harper.

Austin. (2)—*Ministerial*, Oscar F. Linstrum. Reserve, John F. Boeye.
Lay, John S. Hetherington. Reserve, Risdon M. Moore.

Baltimore. (10)—*Ministerial*, John F. Goucher, James C. Nicholson, Charles W. Baldwin, Whitford L. McDowell, Frank M. Bristol. Reserves, Martin F. B. Rice, Charles E. Guthrie, John F. Heisse.
Lay, John W. Young, John T. Stone, Summerfield Baldwin, Hillman A. Hall, William H. Anderson. Reserves, Walter Kirwan, David H. Carroll, Thomas DeFond.

Bengal. (2)—*Ministerial*, William P. Byers. Reserve, Titus Lowe.
Lay, Rupert Remfry. Reserve, Miss Catherine A. Blair.

Blue Ridge (2)—*Ministerial*, William A. Patton. Reserve, John L. Dennis.
Lay, C. Wesley Smith. Reserve, Ira E. Saunders.

Bombay. (2)—*Ministerial*, Edwin F. Frease. Reserve, Lewis E. Linzell.
Lay, Tobias T. Wright. Reserve, William Mathie.

California. (12)—*Ministerial*, Freeman D. Bovard, William C. Evans, Winfield S. Matthew, Edward P. Dennett, William Angwin, Elbert R. Dille. Reserves, George L. Pearson, George W. White, Edward D. McCreary.
Lay, Mrs. Mary A. Lakin, Charles B. Perkins, Lewis J. Norton, Rolla V. Watt, Jeremiah Leiter, Harry Morton. Reserves, George D. Kellogg, Miss Lulu M. Mayne, Lewis L. Dennett.

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Lay, Ludwig B. G. Koenig. Reserve, John J. Schoch.

Central Alabama. (2)—*Ministerial*, Edward M. Jones. Reserve, Robert J. Buckner.
Lay, William C. Davis. Reserve, Mrs. Adelina E. Palmer.

Central German. (6)—*Ministerial*, Albert J. Nast, John W. Huber, Christian Golder. Reserves, John J. Bockstahler, Gustav E. Hiller.
Lay, Charles A. J. Walker, Gottlieb Golder, Louis Hartman. Reserves, John J. Schneider, William Gracely.

Central Illinois. (10)—*Ministerial*, Samuel VanPelt, R. Emory Buckey, William R. Wiley, David S. McCown, Richard Crewes. Reserves, John H. Ryan, John F. Robinson.
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Oliver, Jehiel Fuller. Reserves, Seymour L. McCrory, Schuyler C. Scrimger, Charles H. Long.

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Lay, Albert C. Maclin. Reserve, Henry L. Billups.

Central New York. (10)—*Ministerial*, William H. Giles, Charles E. Jewell, Frederick T. Keeney, John W. Webb, Grove E. Campbell. Reserves, Carlton C. Wilbor, George E. Hutchings, John C. Nichols.
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Central Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, William Swenson. Reserve, John Lundeen.
Lay, Frank A. Johnson. Reserve, Peter Herdien.

Central Tennessee. (2)—*Ministerial*, William S. Bovard. Reserve, Virgil Pafford.
Lay, William J. O'Callaghan. Reserve, Early H. Dowdy.

Chicago German. (4)—*Ministerial*, John L. Nuelsen, Julius A. Mulfinger. Reserves, Albert G. Berg, Frederick G. Wrede.
Lay, William F. Filter, William E. Bletsch. Reserves, Ernest H. Ludwig, George E. Weinreich.

Cincinnati. (10)—*Ministerial*, Adna B. Leonard, Henry C. Jameson, Stanley O. Royal, D. Lee Aultman, John A. Story. Reserves, Henry C. Weakley, Valorous F. Brown, Guy P. Benton.
Lay, Harvey C. Minnich, Oran F. Hypes, Oliver N. Sams, William F. Boyd, William Christie Herron. Reserves, Frank L. Cook, William E. Brooks, Joseph W. Story.

Colorado. (8)—*Ministerial*, Claudius B. Spencer, William D. Phifer, Ruluf A. Chase, Henry A. Buchtel. Reserves, Sylvanus B. Warner, Charles B. Wilcox, Nathan H. Lee.
Lay, Albert H. Dunn, Alfred R. King, Robert H. Beggs, William F. Brooks. Reserves, William L. Hartman, Edward J. Wilcox, William A. Marsh.

Columbia River. (6)—*Ministerial*, Ulysses F. Hawk, Robert Warner, Matthew H. Marvin. Reserves, Olin W. Mintzer, Henry Brown.
Lay, John Sarginson, David H. Cox, Leroy V. Wells. Reserves, Mrs. Emma B. Curtis, Almon Baker, Howard S. Brode.

Dakota. (6)—*Ministerial*, Thomas Nicholson, John P. Jenkins, Joseph O. Dobson. Reserves, William I. Graham, Clarence E. Hager.
Lay, Silas E. Morris, Horace G. Tilton, George F. Knappen. Reserves, William E. Daniels, Philip Lawrence.

Delaware. (6)—*Ministerial*, Noah W. Moore, Charles A. Tindley, James H. Scott. Reserves, James R. Brown, Storer S. Jolly.
Lay, Herbert S. Wilson, Stephen H. Long, Harrison Jenkins. Reserves, Sewell H. Hodges, James A. Snowden, Solomon T. Houston.

Des Moines. (12)—*Ministerial*, Benjamin F. Miller, Fletcher Brown, Edmund M. Holmes, Albert H. Collins, Elmer W. McDade, Charles L. Nye. Reserves, William Hohanshelt, Amos E. Griffith.
Lay, Charles R. Benedict, Walter G. Clark, Charles R. Brenton, Cyrus L. Stratton, Mrs. Emma W. Lamme, Miss Christene S. Erickson. Reserves, Miss Lou Mann, Charles G. Saunders, William H. Berry.

Detroit. (16)—*Ministerial*, John Sweet, Clarence E. Allen, George Elliott, Arthur W. Stalker, William J. Balmer, A. Raymond Johns, Charles B. Steele, James E. Jacklin. Reserves, Charles B. Allen, Charles W. Baldwin, Alonzo B. Leonard.

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East German. (2)—*Ministerial*, William Giesregen. Reserve, John Lange.

Lay, Egbert Winkler. Reserve, John J. Faupel.

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Lay, Miss Amanda M. Wilson, Clarence E. Frost. Reserves, Lorenzo S. Robinson, Leon F. Higgins.

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East Tennessee. (2)—*Ministerial*, Ephraim J. Cox. Reserve, William E. Mitchell.

Lay, Christopher D. Schell. Reserve, Emory L. Wright.

Eastern Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Henry W. Eklund. Reserve, Benedict Nilsson.

Lay, Emil T. Rolander. Reserve, Ludvig Pehrson.

Erie. (10)—*Ministerial*, Thomas W. Douglas, Daniel A. Platt, William P. Murray, William H. Crawford, Harvey M. Burns. Reserves, Horace G. Dodds, Thomas R. Thoburn.

Lay, William C. DeForrest, Charles E. Welch, George G. Stitzinger, Truman D. Collins, Benjamin N. McCoy. Reserves, Albert C. Joy, Mrs. Mary S. Stratton, Nelson Martin.

Florida. (2)—*Ministerial*, James P. Patterson. Reserve, James F. Elliott.

Lay, Robert R. Robinson. Reserve, Charles C. Monicault.

Foochow. (4)—*Ministerial*, Huong Pau Seng, Harry R. Caldwell. Reserves, James H. Worley, Hu Caik Hang.

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Lay, Alvaro L. Thompson, Hector W. Blake, Silas L. Strivings, James Fenton, George C. Rosa, Willis T. Mann. Reserves, Alexander M. Holden, John F. White, Willis I. Lewis.

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Lay, Horace M. Ellington. Reserve, Selden D. Newton.

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Lay, William E. Cline. Reserve, Frank R. Jeanke.

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Lay, George H. Currey. Reserve, Roscoe S. Madden.

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Kentucky. (4)—*Ministerial*, John D. Walsh, Elman L. Shepard. Reserves, Frederick W. Harrop, John R. Howes.

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Lay, ... Reserve, ...

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Lay, Wilmot E. Dennis. Reserve, Miss Mary S. A. Ragland.

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Lay, Mrs. Emma C. White. Reserve, Mrs. Mittie E. Jones.

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Lay, John H. Inch. Reserve, Jesse A. Doughty.

Nebraska. (8)—*Ministerial*, James R. Gettys, Thomas H. Worley, George I. Wright, William M. Balch. Reserves, Charles M. Shepherd, Norman A. Martin.

Lay, George M. Spurlock, Wesley A. Taylor, Bartlett L. Paine, Charles Strader. Reserves, Thomas J. Gist, Charles C. Wescott, Alfred L. Hughes.

Newark. (10)—*Ministerial*, Henry A. Buttz, John Krantz, Charles M. Anderson, Charles L. Mead, Abel C. McCrea. Reserves, William H. Morgan, Jacob A. Cole, John F. Dodd.

Lay, Morris S. Daniels, James W. Pearsall, William M. Dufford, James R. Joy, Henry K. Carroll. Reserves, Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, Frank E. Morse, Joseph Walker.

New England. (12)—*Ministerial*, Franklin Hamilton, Charles F. Rice, George S. Butters, Dillon Bronson, Joel M. Leonard, William E. Huntington. Reserves, William G. Richardson, John Galbraith, Charles E. Davis.

Lay, Roswell R. Robinson, Matthew Robson, Timothy D. Potter, Albert B. F. Kinney, George W. Taylor, George F. Washburn. Reserves, Frank A. Rich, Silas Pierce, Mrs. Annie E. Smiley.

New England Southern. (8)—*Ministerial*, Marcus D. Buell, Stephen O. Benton, J. Francis Cooper, James I. Bartholomew. Reserves, John H. Newland, William I. Ward, Andrew J. Coultas.

Lay, Edward F. Thompson, George R. Pierce, George W. Smith, Herbert L. Chipman. Reserves, Francis P. Luce, Ezra Dixon, Freeman F. Patten.

New Hampshire. (6)—*Ministerial*, Edwin S. Tasker, William Warren, Edgar Blake. Reserves, Thomas E. Cramer, Elwin Hitchcock.

Lay, George H. Bartlett, Richard E. Wilder, Mrs. Irene C. Durrell. Reserves, Thomas W. Lane, Walter S. Baker, John M. Howe.

New Jersey. (10)—*Ministerial*, J. Morgan Read, John D. Fox, James W. Marshall, John Handley, Holmes F. Gravatt. Reserves, Alfred Wagg, Nomer J. Wright, John B. Haines.

Lay, William H. Heisler, Harry P. Bennett, Henry S. Springer, W. Holt Apgar, Henry Bradway. Reserves, John E. Rossell, Alexander C. Graw, Thomas M. Dickey.

New York. (12)—*Ministerial*, William F. Anderson, Ezra S. Tipple,

George P. Eckman, James R. Day, Philip M. Watters, Frank L. Wilson. Reserves, Arthur Thompson, Allan MacRossie, Frank J. Belcher.

Lay, John S. Huyler, Harris L. Cookingham, John E. Andrus, Sliter D. Smith, Andrew M. Taylor, Edward C. Dean. Reserves, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Mitchell Downing, John Beattie.

New York East. (14)—*Ministerial*, James M. Buckley, David G. Downey, George P. Mains, William V. Kelley, Charles S. Wing, Frank M. North, John E. Adams. Reserves, Ernest G. Richardson, F. J. McConnell, A. W. Byrt.

Lay, Willis McDonald, Frank L. Brown, Wilbur C. Abbott, H. Wade Rogers, John M. Bulwinkle, Minot C. Kellogg, Ezra B. Tuttle. Reserves Cephas B. Rogers, Bradford Rhodes, William P. Sanford.

North Carolina. (4)—*Ministerial*, Robert E. Jones, Milton M. Jones. Reserves, John P. Morris, Silas A. Peeler.

Lay, Robert B. McRary, J. Lot Bullock. Reserves, James R. McCormick, James A. McRae.

North China. (2)—*Ministerial*, Hiram H. Lowry. Reserve, Isaac T. Headland.

Lay, Ch'en Wei-cheng. Reserve, Wang Hsing-ho.

North Dakota. (6)—*Ministerial*, Jabez G. Moore, Charles A. Macnamara, Edward P. Robertson. Reserves, Samuel A. Danford, Herbert G. Leonard, Henry P. Cooper.

Lay, Charles A. Pollock, Samuel P. Johnson, Peter Bertelson. Reserves, Newel G. Larimore, Ryland M. Black, Richard A. Lathrop.

North Germany. (4)—*Ministerial*, Heinrich C. Burkhardt, Edmund C. Anner. Reserves, Wilhelm M. Schuetz, Adolf Schilde.

Lay, Heinrich Stehl, Heinrich Weiss. Reserves, Paul Walther, Dietrich F. Kruse.

North India. (4)—*Ministerial*, John W. Robinson, Thomas J. Scott. Reserves, Frank L. Neeld, William A. Mansell.

Lay, Nathaniel Jordan, William E. Crawshaw. Reserves, Lilavati Singh, Mrs. Lois S. Parker.

North Indiana. (12)—*Ministerial*, Henry W. Bennett, Cyrus U. Wade, Leslie J. Naftzger, Cassius C. Cissell, Thomas M. Guild, William D. Parr. Reserves, Brenton S. Hollopeter, Thomas J. Johnson, Somerville Light.

Lay, Edward G. Eberhart, Charles C. Ayres, Charles C. Cartwright, Mrs. Alice E. Waugh, Abraham May, Dee O. Skillen. Reserves, Benjamin G. Shinn, Benjamin A. Helm, Albert W. Perry.

North Montana. (2)—*Ministerial*, William W. VanOrsdel. Reserve, Robert M. Craven.

Lay, Miss E. Augusta Ariss. Reserve, Alfred B. Guthrie.

North Nebraska. (6)—*Ministerial*, Jesse W. Jennings, George H. Main, William Gorst. Reserves, Thomas Bithell, Huson H. Millard.

Lay, Mrs. Allie P. McLaughlin, Bayard H. Paine, Clayton W. DeLamatre. Reserves, Charles H. Torpin, George H. Gray, James W. Tamplin.

North Ohio. (8)—*Ministerial*, William F. Whitlock, Glezen A. Reeder, Charles Gallimore, Charles F. Johnson. Reserves, J. Frank Smith, Silas E. Idleman, Monroe J. Keyes.

Lay, Edward L. Young, Isaac H. Goode, George T. Barnes, William M. Bayne. Reserves, Ordello L. Doty, Frank H. Tanner, John H. Focht.

Northern German. (2)—*Ministerial*, Charles L. Lehnert. Reserve, Charles F. Blume.

Lay, Peter Bendixsen. Reserve, Emil F. Sell.

Northern Minnesota. (6)—*Ministerial*, Robert Forbes, Joseph B. Hingeley, Ezra C. Clemans. Reserves, James S. Montgomery, George S. Innis, Edward H. Nicholson.

Lay, Joseph S. Ulland, William J. Dean, Thomas H. Martin. Reserves, Andrew H. Maas, John A. Vandyke, William M. James.

Northern New York. (8)—*Ministerial*, Charles C. Townsend, Albert C. Loucks, Samuel J. Greenfield, Edward B. Topping. Reserves, William D. Marsh, William H. MacClenthen.

Lay, George W. Sanborn, Frank G. Moore, Edwin R. Redhead, Delmont

S. Brown. Reserves, Charles B. Austin, Frank B. Beers, Byron Ostrander.

Northern Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Charles G. Nelson. Reserve, Carl J. Andreen.
Lay, Fred Graaf. Reserve, John A. Stromberg.

Northwest German. (2)—*Ministerial*, William H. Rolfing. Reserve, Louis J. Brenner.
Lay, Frederick W. Klaus. Reserve, George Witter.

Northwest India. (2)—*Ministerial*, Philo M. Buck. Reserve, John C. Butcher.
Lay, Ebenezer Millicans. Reserve, Miss Annie E. Lawson.

Northwest Indiana. (8)—*Ministerial*, John S. Hoagland, Edwin A. Schell, George W. Switzer, Paul C. Curnick. Reserves, Delos M. Wood, Madian H. Appleby.
Lay, William E. Carpenter, J. Frank Hanly, Marvin Campbell, John F. Simison. Reserves, William S. Roney, George F. Keiper, Finley C. Carson.

Northwest Iowa. (10)—*Ministerial*, Wilson S. Lewis, John B. Trimble, George C. Fort, Ebenezer S. Johnson, Robert Smylie. Reserves, Orville K. Maynard, Hugh Hay.
Lay, John L. Bleakley, Oscar P. Miller, Charles H. Lockin, Erastus B. Soper, Jonathan P. Dolliver. Reserves, Frank M. Wishard, Edwin G. Bowman, John S. Bell.

Northwest Kansas. (6)—*Ministerial*, Charles W. Wynant, William J. Meredith, John L. King. Reserves, Fletcher D. Baker, William L. Cannon.
Lay, Charles G. Morrison, George W. Stober, Charles E. Jewell. Reserves, William L. Nesmith, Walter W. Walker, Leden J. Willetts.

Northwest Nebraska. (2)—*Ministerial*, Allen R. Julian. Reserve, Darwin J. Clark.
Lay, Lindley W. Gorton. Reserve, Winfred L. Mills.

Norway. (2)—*Ministerial*, Christian Torjussen. Reserve, John Thorkildsen.
Lay, Anders Andersen. Reserve, Henrik Johannessen.

Norwegian and Danish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Carl F. Eltzholtz. Reserve, Nels E. Simonsen.
Lay, Anton Haugen. Reserve, Martin S. Field.

Ohio. (12)—*Ministerial*, Adam J. Hawk, Levi C. Sparks, Levi Gilbert, Willis V. Dick, Purley A. Baker, Arthur M. Mann. Reserves, William D. Cherington, John C. Arbuckle, Allen H. Norcross.
Lay, Mrs. Mary B. Townsend, George D. Selby, David S. Gray, William M. Leiby, Wesley Montgomery, Samuel M. Bright. Reserves, Samuel W. Dunlop, James M. Parker, Jacob A. Shawn.

Oklahoma. (6)—*Ministerial*, George H. Bradford, Abraham G. Murray, Charles S. Burchfield. Reserves, Marion Porter, Eugene S. Stockwell.
Lay, James B. Cullison, Henry C. Hicks, Mrs. Morfydd F. Miller. Reserves, William A. Cook, Edward G. Maring, McCager C. Lakey.

Oregon. (6)—*Ministerial*, Bargar F. Rowland, William B. Hollingshead, John W. McDougall. Reserves, William H. Heppe, Melville C. Wire, Clarence T. Wilson.
Lay, B. Lee Paget, Robert A. Booth, Charley D. Minton. Reserves, Frank S. Aiken, Herbert L. Gilkey, Willis C. Hawley.

Pacific German. (2)—*Ministerial*, George Hartung. Reserve, Herman F. Lange.
Lay, Dietrich Bakenhus. Reserve, Frederick Huesmann.

Philadelphia. (14)—*Ministerial*, John G. Wilson, William H. Shaffer, George Gaul, Frank B. Lynch, Charles M. Boswell, Jabez G. Bickerton, Samuel W. Thomas. Reserves, Solomon H. Hoover, Alpha G. Kynett, George H. Bickley.
Lay, William H. Berry, Leander W. Munhall, Theodore F. Miller, Samuel K. Felton, Thomas Bradley, John A. Wallace, Franklin Lewis. Reserves, Frank A. Dingee, John G. Francis, Thomas R. Fort, Jr.

Philippine Islands. (2)—*Ministerial*, Homer C. Stuntz. Reserve, Marvin A. Rader.
Lay, Cipriano Santos. Reserve, Mrs. Jean H. Rader.

Pittsburg. (10)—*Ministerial*, Charles W. Smith, William F. Conner, Daniel Dorchester, Jr., Thomas N. Boyle, Edward J. Knox. Reserves, James Mechem, Robert S. Ross.
Lay, Harvey Henderson, Joseph M. Keister, William S. Throckmorton, Robert B. Ward, George H. Hocking. Reserves, Bert S. Forsythe, David K. Murray, William W. Ulerich.

Puget Sound. (8)—*Ministerial*, George A. Landen, Benjamin F. Brooks, Edwin M. Randall, Spencer S. Sulliger. Reserves, Daniel L. Rader, William S. Harrington, George L. Cuddy.
Lay, Frederick A. Hazeltine, Otis P. Callahan, William P. Hopping, Lester E. Kirkpatrick. Reserves, Lee L. Benbow, John W. Efaw, George H. Hitchings.

Rock River. (14)—*Ministerial*, William A. Quayle, Polemus H. Swift, Joseph A. Matlack, Charles J. Little, James K. Shields, William O. Shepard, Robert H. Pooley. Reserves, Stephen J. Herben, James Rowe, John P. Brushingham.
Lay, William M. Shimmin, Henry W. Johnson, Hemmerle B. Williams, James B. Hobbs, James M. Kittleman, Hubert A. Clark, David D. Thompson. Reserves, Harvey L. Sheldon, Perley Lowe, Mrs. Lucy R. Meyer.

Saint Johns River. (2)—*Ministerial*, Luther S. Rader. Reserve, Harry S. White.
Lay, Charles W. Kinne. Reserve, Fletcher L. Brown.

Saint Louis. (8)—*Ministerial*, Matthew S. Hughes, John W. Stewart, Naphtali Luccock, Lewis G. Reser. Reserves, Stephen B. Campbell, Enoch J. Hunt, Martin L. Curl.
Lay, Hanford Crawford, John P. Walker, Harry L. Hunter, Sherman T. Gresham. Reserves, Alfred Matthews, Miss Anna Combs, George F. Gilbert.

Saint Louis German. (6)—*Ministerial*, Frederick Munz, George B. Addicks, Edwin S. Havighorst. Reserves, Franz Piehler, William H. Schwiening.
Lay, Arthur F. Hertzler, Phil H. Sipfle, George Brand. Reserves, Theodore W. Niedringhaus, Charles Ruthenberg.

Savannah. (2)—*Ministerial*, Wade H. Brown. Reserve, Emmett D. Giddens.
Lay, Samuel A. Hull. Reserve, Benjamin J. Jordan.

South America. (2)—*Ministerial*, William Fallon. Reserve, Charles W. Drees.
Lay, James H. Moore. Reserve, Miss Mary F. Swaney.

South Carolina. (8)—*Ministerial*, Charles C. Jacobs, Clayton R. Brown, James S. Thomas, Benjamin F. Witherspoon. Reserves, Joshua E. Wilson, Green W. Cooper, Gainey J. Davis.
Lay, Amos J. Andrews, Joseph R. Bulkley, Elias B. Holloway, James L. Cain. Reserves, Mark H. Gassaway, Jonas W. Thomas, Arthur L. Macbeth.

South Germany. (4)—*Ministerial*, Jacob J. Sommer, Paul I. Gruenewald. Reserves, Jacob Urech, Frederick Braendle.
Lay, Ernst G. Bek, Philip Mann. Reserves, Friedrich W. Schmidt, Emmanuel E. H. Mann.

South India. (2)—*Ministerial*, David O. Ernsberger. Reserve, Richard C. Grose.
Lay, William E. Gay. Reserve, Miss Grace M. Stephens.

South Kansas. (6)—*Ministerial*, Henry J. Coker, Cyrus S. Nusbaum, William H. Mulvaney. Reserves, John Maclean, Irvin B. Pulliam.
Lay, J. Luther Taylor, Edward W. Barker, Charles F. Henson. Reserves, O. Grant Markham, Miss Maud Hamilton, George B. Atwood.

Southern California. (8)—*Ministerial*, Robert McIntyre, Edwin J. Inwood, Harcourt W. Peck, Alvah W. Adkinson. Reserves, John F. Pitner, George F. Bovard.
Lay, Mrs. Martha A. R. Reynolds, Hugh E. Smith, Alexander M. Drew,

George L. Hazzard. Reserves, John W. Whittington, Henry W. Brodbeck, Alfred J. Wallace.

Southern German. (2)—*Ministerial*, J. Andrew Traeger. Reserve, William A. Moers.
Lay, Fritz Blumberg. Reserve, Edwin H. Wiedemann.

Southern Illinois. (8)—*Ministerial*, John F. Harmon, Charles D. Shumard, Charles A. Beckett, James W. McNeill. Reserves, Stephen A. D. Rogers, John H. Ford.
Lay, Mrs. Etta R. Edwards, Robert Gray, John M. Mitchell, Cyrus D. Kendall. Reserves, William F. Daniel, McKendree H. Chamberlain.

Southwest Kansas. (8)—*Ministerial*, William J. Martindale, Frank E. Mossman, Charles J. Howes, Edwin A. Hoyt. Reserves, Emory C. Beach, William V. Stephens.
Lay, Edward W. Hoch, Ezra R. Burkholder, James S. Barnes, James Allison. Reserves, Mrs. Alice Shamleffer, Charles L. Marmon, Eli M. Hoover.

Sweden. (4)—*Ministerial*, Karl A. Jansson, Gustaf Wagnsson. Reserves, Carl P. Carlsson, Karl A. Wik.
Lay, Elof Bohlin, Erik Lundgren. Reserves, Otto L. Kling, John Borjesson.

Switzerland. (2)—*Ministerial*, Ernst Lienhard. Reserve, Gottlieb T. Spoerri.
Lay, Reserve, Ernst C. Schmidtmann.

Tennessee. (4)—*Ministerial*, Hilary W. Key, Samuel M. Utley. Reserves, Wellington R. Smith, Thomas W. Johnson.
Lay, William D. Hawkins, Daniel W. Fields. Reserves, Summerfield Brown, Mrs. Tennie S. Williams.

Texas. (6)—*Ministerial*, Matthew W. Dogan, Wade H. Logan, Frank Gary. Reserves, Joshua O. Williams, William A. Fortson.
Lay, Henry B. Pemberton, Thomas W. Sparks, Mrs. Rosa Simpson. Reserves, Barney F. Carter, John H. Roberts.

Troy. (12)—*Ministerial*, Homer Eaton, Purcell L. Dow, Eugene Wiseman, John H. Coleman, Irving D. Van Valkenburgh, Charles Edwards. Reserves, Fred L. Decker, George E. Stockwell.
Lay, Charles McKernon, Edgar S. Ryder, Herbert P. Lansdale, Charles Z. Lincoln, John H. Coon, Thaddeus D. Southworth. Reserves, John H. Cornell, George B. Greenslet, Hiram Vanderburgh.

Upper Iowa. (12)—*Ministerial*, Thomas E. Fleming, William W. Carlton, William A. Shanklin, Edmund J. Lockwood, Horace W. Troy, William F. King. Reserves, William F. Pitner, John W. Bissell, Luther L. Lockard.
Lay, Thomas J. B. Robinson, Edwin J. Esgate, Silas M. Weaver, Joseph J. Clark, Robert B. Raines, James E. Park. Reserves, William O. Bock, Millard F. Edwards, Wilbur E. Robinson.

Upper Mississippi. (6)—*Ministerial*, Griffin G. Logan, Richard Sewell, Thomas W. Davis. Reserves, Wilcher C. Clay, William H. Whitlock, Harry B. Hart.
Lay, J. Beverly F. Shaw, James T. Strong, Ephraim H. McKissack. Reserves, Ferdinand A. Gray, Joseph S. Rush, Joseph H. Phillips.

Vermont. (4)—*Ministerial*, Elwell A. Bishop, George W. Hunt. Reserves, Frank W. Lewis, Alfred H. Webb.
Lay, Samuel D. Hobson, Clark S. Andrews. Reserves, James W. Pomeroy, George A. Morse.

Washington. (6)—*Ministerial*, McHenry J. Naylor, Isaac L. Thomas, John W. E. Bowen. Reserves, Matthew W. Clair, Singleton R. Hughes.
Lay, I. Garland Penn, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Samuel E. Monroe. Reserves, James A. Harris, George T. Beason.

West German. (4)—*Ministerial*, Gustav Becker, Otto E. Kriege. Reserves, Adam Jungmeyer, John G. Leist.
Lay, John A. Kost, William F. Muenzenmayer. Reserves, Daniel L. Katterjohn, Henry Roelfs.

West Nebraska. (4)—*Ministerial*, Lucius H. Shumate, George W. Abbott. Reserves, Allen Chamberlain, Charles C. Wilson.

Lay, Frederick W. Kiplinger, Voorhees Lucas. Reserves, Amos C. Johnson, Earl M. Stewart.

West Texas. (4)—*Ministerial*, David C. Lacy, Lazarus H. Richardson. Reserves, John W. Weekley, Alexander M. Mason.

Lay, Reuben S. Lovinggood, John W. Frazier. Reserves, Samuel H. Gates, Mrs. Estella M. Wyatt.

West Virginia. (10)—*Ministerial*, Sterling J. Miller, Lewis E. Ressegger, Samuel K. Arbuthnot, Richard B. Ward, Joseph Lee. Reserves, John S. Robinson, Simon P. Crummett.

Lay, Henry C. McWhorter, John H. Holt, Harvey W. Harmer, Charles W. Evans, Patrick J. Berry. Reserves, Thomas Scott, William H. Newcomb, Jr., Samuel V. Woods.

West Wisconsin. (8)—*Ministerial*, Samuel W. Trousdale, Frederick W. Straw, Edwin C. Dixon, William H. Vance. Reserves, Ephraim L. Eaton, Edwin Trimm.

Lay, Adolphus P. Nelson, Edwin E. Bentley, John A. Hosig, Franklin Johnson. Reserves, Mrs. Isabelle H. Irish, Jerome B. Jones, Elmore Y. Hutchinson.

Western Norwegian-Danish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Christian L. Hanson. Reserve, Joseph L. Olsen.

Lay, Frederick Engebretsen. Reserve, Richard S. B. Jensen.

Western Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Peter Munson. Reserve, Carl A. Anderson.

Lay, Swan Johnson. Reserve, Leo Brutus.

Wilmington. (8)—*Ministerial*, Alpheus S. Mowbray, Adam Stengle, William G. Koons, Stephen M. Morgan. Reserves, Clinton T. Wyatt, Robert Watt.

Lay, Isaac T. Parker, Walter O. Hoffecker, John P. Holland, Robley D. Jones. Reserves, John G. Townsend, Jr., Joseph W. Coley, James C. Mullikin.

Wisconsin. (8)—*Ministerial*, Samuel Plantz, Perry Millar, James H. Tippet, William W. Stevens. Reserves, George C. Carmichael, Thomas D. Williams.

Lay, John V. Stevens, George W. Jones, Henry A. Larson, Lewis M. Alexander. Reserves, Henry A. Moehlenpah, Thomas Gardner, Edward A. Edmonds.

Wyoming. (10)—*Ministerial*, Leonard C. Murdock, Hugh C. McDermott, John H. Race, George A. Cure, Moses D. Fuller. Reserves, Curtis E. Mogg, John B. Sweet, Austin Griffin.

Lay, Charles W. Laycock, Harry C. Perkins, James G. Shepherd, Dan Powell, John W. Van Cott. Reserves, Edward G. Nowlan, Myron E. Simons, Reed B. Freeman.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL AND LAY DELEGATES AND RESERVES GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1908

Together with their Post Office Addresses, Appointments of Ministers, Occupations of Laymen, Assignments to Standing Committees, and Organization of Delegations. Arranged by Conferences.

The Roman numerals, I-XIV, indicate the General Conference District to which the Conference belongs. The Arabic number in parenthesis indicates the size of the Delegation. The asterisk (*) before a name indicates a Lay Delegate. The figure before a name indicates the Order of Election. Assignments to Standing Committees are indicated in parenthesis, after each name, according to the following key:

B—Boundaries.
BC—Book Concern.
D—Deaconess Work and Evangelism.
E—Episcopacy.
EF—Education, Freedmen, Sunday Schools.
EL—Epworth League.
F—Foreign Missions.
H—Home Missions and Church Extension.
I—Itinerancy.
J—Judiciary.
R—Revision.
S—State of the Church.
TE—Temporal Economy.
TP—Temperance and Prohibition.

Alabama Conference. VI. (2)
Delegates.—1. *John Ellis, foreman in locomotive and car works, Anniston, Ala. (All.) 1. John B. Miller, presiding elder Boaz District, Boaz, Ala. (All.)
Reserves.—1. William M. Croman, presiding elder Birmingham District, 820 N. 50th St., Birmingham, Ala. 1. *Mrs. Anna D. Elder, matron Boaz Seminary, Boaz, Ala.

Andes Conference. III. (2)
Delegates.—1. Godsil F. Arms, president Concepcion College, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile. (All.) 1. *Mrs. Adelaide W. LaFetra, teacher, Glendora, Cal. (All.)
Reserves.—1. *Mrs. Esther S. Campbell, teacher, Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile. 1. Willis C. Hoover, presiding elder Central District, Casilla 639, Valparaiso, Chile.

Arkansas Conference. VIII. (2)
Delegates.—1. William R. Nelson, pastor, Rogers, Ark. (All.) 1. *William J. White, merchant and banker, Rogers, Ark. (All.)
Reserves.—1. *William C. Hays, merchant, Amity, Ark. 1. Thomas Mason, president Arkansas Conference College, Siloam Springs, Ark.

Atlanta Conference. VII. (4)
Delegates.—2. George W. Arnold, professor Gammon Theological School, South Atlanta, Ga. (I.R.S.F.D.EL.) 1. Madison C. B. Mason, chairman, corresponding secretary Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (E.B.TE.TP. BC.H.EF.) 1. *Luther J. Price, postmaster and merchant, South Atlanta, Ga. (E.B.TE.TP.F.D.EL.) 2. *Alonzo M. Wilkins, dentist, Griffin, Ga. (I.R.S.BC.H.EF.)
Reserves.—1. Matthew W. Alston, pastor, Newman, Ga. 2. *William

H. Harper, principal public school, Cartersville, Ga. 2. John A. Rush, pastor, Atlanta, Ga. 1. *William B. Woodall, principal public school, Hagansville, Ga.

Austin Conference. VI. (2)

Delegates.—1. *John S. Hetherington, manufacturer, 512 Ross Ave., Dallas, Tex. (All.) 1. Oscar F. Linstrum, presiding elder Austin District, Georgetown, Tex. (All.)

Reserves.—1. John F. Boeye, pastor Saint Paul's Church, 831 Macon St., Fort Worth, Tex. 1. *Risdon M. Moore, government immigration inspector, San Antonio, Tex.

Baltimore Conference. IV. (10)

Delegates.—5. *William H. Anderson, attorney, superintendent of Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, 802 American Bldg., Baltimore, Md. (TE. TP.) 3. Charles W. Baldwin, superintendent Baltimore City Missionary and Church Extension Society, 1404 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md. (S.D.) 3. *Summerfield Baldwin, manufacturer, 117 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. (E.H.D.) 5. Frank M. Bristol, pastor Metropolitan Church, 330 C St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (E.BC.) 1. John F. Goucher, president Woman's College of Baltimore, 2300 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. (F.EL.) 4. *Hillman A. Hall, retired, "The Iowa," Washington, D. C. (S.EF.) 4. Whitford L. McDowell, presiding elder East Baltimore District, 2621 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. (TE.TP.H.) 2. James C. Nicholson, presiding elder Baltimore District, 2515 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. (I.B.EF.) 2. *John T. Stone, president Maryland Casualty Co., North and Baltimore Sts., Baltimore, Md. (B.R.F.) 1. *John W. Young, clerk of court, Cumberland, Md. (I.BC.EF.)

Reserves.—2. *David H. Carroll, manufacturer, Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 3. *Thomas G. DeFord, insurance actuary, Catonsville, Md. 2. Charles E. Guthrie, pastor Hamline Church, 909 R St., Washington, D. C. 3. John F. Heisse, presiding elder West Baltimore District, 2522 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 1. *Walter Kirwan, grain dealer, Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md. 1. Martin F. B. Rice, presiding elder Frederick District, 705 Lennox St., Baltimore, Md.

Bengal Conference. XI. (2)

Delegates.—1. William P. Byers, presiding elder Asansol District, Asansol, India. (All.) 1. *Rupert Remfry, solicitor, 712 Hastings St., Calcutta, India. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Miss Catherine A. Blair, missionary, Tambuk, India. (Parry, O.) 1. Titus Lowe, pastor Thoburn Church, Calcutta, India. (Liberty, Ind.)

Blue Ridge Conference. VI. (2)

Delegates.—1. William A. Patton, presiding elder Bakersville District, Lansing, N. C. (All.) 1. *C. Wesley Smith, farmer, Laurel Branch, N. C. (All.)

Reserves.—1. John L. Dennis, pastor, Walkertown, N. C. 1. *Ira E. Saunders, furniture dealer, Troy, N. C.

Bombay Conference. II. (2)

Delegates.—1. Edwin F. Frease, presiding elder Gujarat District, Camp Baroda, India. (1611 N. Cleveland Ave., Canton, O.) 1. *Tobias T. Wright, assistant auditor B. B. & C. I. Ry., Apollo Bund, Bombay, India.

Reserves.—1. Lewis E. Linzell, missionary on furlough, Delaware, O. 1. *William Mathie, military accountant, Poona, India.

California Conference. XIV. (12)

Delegates.—5. William Angwin, pastor, Vallejo, Cal. (R.EF.) 1. Freeman D. Bovard, chairman, editor California Christian Advocate, 2490 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal. (E.BC.) 4. Edward P. Dennett, pastor Wesley Church, 614 Buchanan St., San Francisco, Cal. (TE.TP.) 6. Elbert R. Dille, pastor Central Church, 44 Parkside Ave., San Francisco, Cal. (B.D.) 2. William C. Evans, presiding elder Oakland District, 533 El Dorado Ave., Oakland, Cal. (I.F.) 1. *Mrs. Mary A. Lakin, housewife, Palo Alto, Cal. (E.EF.) 5. *Jeremiah Leiter, retired merchant, San Jose, Cal. (R.TP.) 3. Winfield S. Matthew, presiding elder San Francisco District, 2009 Lincoln St., Berkeley, Cal. (S.H.) 6. *Harry Morton, jeweler, 1109 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. (B.F.) 3. *Lewis J. Norton, manufacturer of glove leather, Napa, Cal. (TE.EL.) 2. *Charles B.

Perkins, chief deputy San Francisco Treasury, 756 Haight St., San Francisco, Cal. (I.BC.) 4. *Rolla V. Watt, fire insurance, 122 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal. (S.H.D.)

Reserves.—3. *Lewis L. Dennett, attorney, Modesto, Cal. 1. *George D. Kellogg, orchardist, New Castle, Cal. 3. Edward D. McCreary, presiding elder Sacramento District, 2441 Russell St., Berkeley, Cal. 2. *Miss Lulu Mayne, teacher, San Jose, Cal. 1. George L. Pearson, presiding elder Napa District, 807 College Ave., Santa Rosa, Cal. 2. George W. White, pastor First Church, 1400 Clay St., Oakland, Cal.

California German Conference. XIII. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Ludwig B. G. Koenig, contractor, 620 Guerro St., San Francisco, Cal. (All.) 1. Otto Wilke, chairman, presiding elder California District, 2465 Dayton Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *John J. Schoch, real estate, 392 N. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Cal. 1. George J. Schultz, pastor, 335 N. America St., Stockton, Cal.

Central Alabama Conference. VII. (2)

Delegates.—1. *William C. Davis, principal public school, 2608 Sixth Ave., Birmingham, Ala. (All.) 1. Edward M. Jones, field secretary Board of Education, Freedmen, and Sunday Schools, 420 S. Union St., Montgomery, Ala. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Robert J. Buckner, presiding elder Birmingham District, ———— St., Birmingham, Ala. 1. *Mrs. Adelina E. Palmer, teacher Central College, R. F. D. No. 2, Birmingham, Ala.

Central German Conference. XIII. (6)

Delegates.—3. Christian Golder, assistant editor Christliche Apologete, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (B.TE.BC.D.) 2. *Gottlieb Golder, publisher and printer, 518 Seventh Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. (I.S.H.EF.) 3. *Louis Hartman, merchant, New Albany, Ind. (E.D.TP.F.) 2. John W. Huber, pastor, 612 E. Market St., Louisville, Ky. (I.R.F.EF.) 1. Albert J. Nast, chairman, editor Christliche Apologete, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (E.S.TP.H.EL.) 1. *Charles A. J. Walker, attorney, 1539 Madison Ave., Covington, Ky. (R.TE.BC.D. EL.)

Reserves.—1. John J. Bochstahler, presiding elder Michigan District, 761 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 2. *William Gracely, retired merchant, Marion, O. 2. Gustav E. Hiller, presiding elder Louisville District, R. F. D. No. 1, Booneville, Ind. 1. *John S. Schneider, photographer, 1169 Bryden Road, Columbus, O.

Central Illinois Conference. X. (10)

Delegates.—2. R. Emory Buckey, presiding elder Galesburg District, Abingdon, Ill. (I.F.EL.) 5. Richard Crewes, presiding elder Normal District, 314 North St., Normal, Ill. (TP.BC.) 5. *Jehiel Fuller, farmer, R. F. D. No. 2, Galva, Ill. (I.R.H.) 4. David S. McCown, pastor, Bradford, Ill. (S.D.) 3. *Olney K. Morgan, farmer, Farmington, Ill. (S.D.) 1. *Charles W. Neitz, merchant, Fairbury, Ill. (E.BC.EL.) 4. *Elbert W. Oliver, physician, Wenona, Ill. (TE.TP.) 1. Samuel Van Pelt, chairman, presiding elder Peoria District, 1416 Dechman Ave., Peoria, Ill. (E.R.H.) 2. *Roscoe E. Ward, farmer, Abingdon, Ill. (B.F.EF.) 3. William R. Wiley, presiding elder Rock Island District, 717 Nineteenth St., Rock Island, Ill. (B.TE.H.)

Reserves.—3. *Charles H. Long, physician, Pontiac, Ill. 1. *Seymour McCrory, attorney, Carthage, Ill. 2. John F. Robinson, pastor, Canton, Ill. 1. John H. Ryan, pastor, Pontiac, Ill. 2. *Schuyler C. Scrimger, United States Revenue officer, Pekin, Ill.

Central Missouri Conference. VII. (2)

Delegates.—1. Richard E. Gillum, presiding elder, Leffingwell Ave., Saint Louis, Mo. (All.) 1. *Albert C. Maclin, professor George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Henry L. Billups, professor Wiley University, Marshall, Tex. 1. William H. Smith, presiding elder Sedalia District, 235 W. Johnson St., Sedalia, Mo.

Central New York Conference. III. (10)

Delegates.—1. *Eugene A. Beach, business manager, Northern Christian Advocate, Weedsport, N. Y. (E.BC.) 5. Grove E. Campbell, pre-

siding elder Geneva District, Geneva, N. Y. (B.TE.H.) 4. *Norman L. Cramer, wholesale leather dealer, 59 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y. (I.TP.D.) 5. *Harvey E. Dingley, manufacturer, president Brotherhood of Saint Paul, E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. (S.H.) 1. William H. Giles, chairman, presiding elder Cazenovia District, Cazenovia, N. Y. (E.EF.) 2. Charles E. Jewell, presiding elder Auburn District, 111 Williams St., Geneva, N. Y. (S.D.EL.) 3. Frederick T. Keeney, pastor First Church, 619 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. (I.BC.) 2. *John J. Richford, merchant tailor, 101 W. Water St., Elmira, N. Y. (B.R.EL.) 2. *Judson L. Transue, banker, Williamson, N. Y. (TE.F.EF.) 4. John W. Webb, pastor First Church, Geneva, N. Y. (R.TP.F.)

Reserves.—2. *Francis E. Baldwin, manufacturer dairymen's supplies, Elmira, N. Y. 1. *Edgar M. Emens, professor Greek, Syracuse University, 727 Crouse Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. 2. George E. Hutchings, pastor First Ward Church, 512 Bear St., Syracuse, N. Y. 3. *Willis H. Millard, druggist, Dundee, N. Y. 3. John C. Nichols, pastor State Street Church, 220 N. Albany St., Syracuse, N. Y. 1. Carlton C. Wilbor, registrar Syracuse University, 603 Walnut Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Central Ohio Conference. V. (10)

Delegates.—4. *William Beatty, grandkeeper records and seal, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Castle, Toledo, O. (TE.F.EL.) 5. *Charles W. Benedict, physician, Findlay, O. (S.BC.) 3. Thomas H. Campbell, pastor, Lima, O. (S.BC.EL.) 1. *William H. C. Goode, president American Steel Scraper Co., Sidney, O. (E.EF.) 1. Christian R. Havighorst, chairman, presiding elder Bellefontaine District, 402 E. Chillicothe St., Bellefontaine, O. (E.EF.) 2. *John M. Killits, judge Common Pleas, Bryan, O. (I.R.H.) 3. *Mrs. Florence D. Richards, temperance lecturer, Leipsic, O. (B.TP.D.) 4. Samuel L. Roberts, agent Deaconess Hospital, Defiance, O. (R.TP.D.) 5. Wesley G. Waters, presiding elder Toledo District, 1022 Grand Ave., Toledo, O. (B.S.BC.) 2. Elias D. Whitlock, presiding elder Findlay District, Fostoria, O. (I.F.)

Reserves.—3. Joseph H. Bethards, pastor Saint John's Church, 24 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, O. 1. *Elisha T. Bowdle, evangelist, Lima, O. 2. David Bowers, presiding elder Lima District, Lima, O. 3. *Lewis L. Denison, merchant, Delaware, O. 2. *William H. H. Reeder, banker, 1328 Broadway, Toledo, O. 1. Albert E. Smith, president Ohio Northern University, Ada, O.

Central Pennsylvania Conference. IV. (12)

Delegates.—2. *John A. Affleck, manufacturer, Harrisburg, Pa. (E.F.) 5. *Herbert T. Ames, attorney, Williamsport, Pa. (I.TP.) 2. Benjamin C. Conner, presiding elder Altoona District, 1216 Seventeenth Ave., Altoona, Pa. (I.F.) 1. William Evans, presiding elder Juniata District, Huntington, Pa. (E.) 5. Richard H. Gilbert, presiding elder Danville District, Berwick, Pa. (TE.TP.) 3. Horace L. Jacobs, pastor First Church, 1208 Thirteenth St., Altoona, Pa. (R.EF.EL.) 3. *Thomas H. Murray, attorney, Clearfield, Pa. (TE.BC.) 4. *Charles H. Stallman, merchant, York, Pa. (S.H.) 4. Emory M. Stevens, presiding elder Harrisburg District, Carlisle, Pa. (B.H.) 1. *William H. Sweet, coal operator, Saxton, Pa. (B.EF.) 6. Thomas S. Wilcox, presiding elder Williamsport District, 639 Campbell St., Williamsport, Pa. (S.D.) 6. *William L. Woodcock, attorney, Woodcock Bldg., Altoona, Pa. (R.D. EL.)

Reserves.—2. William P. Eveland, president Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. 1. John B. Mann, pastor, Dillsburg, Pa. 3. James H. Morgan, professor Latin Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. 2. *Walter L. Owens, merchant, Granville, Pa. 1. *Adie A. Stevens, attorney, Tyrone, Pa. 3. *Robert A. Zentmyer, civil engineer, Tyrone, Pa.

Central Swedish Conference. X. (2)

Delegates. 1. *Frank A. Johnson, secretary Swedish Methodists' Aid Association, 152 Oak St., Chicago, Ill. (All.) 1. William Swenson, chairman, presiding elder Galesburg District, Galva, Ill. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Peter Herdien, president First National Bank, Galva, Ill. 1. John Lundeen, pastor Emmanuel Church, 1022 S. Irving Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Central Tennessee Conference. VI. (2)

Delegates.—1. William S. Bovard, chairman, dean Grant Theological

School, Chattanooga, Tenn. (All.) 1. *William J. O'Callaghan, physician, 906 Central Ave., Nashville, Tenn. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Early H. Dowdy, dealer in live stock, Big Sandy, Tenn. 1. Virgil Pafford, presiding elder Nashville District, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Chicago German Conference. XIII. (4)

Delegates.—2. *William E. Bletsch, merchant, 13 Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill. (I.TE.S.TP.B.BC.C.H.) 1. *William F. Filter, banker, 718 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis. (E.B.R.F.EF.D.EL.) 2. Julius A. Mulfinger, presiding elder Chicago District, 1262 Rokeby St., Chicago, Ill. (I.R.TE.TP. BC.F.D.) 1. John L. Nuelsen, chairman, professor Nast Theological Seminary, Berea, O. (E.B.S.H.EF.EL.)

Reserves.—1. Albert C. Berg, presiding elder Milwaukee District, 401 5th St., Watertown, Wis. 1. *Ernest H. Ludwig, manufacturer of knit goods, Manitowoc, Wis. 2. *George E. Weinreich, solicitor, 882 N. Kedzie St., Chicago, Ill. 2. Frederick G. Wrede, presiding elder Appleton District, 868 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis.

Cincinnati Conference. V. (10)

Delegates.—4. D. Lee Aultman, presiding elder Hillsboro District, Station I, Cincinnati, O. (TE.BC.) 4. *William F. Boyd, attorney, Carlisle Building, Cincinnati, O. (I.B.BC.) 5. *William Christie Herron, retired merchant, 946 Redway Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O. (S.D.) 2. *Oran F. Hypes, merchant, Springfield, O. (F.R.EL.) 2. Henry C. Jameson, presiding elder Cincinnati District, 2525 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati, O. (I.R.H.) 1. Adna B. Leonard, chairman, corresponding secretary Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Ave., New York. (E.TP.F.) 1. *Harvey C. Minnich, dean Ohio State Normal College, Miami University, Oxford, O. (E.TP.EF.) 3. Stanley O. Royal, presiding elder Dayton District, 145 Oxford Ave., Dayton, O. (B.EL.) 3. *Oliver N. Sams, attorney, Hillsboro, O. (H.TE.) 5. John A. Story, pastor Westwood Church, Cincinnati, O. (S.E.F.D.)

Reserves.—3. Guy P. Benton, president Miami University, Oxford, O. 2. *William E. Brooks, attorney, 801 Carlisle Building, Cincinnati, O. 2. Valorous F. Brown, pastor, 208 Jackson St., Dayton, O. 1. *Frank L. Cook, banker, Milford, O. 3. *Joseph W. Story, traveling salesman, Greenfield, O. 1. Henry C. Weakley, president Methodist Home for the Aged, 3425 Highland Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

Colorado Conference. VIII. (8)

Delegates.—3. *Robert H. Beggs, teacher, University Park, Colo. (E.BC.D.) 4. *William F. Brooks, physician, Canon City, Colo. (I.TP.) 4. Henry A. Buchtel, governor of Colorado, University Park, Colo. (R.TE.F.EF.) 3. Ruluf A. Chase, presiding elder Pueblo District, Colorado Springs, Colo. (B.S.EL.) 1. *Albert H. Dunn, teacher, Fort Collins, Colo. (B.TE.H.EF.) 2. *Alfred R. King, attorney, Delta, Colo. (R.S.EL.) 2. William D. Phifer, presiding elder Denver Northwest District, 1311 Marion St., Denver, Colo. (I.H.D.) 1. Claudius B. Spencer, chairman, editor Central Christian Advocate, 1121 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. (E.TP.BC.)

Reserves.—1. *William L. Hartman, attorney, Pueblo, Colo. 3. Nathan H. Lee, presiding elder Rio Grande District, 409 S. Sherman Ave., Denver, Colo. 3. *William A. Marsh, insurance, Grand Junction, Colo. 1. Sylvanus B. Warner, pastor, Boulder, Colo. 2. Charles B. Wilcox, pastor, Colorado Springs, Colo. 2. *Edward J. Wilcox, secretary Waldorf Mining and Milling Co., 314 Colorado Building, Denver, Colo.

Columbia River Conference. XIV. (6)

Delegates.—2. *David H. Cox, hardware, Walla Walla, Wash. (R.S.TP.H.D.) 1.Ulysses F. Hawk, chairman, presiding elder Spokane District, 733 Park Place, Spokane, Wash. (E.TE.BC.EF.) 3. Matthew H. Marvin, pastor, Pullman, Wash. (I.B.F.EL.) 1. *John Sarginson, master plumber, 916 S. Hilliard St., Spokane, Wash. (E.TE.BC.EF.) 2. Robert Warner, pastor, Walla Walla, Wash. (R.S.TP.H.D.) 3. *Leroy V. Wells, fruit grower and real estate, Wenatchee, Wash. (I.B. F.EL.)

Reserves.—2. *Almon Baker, retired, Goldendale, Wash. 3. *Howard S. Brode, professor biology, Walla Walla, Wash. 2. Henry Brown, agent Columbia River Conference Claimants' Association, 508 S. Bernard St., Spokane, Wash. 1. *Mrs. Emma Curtis, housewife, Moscow,

Ida. 1. Olin W. Mintzer, presiding elder Republic Mission District, 524 Hilliard St., Spokane, Wash.

Dakota Conference. XII. (6)

Delegates.—3. Joseph O. Dobson, presiding elder Mitchell District, Mitchell, S. D. (I.R.TP.H.) 2. John P. Jenkins, pastor, Watertown, S. D. (B.S.BC.F.) 3. *George F. Knappen, real estate loan agent, Brookings, S. D. (R.TE.BC.F.) 1. *Silas E. Morris, banker, Vermillion, S. D. (I.B.EF.D.) 1. Thomas Nicholson, chairman, president Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S. D. (E.TE.EF.D.EL.) 2. *Horace G. Tilton, attorney, Vermillion, S. D. (E.S.TP.H.EL.)

Reserves.—1. *William E. Daniels, physician, Madison, S. D. 1. William I. Graham, presiding elder Watertown District, Watertown, S. D. 2. Clarence E. Hager, presiding elder Huron District, Huron, S. D. 2. *Philip Lawrence, attorney, Huron, S. D.

Delaware Conference. VII. (6)

Delegates.—3. *Harrison Jenkins, dealer in oysters and ices, Box 29, Chestertown, Md. (B.R.TP.EF.) 2. *Stephen H. Long, teacher and decorator, Pocomoke City, Md. (I.S.H.D.) 1. Noah W. Moore, presiding elder Centerville District, Centerville, Md. (E.TE.F.H.EL.) 3. James H. Scott, pastor, 1310 Parrish St., Philadelphia, Pa. (B.S.BC.EF.) 2. Charles A. Tindley, pastor Calvary Church, 1908 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa. (I.R.TP.D.) 1. *Herbert S. Wilson, merchant, Upper Fairmont, Md. (E.TE.BC.F.EL.)

Reserves.—1. John R. Brown, presiding elder, Milford, Del. 1. *Sewell H. Hodges, merchant, 1310 Parrish St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3. *Solomon T. Houston, caterer, Salisbury, Md. 2. Storer S. Jolly, pastor, 126 Academy St., Newark, N. J. 2. *James A. Snowden, merchant, 1908 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Des Moines Conference. IX. (12)

Delegates.—1. *Charles R. Benedict, real estate, Shelby, Ia. (E.S.BC.) 3. *Charles R. Brenton, banker, Dallas Center, Ia. (TE.EF.) 2. Fletcher Brown, financial agent Preachers' Aid Society, Indianola, Ia. (R.BC.) 2. *Walter G. Clark, merchant, Corydon, Ia. (I.TP.) 4. Albert H. Collins, pastor, Boone, Ia. (S.EF.) 6. *Miss Christene S. Erickson, physician, 209 Merriam Block, Council Bluffs, Ia. (R.D.) 3. Edmund M. Holmes, pastor, Indianola, Ia. (I.F.) 5. *Mrs. Emma W. Lamme, housewife, Pleasantville, Ia. (H.EL.) 5. Elmer W. McDade, pastor, Red Oak, Ia. (B.D.) 1. Benjamin F. Miller, chairman, presiding elder Chariton District, Indianola, Ia. (E.TP.H.) 6. Charles L. Nye, pastor, Woodbine, Ia. (TE.EL.) 4. *Cyrus L. Stratton, farmer, Red Oak, Ia. (B.F.)

Reserves.—3. *William H. Berry, attorney, Indianola, Ia. 2. Amos E. Griffith, presiding elder Council Bluffs District, 1030 E. Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia. 1. William Hohanshelt, presiding elder Creston District, Indianola, Ia. 1. *Miss Lou Mann, at home, Thurman, Ia. 2. *Charles G. Saunders, attorney, 308 Oakland Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Detroit Conference. XII. (16)

Delegates.—2. Clarence E. Allen, pastor, Flint, Mich. (I.D.) 5. William J. Balmer, pastor, 401 Quincy St., Hancock, Mich. (TE.TP.) 8. *Daniel M. Christian, merchant, Owosso, Mich. (B.TP.) 3. George Eliott, field secretary Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (B.H.) 8. James E. Jacklin, assistant editor Michigan Christian Advocate, 21 Adams Ave., E., Detroit, Mich. (BC.F.) 6. A. Raymond Johns, pastor, Wyandotte, Mich. (EL.) 4. *James T. Moore, attorney, 318 E Spruce Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (I.EF.) 7. *James Pryor, lumber, Houghton, Mich. (TE.) 2. *R. Clark Reed, president Holstein-Friesian Club, Howell, Mich. (R.F.) 1. *Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson, housewife, superintendent training schools, Woman's Home Missionary Society, 425 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. (H.D.) 5. *Theodore F. Shepard, attorney, 301 Litchfield St., Bay City, Mich. (BC.) 6. *Harry H. Simpson, banking, Bad Axe, Mich. (S.) 3. *Durand W. Springer, teacher and accountant, Ann Arbor, Mich. (E.EL.) 4. Arthur W. Stalker, pastor, Ann Arbor, Mich. (S.EF.) 7. Charles B. Steele, presiding elder Port Huron District, Port Huron, Mich. (R.) 1. John Sweet, chairman, presiding elder Detroit District, 162 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich. (E.)

Reserves.—1. Charles B. Allen, pastor, 110 Hazelwood Ave., Detroit,

Mich. 2. Charles W. Baldwin, pastor Mary W. Palmer Church, 656 Champlain St., Detroit, Mich. 3. Alonzo B. Leonard, pastor, 309 S. Warren Ave., Saginaw, Mich. 2. *Daniel W. Powell, contractor, Marquette, Mich. 1. *Eugene O. Spaulding, merchant, Caro, Mich. 3. *Robert J. West, attorney, Deckerville, Mich.

East German Conference. XIII. (2)

Delegates.—1. William Giesregen, presiding elder New York District, 1238 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (All.) 1. *Egbert Winkler, furrier, 165 E. 95th St., New York. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *John J. Faupel, fine arts, 1406 E. Chase, Baltimore, Md. 1. John Lange, presiding elder Philadelphia District, 314 Union St., Jersey City, N. J.

East Maine Conference. I. (4)

Delegates.—2. *Clarence E. Frost, merchant, Pittsfield, Me. (E.I.B. TP.BC.EF.) 2. Harrie W. Norton, pastor, Patten, Me. (I.TE.TP. BC.EF.D.EL.) 1. David H. Tribou, chaplain U. S. Navy, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa. (E.B.R.S.F.H.) 1. *Miss Amanda M. Wilson, teacher, Bangor, Me. (R.TE.S.F.H.EF.D.)

Reserves.—2. Horace B. Haskell, presiding elder Bucksport District, Stonington, Me. 1. John W. Hatch, presiding elder Bangor District, Bangor, Me. 2. *Leon F. Higgins, insurance, Brewer, Me. 1. *Lorenzo S. Robinson, merchant, Rockland, Me.

East Ohio Conference. V. (12)

Delegates.—3. *Sidney R. Badgley, architect, 6110 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. (B.H.) 4. *Leonard T. Cool, assistant postmaster, Canton, O. (TE.TP.F.) 2. *William T. Eagleson, attorney, Cambridge, O. (I.EF.) 2. Oliver W. Holmes, presiding elder Youngstown District, Tod House, Youngstown, O. (I.EL.) 6. *Salem Kile, manufacturer, "Everything in Hickory," 45 S. Balsh St., Akron, O. (S.EL.) 3. Charles B. Mitchell, pastor First Church, The New Amsterdam, Cleveland, O. (TP.F.) 1. *Monroe Patterson, manufacturer pottery machinery, East Liverpool, O. (E.D.) 4. John S. Secrest, presiding elder Barnesville District, Barnesville, O. (R.H.) 6. John C. Smith, presiding elder Canton District, Alliance, O. (TE.BC.) 1. Lemuel H. Stewart, chairman, presiding elder Akron District, Ravenna, O. (E.D.) 5. *Benjamin J. Taylor, journalist, Warren, O. (R.BC.) 5. John J. Wallace, pastor, Barnesville, O. (B.S.EF.)

Reserves.—1. *Frank A. Arter, retired, 8522 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. 2. *Rupert R. Beetham, attorney, Cadiz, O. 2. Wilbur L. Davidson, secretary American University, 1711 Lamont St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 1. Thomas W. Lane, pastor Fourth Street Church, Wheeling, W. Va. 3. *John T. Meek, retired, Coshocton, O. 3. George K. Morris, presiding elder Cleveland District, 1641 E. 45th St., Cleveland, O.

East Tennessee Conference. VI. (2)

Delegates.—1. Ephraim J. Cox, chairman, presiding elder Chattanooga District, 923 E. Fifth St., Chattanooga, Tenn, (All.) 1. *Christopher D. Schell, florist, Graham, Va. (All.)

Reserves.—1. William E. Mitchell, pastor, Pocahontas, Va. 1. *Emory L. Wright, clerk, Bristol, Tenn.

Eastern Swedish Conference. I. (2)

Delegates.—1. Henry W. Eklund, pastor, 15 Edward St., Worcester, Mass. (All.) 1. *Emil T. Rolander, merchant, 14 Alpine St., Worcester, Mass. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Benedict Nilsson, pastor, Lowell, Mass. 1. *Ludvig Pehrson, machinist, 417 Forty-eighth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Erie Conference. III. (10)

Delegates.—5. Harry M. Burns, pastor, 660 Hamilton St., New Castle, Pa. (B.R.TP.) 4. *Truman D. Collins, lumber dealer, Nebraska, Pa. (B.F.) 4. William H. Crawford, president Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. (S.H.EF.) 1. *William C. DeForrest, music dealer, Sharon, Pa. (E.D.) 1. Thomas W. Douglas, chairman, presiding elder New Castle District, 66 Wallace St., New Castle, Pa. (E.D.) 5. *Benjamin N. McCoy, glass manufacturer, Kane, Pa. (I.S.EF.) 3. William P. Murray, presiding elder Erie District, 326 W. Fifth St., Erie, Pa. (TE.BC.) 2. Daniel A. Platt, presiding elder Franklin District, 324 Atlantic Ave., Franklin, Pa. (I.F.EL.) 3. *George D. Stitzinger, lum-

ber dealer, New Castle, Pa. (R.TE.H.) 2. *Charles E. Welch, grape juice manufacturer, Westfield, N.Y. (TP.BC.EL.)

Reserves.—1. Horace G. Dodds, presiding elder Meadville District, 251 Locust St., Meadville, Pa. 1. *Albert C. Joy, superintendent telephone company, 715 Sassafras St., Erie, Pa. 3. *Nelson Martin, merchant, Jamestown, Pa. 2. *Mrs. Mary A. Stratton, housewife, 11 Hans Ave., New Castle, Pa. 2. Thomas R. Thoburn, pastor, Erie, Pa.

Florida Conference. VII. (2)

Delegates.—1. James P. Patterson, presiding elder Ocala District, 707 W. Beaver St., Jacksonville, Fla. (All.) 1. *Robert R. Robinson, president Street Railway and Security Co., Phoenix Block, Jacksonville, Fla. (All.)

Reserves.—1. James F. Elliott, presiding elder Gainesville District, Gainesville, Fla. 1. *Charles C. Monigault, merchant, Davis and Eagle Sts., Jacksonville, Fla.

Foochow Conference. XIV. (4)

Delegates.—2. *Miss Julia Bonafield, W. F. M. S., president Foochow Boarding School, Foochow, China. (Morgantown, W. Va.) (I.R.S.BC.H.D.) 2. Harry R. Caldwell, missionary, Ngu-cheng, via Foochow, China. (E.I.B.S.T.P.D.) 1. *Miss Hu Ging Eng, physician, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Foochow, China. (E.B.TE.TP.EF.EL.) 1. Huong Pau Seng, principal Carolyn Todd Memorial Academy, Ngu-cheng, via Foochow, China. (R.TE.BC.F.H.EF.E.L.)

Reserves.—2. Hu Caik Hang, presiding elder Foochow District, Foochow, China. 1. *James E. Skinner, physician Alden Spear Memorial Hospital, Yenping, China. 2. *Miss Lydia A. Trimble, W. F. M. S., principal Girls' School, Ngu-cheng, via Foochow, China. 1. James H. Worley, missionary, Kucheng, via Foochow, China.

Genesee Conference. III. (12)

Delegates.—1. Ray Allen, chairman, pastor North Avenue Church, 4 Concord St., Rochester, N. Y. (E.F.) 2. *Hector W. Blake, publisher, Naples, N. Y. (TE.EF.) 5. Thomas Cardus, deceased, presiding elder Olean District, Olean, N. Y. (TE.EF.) 6. Frederick H. Coman, pastor Asbury Church, 270 Georgia St., Buffalo, N. Y. (B.TP.EL.) 4. *James Fenton, manufacturer of chairs, etc., 34 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. (I.TP.) 6. *Willis T. Mann, farmer, Barker, N. Y. ((S.H.) 2. Ward D. Platt, first assistant corresponding secretary Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, 1026 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. (S.H.) 5. *George C. Rosa, wholesale grocer, Wellsville, N. Y. (R.F.) 3. Frank S. Rowland, pastor Asbury Church, 179 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y. (I.BC.) 3. *Silas L. Strivings, manufacturer and farmer, Castile, N. Y. (B.D.EL.) 1. *Alvaro L. Thompson, undertaker, 21 Strathallon Park, Rochester, N. Y. (E.BC.) 4. William C. Wilbor, presiding elder Buffalo District, 618 Auburn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. (R.D.)

Reserves.—2. Samuel L. Beiler, professor practical theology Boston University School of Theology, 72 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass. 1. LaFayette Congdon, principal Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. 1. *Alexander M. Holden, banker, Honeoye, N. Y. 3. *Willis I. Lewis, attorney, Coudersport, N. Y. 2. *John F. White, orchard farmer and manufacturer of canned goods, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Georgia Conference. VI. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Horace M. Ellington, editor Courier, Elligay, Ga. (All.) 1. William A. Parsons, presiding elder Atlanta District, East Point, Ga. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Emory F. Dean, presiding elder Blue Ridge District, Epworth, Ga. 1. *Selden D. Newton, contractor, 64 Fulton St., Atlanta, Ga.

Gulf Conference. VI. (2)

Delegates.—1. *William E. Cline, attorney, Lake Charles, La. (All.) 1. George B. Hines, presiding elder Lake Charles District, Lake Charles, La. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Frank R. Jeanke, rice grower, Jennings, La. 1. Henry H. McCain, presiding elder Marshall District, Hughes Springs, Tex.

Hinghua Conference. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster, missionary, Hinghua City,

Hinghua, China. 1. William N. Brewster, missionary, Hinghua City, Hinghua, China.

Reserves.—1. Li Diong Sin, presiding elder, Avtan District, Hinghua City, Hinghua, China. 1. *Miss Martha C. W. Nicolaisen, president Hart Boarding School, Singiu, China.

Holston Conference. VI. (6)

Delegates.—1. Richard J. Cooke, chairman, book editor, 150 Fifth Ave., New York. (E.R.TP.BC.) 2. *John W. Fisher, manufacturer belting and sole leather, Newport, Tenn. (TE.H.D.EL.) 2. John J. Manker, editor Methodist Advocate-Journal, 712 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn. (I.H.EF.D.) 1. *John A. Patten, manufacturer of medicine, Chattanooga, Tenn. (E.B.BC.) 3. James J. Robinette, pastor, Johnson City, Tenn. (B.TE.S.F.EL.) 3. *William T. Smith, real estate and loans, Harriman, Tenn. (I.R.TP.F.)

Reserves.—3. *A. V. Dye, Wise, Va. 1. George T. Francisco, presiding elder Knoxville District, 624 Luttrell St., Knoxville, Tenn. 2. Luther Freeman, pastor, 602 E. Fourth St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 1. *Joseph A. Grigsby, merchant, White Horn, Tenn. 3. Edwin B. Olmstead, pastor, 621 W. Church Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 2. *Charles R. Parham, woolen manufacturer, Knoxville, Tenn.

Idaho Conference. XIV. (2)

Delegates.—1. *George H. Currey, editor Observer, La Grande, Ore. (All.) 1. Wilmot W. VanDusen, pastor, Idaho Falls, Ida. (All.)

Reserves.—1. James D. Gillilan, presiding elder La Grande District, La Grande, Ore. 1. *Roscoe S. Madden, real estate, Caldwell, Ida.

Illinois Conference. X. (16)

Delegates.—3. *Samuel A. Bullard, architect, 317 Unity Building, Springfield, Ill. (B.BC.) 1. *William C. Cochran, circuit judge, Sullivan, Ill. (E.F.) 2. William J. Davidson, pastor, Decatur, Ill. (I.EF.) 7. *William T. Dwire, retired manufacturer, Quincy, Ill. (D.) 1. Christie Galeener, chairman, pastor, Champaign, Ill. (E.EL.) 8. *Charles M. C. Hamilton, merchant, Saybrook, Ill. (H.) 6. *Joseph R. Harker, president Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville, Ill. (I.TP.) 2. *Edmund J. James, president University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Ill. (R.EF.) 4. *John G. McKinney, physician, Barry, Ill. (TE.) 4. John W. Miller, pastor, 805 Oak St., Quincy, Ill. (F.) 5. *William C. Ross, lay evangelist, Rossville, Ill. (S.EL.) 8. Parker Shields, presiding elder Mattoon District, Charleston, Ill. (S.TP.) 3. Benjamin F. Shipp, presiding elder Decatur District, Decatur, Ill. (R.) 6. Robert Stephens, secretary Illinois Conference Claimants' Fund, Danville, Ill. (BC.D.) 5. Joseph W. VanCleve, pastor, Decatur, Ill. (B.H.) 7. William H. Wilder, pastor, Pana, Ill. (TE.)

Reserves.—1. *Henry R. Crawford, title examiner and broker, Hillsboro, Ill. 2. *Stephen A. D. Harry, manufacturer buggies and carriages, Hoopeston, Ill. 3. Jonathan B. Horney, presiding elder Bloomington District, 618 E. Walnut St., Bloomington, Ill. 1. Theodore Kemp, pastor Grace Church, Bloomington, Ill. 3. *Mrs. Nellie Kuhl, housewife, Springfield, Ill. 2. Stephen H. Whitlock, presiding elder Danville District, 319 Franklin St., Danville, Ill.

Indiana Conference. XI. (14)

Delegates.—2. Charles E. Bacon, presiding elder Indianapolis District, 911 Middle Drive, Woodruff Place, Indianapolis, Ind. (I.BC.) 4. *Andrew J. Bigney, professor biology and geology Moores Hill College, Moores Hill, Ind. (S.EF.) 3. *Frederick E. Bye, merchant, Milltown, Ind. (TE.D.) 1. *Cassius B. Cooper, attorney, 433 Washington St., Columbus, Ind. (E.H.) 6. Lewis F. Dimmitt, presiding elder Bloomington District, 713 E. Seminary St., Greencastle, Ind. (TE.D.) 5. John W. Duncan, presiding elder Evansville District, Evansville, Ind. (S.EL.) 6. *Charles E. Grubb, shoe merchant, Connersville, Ind. (R.EL.) 1. Edwin H. Hughes, chairman, president DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind. (E.H.) 4. Marshall B. Hyde, presiding elder Seymour District, 916 Tecumseh St., Indianapolis, Ind. (B.F.) 5. *William N. Showers, manufacturer of furniture, Madison St., Bloomington, Ind. (B.BC.) 3. Joshua Stansfield, pastor Meridian Street Church, 2208 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. (R.TP.) 7. *Loree E. Van Osdol, dentist, Washington, Ind. (F.) 2. *Samuel J. Wilson, real estate, 983 Woodruff Place, Indianapolis, Ind. (I.TP.) 7. Elbert Robb

Zaring, assistant editor Western Christian Advocate, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (EF.)

Reserves.—2. Charles E. Edwards, presiding elder Moores Hill District, Moores Hill, Ind. 1. Walter B. Grimes, pastor, New Albany, Ind. 1. *Edward V. Hawkins, furniture manufacturer, Connersville, Ind. 3. *Jasper F. McClure, farmer, Oaktown, Ind. 3. Edward B. Rawls, presiding elder Connersville District, 1312 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 2. *John C. Shirk, banker, Brookville, Ind.

Iowa Conference. IX. (8)

Delegates.—1. *Horace M. Havner, attorney, Marengo, Ia. (E.TP.H.) 3. *Ulysses M. Hibbets, physician, Grinnell, Ia. (I.R.S.EL.) 2. *John F. Holiday, merchant, Morning Sun, Ia. (TE.BC.EF.) 3. Americus V. Kendrick, presiding elder Keokuk District, Keokuk, Ia. (R.TE.H.) 4. John M. McClelland, presiding elder Oskaloosa District, Oskaloosa, Ia. (S.BC.EF.) 2. Isaac B. Schreckengast, pastor, 421 Court St., Burlington, Ia. (I.B.D.EL.) 1. John C. Willits, chairman, pastor First Church, Muscatine, Ia. (E.TP.F.) 4. *Oliver P. Wright, banker, Knoxville, Ia. (B.F.D.)

Reserves.—2. *Julian C. Calhoon, attorney, Keosauqua, Ia. 2. John W. Hancher, president Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. 1. *Thomas G. Harper, attorney, Burlington, Ia. 1. Thomas J. Myers, presiding elder Burlington District, Mount Pleasant, Ia.

Italy Conference. I. (2)

Delegates.—1. N. Walling Clark, chairman, presiding elder Rome District, 38 Via Firenze, Rome, Italy. (All.) 1. *Carlo M. Ferreri, secretary Young Men's Christian Association, 67 Via Consulta, Rome, Italy. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Alfredo Antonini, principal Boys' Industrial Institute, 923 Cannargio, Venice, Italy. 1. Gaetano Conte, pastor, 198 Ponte S. Gregorio, Venice, Italy.

Kansas Conference. VIII. (8)

Delegates.—2. *Mrs. Flora W. Bechtel, housewife, Lawrence, Kan. (R.H.D.) 2. John S. Ford, presiding elder Kansas City District, 837 Barnet Ave., Kansas City, Kan. (B.S.H.D.) 4. William C. Hanson, presiding elder Clay Center District, Clay Center, Kan. (R.TE.TP.BC.) 3. *Edward L. Knostman, merchant, Manhattan, Kan. (I.TE.BC.EF.) 1. John T. McFarland, corresponding secretary Sunday School Union, 150 Fifth Ave., New York. (E.EF.) 3. John R. Madison, presiding elder Manhattan District, 511 Park St., Topeka, Kan. (I.F.EL.) 4. *Christian B. Stemen, physician, Sixth St. and Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan. (B.S.TP.) 1. *Claudius D. Walker, attorney, 600 N. Third St., Atchison, Kan. (E.F.EL.)

Reserves.—2. *William A. Clark, merchant, Winchester, Kan. 2. Lemuel H. Murlin, president Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. 1. *Mrs. Dora Proctor, housewife, Havensville, Kan. 3. *William D. Rippey, retired farmer, Severance, Kan. 1. James A. Staveley, presiding elder Atchison District, Atchison, Kan.

Kentucky Conference. V. (4)

Delegates.—1. *Robert T. Miller, mercantile business, 504 Johnson Building, Cincinnati, O. (E.B.TE.TP.BC.F.D.) 2. Elman L. Shepard, pastor, Nicholasville, Ky. (I.R.S.TP.H.D.) 2. *John Venn, clerk Methodist Book Concern, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (I.R.S.H.EF.EL.) 1. John D. Walsh, chairman, pastor, Paintsville, Ky. (E.B.TE.BC.F. EF.EL.)

Reserves.—1. *William L. Brown, attorney, London, Ky. 1. Fred. W. Harrop, presiding elder Covington District, Latonia, Ky. 2. John R. Howes, presiding elder Lexington District, Barbourville, Ky. 2. *Harold Means, clerk, Ashland, Ky.

Korea Conference. XIV. (1)

Delegates.—1. G. Heber Jones, missionary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Charles D. Morris, presiding elder Yeng Byen District, Yeng Byen, Korea.

Lexington Conference. VII. (4)
Delegates.—1. *Richard A. Crolley, Chicago, Ill. (E.B.TE.BC.F.EF.) 2. *John W. Mebane, physician, 820 Main St., Paris, Ky. (I.R.S.TP. H.D.EL.) 2. David E. Skelton, presiding elder Indiana District, 629 Agnes St., Indianapolis, Ind. (I.R.S.TE.H.D.EL.) 1. Elam A. White, presiding elder Ohio District, 3053 Kerper Ave., Cincinnati, O. (E.B. TE.BC.F.EF.)
Reserves.—2. Richard L. Dickerson, pastor, Columbus, O. 1. Edward L. Gilliam, pastor, Columbus, O. 2. *William J. Langston, Cincinnati, O. 1. *John A. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

Liberia Conference. VI. (2)
Delegates.—1. *Wilmot E. Dennis, merchant, Monrovia, Liberia. (All.) 1. Ashford L. Sims, presiding elder Saint Paul River District, Crozierville, Monrovia, Liberia. (All.)
Reserves.—1. Cornelius A. Lincoln, presiding elder Sinoe District, Greenville, Liberia. 1. *Miss Mary S. A. Ragland, teacher, Grand Bassa, Liberia.

Lincoln Conference. VII. (2)
Delegates.—1. David G. Franklin, presiding elder Muskogee District, Guthrie, Okla. (All.) 1. *Andrew J. Scales, teacher, 913 E. Springer Ave., Guthrie, Okla. (All.)
Reserves.—1. James J. Cabbell, presiding elder Topeka District, 718 W. Main St., Independence, Kan. 1. *Mrs. Mary Clark, Topeka, Kan.

Little Rock Conference. VII. (4)
Delegates.—1. James M. Cox, president Philander Smith College, 1022 Izzard St., Little Rock, Ark. (E.B.TE.TP.F.EF.) 2. *Mrs. Hilda M. Nasmyth, superintendent Adeline M. Smith Home, Little Rock, Ark. (I.R.S.BC.H.D.) 2. William S. Sherrill, presiding elder Little Rock District, 3800 W. Twelfth Ave., Little Rock, Ark. (I.R.S.BC.H.D.EL.) 1. *Henry H Sutton, professor Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark. (E.B.TE.TP.F.EF.EL.)
Reserves.—2. *Rufus C. Childress, field worker International Sunday School Union, 1122 Izzard St., Little Rock, Ark. 1. William R. R. Duncan, pastor, 214 Walnut St., Hot Springs, Ark. 1. *Mrs. Anna C. Freeman, teacher, 1230 W. Sixth Ave., Pine Bluff, Ark. 2. James W. Jackson, pastor, Forest City, Ark.

Louisiana Conference. VII. (8)
Delegates.—4. *Aaron W. Brazier, physician, Slidell, La. (I.S.H.) 4. Hubbard Daniels, pastor Wesley Chapel, 533 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La. (TE.F.EL.) 1. *Matthew S. Davage, business manager Southwestern Christian Advocate, 429 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La. (E.B.TP.BC.) 2. B. Mack Hubbard, presiding elder New Orleans South District, 1110 Dublin St., New Orleans, La. (R.S.EF.) 3. Joshua J. Obee, presiding elder Alexandria District, Alexandria, La. (I.B.H.) 2. *Frank B. Smith, attorney, 1110 Perdido St., New Orleans, La. (TE.D.EL.) 1. John W. Turner, presiding elder Baton Rouge District, ——— St., Baton Rouge, La. (E.TP.BC.D.) 3. *Isaac W. Young, physician, Box 424, Alexandria, La. (R.F.EF.)
Reserves.—2. *Matthew S. Alexander, sugar planter, Baldwin, La. 2. Wesley R. Butler, pastor Saint Paul's Church, Shreveport, La. 3. James O. Brown, presiding elder Monroe District, Monroe, La. 1. Julius F. Marshall, pastor Union Church, 2904 Milan St., New Orleans, La. 3. *Mrs. Delia J. Price, housewife, New Iberia, La. 1. *Joseph A. Reddix, teacher, Darrow, La.

Maine Conference. I. (4)
Delegates.—2. D. B. Holt, pastor, Bath, Me. 1. Charles F. Parsons, presiding elder Central District, Portland, Me. 2. *Charles A. Tilton, retired merchant, South Portland, Me. 1. *Samuel Vose, merchant, Madison, Me.
Reserves.—2. John R. Clifford, pastor, Gardiner, Me. 1. *Warren W. Cole, manufacturer, Portland, Me. 1. H. E. Dunnack, pastor, Augusta, Me. 2. *E. J. Roberts, dentist, Augusta, Me.

Malaysia Conference. X. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Mrs. Amelia A. Pykett, missionary, Penang, Straits Settlements, Asia. (All.) 1. George F. Pykett, missionary, Penang, Straits Settlements, Asia. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Frederic J. Benjafield, assistant secretary Municipal Commission, Singapore, India. 1. John R. Deñyes, missionary, Batavia, Java.

Mexico Conference. I. (2)

Delegates.—1. John W. Butler, presiding elder Mexico District, Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico. (150 Fifth Ave., New York.) (All.) 1. *Miss Anna R. Limberger, teacher Instituto Normal para Senoritas, Apartado 152, Puebla, Mexico. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Victoriano D. Baez, presiding elder Oaxaca District, Apartado 95, Oaxaca, Mexico. 1. *Francisco Mauriquez, teacher, Apartado 55, Puebla, Mexico.

Michigan Conference. XI. (16)

Delegates.—3. Edward A. Armstrong, pastor, Ludington, Mich. (I.TP.) 8. Nicholas L. Bray, presiding elder Big Rapids District, Big Rapids, Mich. (R.) 2. Marshall M. Callen, chairman, pastor First Church, Jackson, Mich. (S.H.) 5. *Claude Cole, merchant, Kalkaska, Mich. (R.BC.) 7. *Frank L. Convis, merchant, Alma, Mich. (TE.D.) 5. Frank E. Day, pastor, Albion, Mich. (EF.EL.) 1. *Samuel Dickie, president Albion College, Albion, Mich. (E.EF.) 2. *James B. Field, insurance, general agent, 1302 First St., Jackson, Mich. (B.EL.) 7. John C. Floyd, field secretary Board of Foreign Missions, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (F.) 1. William P. French, presiding elder Lansing District, 310 Capitol Ave., N. Lansing, Mich. (E.) 6. James Hamilton, corresponding secretary Michigan Conference Endowment Fund, 521 Sherman St., Grand Rapids, Mich. (TE.) 3. *Lyston Harding, merchant, Morley, Mich. (TP.) 4. Dempster D. Martin, presiding elder Albion District, 400 Bidwell St., Albion, Mich. (B.BC.) 8. *Frank B. Reynolds, probate judge, Coldwater, Mich. (H.) 4. *George F. Stevens, secretary Moon Desk Co., 133 Peck St., Muskegon, Mich. (S.F.) 6. *George L. Yaple, circuit judge, Mendon, Mich. (I.)

Reserves.—2. Granger D. Chase, presiding elder Grand Rapids District, Grand Rapids, Mich. 3. Wilbur I. Cogshall, pastor, 13 E. Main St., Ionia, Mich. 3. *Charles R. Culver, merchant, Carson City, Mich. 2. *James M. Davis, attorney, R. F. D. No. 5, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1. *John H. Grant, probate judge, Manistee, Mich. 1. Patrick J. Maveety, field secretary Board of Education, Freedmen, and Sunday Schools, 1104 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Minnesota Conference. XII. (8)

Delegates.—4. *Frank J. Clemans, agent Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad, 182 Kent St., Saint Paul, Minn. (I.S.F.D.) 4. Frank Doran, pastor Central Church, Winona, Minn. (B.TE.F.) 1. Henry C. Jennings, chairman, publishing agent Methodist Book Concern, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (E.S.BC.) 1. *Joseph L. Mitchell, banker, Austin, Minn. (B.TE.EF.) 2. Franklin M. Rule, presiding elder Winona District, 204 W. Sanborn St., Winona, Minn. (R.H.D.) 3. *Wesley A. Sperry, attorney, Owatonna, Minn. (E.H.EL.) 3. J. Frank Stout, presiding elder Saint Paul District, 224 N. Avon St., Saint Paul, Minn. (I.TP.EF.EL.) 2. *Harry E. Woodis, merchant, Amboy, Minn. (R.TP.BC.)

Reserves.—2. Frank B. Cowgill, presiding elder Marshall District, Redwood Falls, Minn. 1. Samuel F. Kerfoot, presiding elder Mankato District, 527 Record St., Mankato, Minn. 3. *Claude E. Southwick, attorney, Albert Lea, Minn. 2. *Michael Sullivan, lumber dealer and banker, Marshall, Minn. 1. *Delbert U. Weld, banker, Windom, Minn.

Mississippi Conference. VII. (6)

Delegates.—2. John C. Hibbler, pastor, Yazoo City, Miss. (B.R.F.D.) 2. *James A. Lagrone, cabinet maker, Meridian, Miss. (B.TE.F.D.) 1. William W. Lucas, evangelist, Meridian, Miss. (E.S.BC.EF.) 3. William McMorris, presiding elder Meridian District, Meridian, Miss. (I.TE.H.EL.) 1. *Jesse C. Payne, contractor, Meridian, Miss. (I.R.TP. H.EL.) 3. *Samuel D. Redmond, physician, 126 Capitol St., Jackson, Miss. (E.S.BC.EF.)

Reserves.—1. *James L. Collins, Gulfport, Miss. 2. *John L. Dennis,

carpenter, 709 Lynch St., Jackson, Miss. 3. Andrew J. McNair, presiding elder Jackson District, 1310 Thirty-fourth Ave., Meridian, Miss. 1. James W. Shumpert, pastor Central Church, 111 E. Church St., Jackson, Miss. 2. George W. Smith, presiding elder Brookhaven District, 146 Cohea St., Meridian, Miss. 3. *George W. Stith, Vicksburg, Miss.

Missouri Conference. VIII. (6)

Delegates.—2. *Henry E. Bragg, wholesale leather and shoes, 104 N. Second St., Saint Joseph, Mo. (I.BC.EF.D.) 3. *Arthur H. Brown, dentist, Hamilton, Mo. (R.TE.S.F.EL.) 2. William F. Burris, presiding elder Brookfield District, Brookfield, Mo. (I.TE.II.EL.) 1. *Joe McCallister, banker, Milan, Mo. (E.B.TP.H.) 1. John T. Pierce, chairman, presiding elder Maryville District, Maryville, Mo. (E.R.BC.EF.D.) 3. Grant A. Robbins, pastor, Maryville, Mo. (B.S.TP.F.)

Reserves.—2. *Clark Gardner, retired farmer, Grant City, Mo. 1. *Homer Hall, attorney, Trenton, Mo. 1. Charles O. Mills, pastor, Cameron, Mo. 3. *Milton E. Moore, breeder of fine cattle, Cameron, Mo. 2. James Taylor, presiding elder Saint Joseph District, 2729 LaFayette St., Saint Joseph, Mo.

Mobile Conference. VII. (2)

Delegates.—1. Handy N. Brown, presiding elder Marion District, Box 136, Opelika, Ala. (All.) 1. *Mrs. Emma C. White, teacher, R. F. D. No. 2, Birmingham, Ala. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Mrs. Mittie E. Jones, housewife, 420 S. Union St., Montgomery, Ala. 1. George W. Lewis, pastor, Rues and Gadsden Sts., Pensacola, Fla.

Montana Conference. XIV. (2)

Delegates.—1. Joseph W. Bennett, chairman, pastor, Bozeman, Mont. (All.) 1. *John H. Inch, accountant, Missoula, Mont. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Jesse A. Doughty, merchant, 318 N. Main St., Helena, Mont. 1. Leaming H. Mickel, presiding elder Yellowstone District, Bozeman, Mont.

Nebraska Conference. IX. (8)

Delegates.—4. William M. Balch, pastor Trinity Church, 1601 S. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. (R.S.TP.) 1. James R. Gettys, chairman, educational sec. Neb. Wesleyan University, 524 E. 19th St., University Place, Neb. (E.B.BC.EL.) 3. *Bartlett L. Paine, physician, 1231 North St., Lincoln, Neb. (S.EF.EL.) 1. *George M. Spurlock, attorney, York, Neb. (E.TP.F.D.) 4. *Charles Strader, Alpha Bible Society, Lincoln, Neb. (B.TE.H.) 2. *Wesley A. Taylor, banker, Hastings, Neb. (I.BC.R.) 2. Thomas H. Worley, pastor, Wymore, Neb. (TE.H.D.) 3. George I. Wright, presiding elder Nebraska City District, Nebraska City, Neb. (I.F.EF.)

Reserves.—1. *Thomas J. Gist, banker, Falls City, Neb. 3. *Alfred L. Hughes, attorney, David City, Neb. 2. Norman A. Martin, presiding elder Hastings District, Hastings, Neb. 1. Charles M. Shepherd, pastor, Geneva, Neb. 2. *Charles C. Wescott, merchant, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Newark Conference. II. (10)

Delegates.—3. Charles M. Anderson, presiding elder Jersey City District, 155 Belmont Ave., Jersey City, N. J. (I.D.) 1. Henry A. Buttz, president Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. (E.R.) 5. *Henry K. Carroll, assistant corresponding secretary Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (I.TP.F.) 1. *Morris S. Daniels, cooperage, Roseville, Newark, N. J. (E.R.EL.) 3. *William M. Dufford, undertaker, Paterson, N. J. (B.EF.D.) 4. *James R. Joy, assistant editor Christian Advocate, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (S.EL.) 2. John Krantz, sales agent Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (S.BC.H.) 5. Abel C. McCrea, pastor First Church, Plainfield, N. J. (B.TE.EF.) 4. Charles L. Mead, pastor Centenary Church, Newark, N. J. (TP.F.EF.EL.) 2. *James W. Pearsall, publisher, Ridgewood, N. J. (TE.BC.)

Reserves.—Jacob A. Cole, pastor, Orange, N. J. 3. John F. Dodd, assistant recording secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Newark, N. J. 1. William H. Morgan, pastor, Newark, N. J. 2. *Frank E. Morse, cement, Boonton, N. J. 3. *Joseph Walker, printer, Irvington, N. J. 1. *Mrs. May L. Woodruff, housewife, Flemington, N. J.

New England Conference. I. (12)

Delegates.—1. Dillon Bronson, superintendent Boston City Missions,

Brookline, Mass. (R.F.) 3. George S. Butters, pastor, Newton, Mass. (S.EL.) 1. Franklin Hamilton, chancellor of American University, 72 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass. (E.TP.D.) 6. William E. Huntington, president of Boston University, Boston, Mass. (B.EF.) 4. *Albert D. F. Kinney, banker, Worcester, Mass. (S.EF.) 5. Joel M. Leonard, presiding elder Lynn District, Melrose, Mass. (TE.H.) 3. *Timothy D. Potter, lumber, Springfield, Mass. (TE.F.) 2. Charles F. Rice, presiding elder Cambridge District, Newton, Mass. (I.BC.) 1. *Roswell R. Robinson, merchant, Malden, Mass. (E.RP.) 2. *Matthew Robson, manufacturer, Salem, Mass. (I.H.) 5. *George W. Taylor, printer, Boston, Mass. (D.EL.) 6. *George F. Washburn, merchant, Malden, Mass. (R.BC.)

Reserves.—3. Charles E. Davis, pastor, Boston, Mass. 2. John Galbraith, presiding elder Boston District, Boston, Mass. 2. *Silas Peirce, merchant, 97 Sewell Ave., Brookline, Mass. 1. *Frank A. Rich, banker, Barre, Mass. 1. William G. Richardson, presiding elder Springfield District, 10 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass. 3. *Mrs. Annie Smiley, housewife, Holyoke, Mass.

New England Southern Conference. I. (8)

Delegates.—4. James I. Bartholomew, pastor, 40 Chestnut St., New Bedford, Mass. (S.TP.H.) 2. Stephen O. Benton, recording secretary Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (I.R.F.) 1. Marcus D. Buell, professor Boston University School of Theology, 72 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass. (E.B.EF.EL.) 4. *Herbert L. Chipman, publisher, Sandwich, Mass. (TP.BC.EL.) 3. J. Francis Cooper, pastor, 152 Peace St., Providence, R. I. (TE.BC.D.) 2. *George R. Pierce, merchant, 57 South St., Brockton, Mass. (E.B.H.) 3. *George W. Smith, real estate, 356 Blackstone St., Providence, R. I. (TE.S.EF.D.) 1. *Edward F. Thompson, farmer, North Grosvenordale, Conn. (I.R.F.)

Reserves.—3. Andrew J. Coultas, presiding elder New Bedford District, 92 Comstock Ave., Providence, R. I. 2. *Ezra Dixon, manufacturer, Bristol, R. I. 1. *Francis P. Luce, merchant, South Braintree, Mass. 1. *John H. Newland, presiding elder Norwich District, 56 William St., Norwich, Conn. 3. *Freeman F. Patten, treasurer of Connecticut, Stafford Springs, Conn. 2. William I. Ward, presiding elder Providence District, 528 Osborne St., Fall River, Mass.

New Hampshire Conference. I. (6)

Delegates.—1. *George H. Bartlett, manufacturer, Sunapee, N. H. (E.B.TP.H.EF.) 3. Edgar Blake, pastor St. Paul's Church, Manchester, N. H. (R.TE.TP.BC.H.EF.) 3. *Mrs. Irene C. Durrell, housewife, Tilton, N. H. (TE.S.F.D.) 1. Edwin S. Tasker, pastor, Tilton, N. H. (E.B.TP.H.) 2. William Warren, pastor First Church, 329 Haverhill St., Lawrence, Mass. (I.S.F.D.EL.) 2. *Richard E. Wilder, physician, Whitefield, N. H. (I.R.BC.EL.)

Reserves.—2. *Walter S. Baker, tailor, Concord, N. H. 1. Thomas E. Cramer, pastor, Keene, N. H. 2. Elwin Hitchcock, presiding elder Manchester District, Manchester, N. H. 3. *John M. Howe, merchant, Claremont, N. H. 1. *Thomas W. Lane, manufacturer, Amesbury, Mass.

New Jersey Conference. II. (10)

Delegates.—1. *W. Holt Apgar, attorney, Trenton, N. J. (TE.D.) 2. *Harry P. Bennett, editor and publisher, Long Branch, N. J. (R.EF.) 5. *Henry Bradway, salesman, 111 South Ave., Bridgeton, N. J. (TP. EL.) 2. John D. Fox, pastor State Street Church, Trenton, N. J. (I.TE.TP.) 5. Holmes F. Gravatt, pastor First Church, Camden, N. J. (H.EF.) 4. John Handley, pastor, Vineland, N. J. (R.S.BC.) 1. *William H. Heisler, banker, Pemberton, N. J. (E.B.H.) 3. James W. Marshall, pastor First Church, Millville, N. J. (F.EL.) 1. J. Morgan Read, presiding elder Camden District, Camden, N. J. (E.D.) 3. *Henry S. Springer, salesman, 555 Washington St., Camden, N. J. (I.F.)

Reserves.—3. *Thomas M. Dickey, mercantile business, Ocean Grove, N. J. 2. *Alexander C. Graw, publisher, Haddonfield, N. J. 3. John B. Haines, presiding elder New Brunswick District, Manasquan, N. J. 1. *John E. Rossell, merchant, 309 N. Second St., Camden, N. J. 1. Alfred Wagg, presiding elder Trenton District, Trenton, N. J. 2. Nomer J. Wright, presiding elder Bridgeton District, Bridgeton, N. J.

New York. II. (12)
Delegates.—1. William F. Anderson, corresponding secretary Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (E.TP.EF.) 3. *John E. Andrus, manufacturer, Yonkers, N. Y. (D.TP.F.) 2. *Harris J. Cookingham, physician, Red Hook, N. Y. (S.EF.) 4. James R. Day, president Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. (R.BC.) 6. *Edward C. Dean, merchant, Delhi, N. Y. (R.EL.) 3. George P. Eckman, pastor St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth St. and West End Ave., New York, N. Y. (H.S.) 1. *John S. Huyler, manufacturer, 26 Irving Place, New York, N. Y. (E.BC.) 4. *Sliter D. Smith, druggist, Deposit, N. Y. (TE.H.) 5. *Andrew M. Taylor, salesman, Port Ewen, N. Y. (I.D.) 2. Ezra S. Tipple, professor Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. (I.D.) 5. Philip M. Watters, presiding elder New York District, Yonkers, N. Y. (TE.F.) 6. Frank L. Wilson, pastor St. James's Church, Kingston, N. Y. (B.EL.)
Reserves.—3. *John Beattie, painter, 245 W. Forty-sixth St., New York, N. Y. 3. Frank J. Belcher, pastor Five Points, 63 Park St., New York, N. Y. 2. *Mitchell Downing, dentist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1. *J. Edgar Leaycraft, real estate, 311 West End Ave., New York, N. Y. 2. Allan MacRossie, pastor St. James's Church, 1981 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 1. Arthur Thompson, pastor, Matteawan, N. Y.

New York East. II. (14)
Delegates.—3. *Wilbur C. Abbott, manufacturer metal goods, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. (S.EL.) 7. John E. Adams, presiding elder New York District, West Park, Stamford, Conn. (B.F.) 2. *Frank L. Brown, retired, 1110 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (I.EF.) 1. James M. Buckley, editor Christian Advocate, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (E.EL.) 3. *John M. Bulwinkle, stationer, 413 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (TE.F.) 2. David G. Downey, assistant secretary Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (I.EF.) 4. William V. Kelley, editor Methodist Review, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (R.TP.) 6. *Minot C. Kellogg, merchant, 54 S. Second Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. (B.TP.) 1. *Willis McDonald, printer, 139-A. S. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (E. H.) 3. George P. Mains, publishing agent Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (S.D.) 6. F. Mason North, corresponding secretary New York City Home Missions, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (TE.H.) 4. *H. Wade Rogers, dean Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn. (R.D.) 7. *Ezra B. Tuttle, coal dealer, 494 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (BC.) 5. Charles S. Wing, presiding elder Brooklyn South District, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. (BC.)
Reserves.—5. Arthur W. Byrt, superintendent Brooklyn Church Society, 246 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2. Frank J. McConnell, pastor New York Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2. *Bradford Rhodes, banker, Mamaroneck, N. Y. 1. Ernest G. Richardson, pastor Fleet Street Church, 43 Fleet St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1. *Cephas B. Rogers, retired, Meriden, Conn. 3. *William P. Sandford, manufacturer wooden ware, 532 Eighteenth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

North Carolina Conference. VI. (4)
Delegates.—2. *J. Lot Bullock, physician, 102 Fayette St., Greensboro, N. C. (TP.S.F.EF.D.) 2. Milton M. Jones, presiding elder Raleigh District, 52 Center St., Greensboro, N. C. (I.R.S.TP.F.EF.EL.) 1. Robert E. Jones, chairman, editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, 408 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La. (E.B.T.BC.H.D.) 1. *Robert B. McRary, real estate, Lexington, N. C. (I.R.TE.E.H.EL.)
Reserves.—1. *James R. McCormick, railway mail clerk, Lumberton, N. C. 2. *James A. McRae, principal public school, Asheboro, N. C. 1. John P. Morris, professor Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. 2. Silas A. Peeler, president Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

North China Conference. V. (2)
Delegates.—1. *Ch'en Wei-cheng, Peking, China. (543 Division St., Ann Arbor, Mich.) (All.) 1. Hiram H. Lowry, president Peking University, Peking, China. (150 Fifth Ave., New York.) (All.)
Reserves.—1. Isaac T. Headland, professor Peking University, Peking, China. (150 Fifth Ave., New York.) 1. *Wang Hsing-ho, physician Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Tangshan, via Tientsin, China.

North Dakota Conference. XII. (6)

Delegates.—3. *Peter Bertelson, merchant, Kenmare, N. D. (TE.H. D.EL.) 2. *Samuel P. Johnson, dentist, Rugby, N. D. (B.R.F.EF.) 2. Charles A. Macnamara, pastor, Lisbon, N. D. (I.B.S.F.EL.) 1. Jabez G. Moore, chairman, presiding elder Grand Forks District, Grand Forks, N. D. (E.TE.BC.H.D.) 1. *Charles A. Pollock, judge of district court, 319 North St. S., Fargo, N. D. (E.S.TP.BC.) 3. Edward P. Robertson, president Wesley College, 524 Belmont Ave., Grand Forks, N. D. (R. TP.E.)

Reserves.—2. *Ryland M. Black, county superintendent of schools, Wahpeton, N. D. 3. Henry P. Cooper, pastor, Casselton, N. D. 1. Samuel A. Danford, presiding elder Fargo District, 303 15th St. S., Fargo, N. D. 1. *Newel G. Larimore, farmer, Larimore, N. D. 3. *Richard A. Lathrop, merchant, Hope, N. D. 2. Herbert G. Leonard, pastor First Church, Fargo, N. D.

North Germany Conference. XIII. (4)

Delegates.—2. Edmund C. Anner, presiding elder Leipzig District, 30 Cassberg St., Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany. (I.R.S.TP.F.EF.EL.) 1. Heinrich C. Burkhardt, chairman, manager Methodist Book Depository, 78 Nord St., Bremen, Germany. (E.B.TE.BC.H.D.). 1. *Heinrich Stehl, managing clerk, 34 Albrecht St., Cassel, Germany. (E.I.R.TE.S. TP.EL.) 2. *Heinrich Weiss, bank clerk, 100 Land St., Eppendorfer, Hamburg, Germany. (B.BC.F.H.EF.D.)

Reserves.—2. *Dietrich F. Kruse, capitalist, 4 Fest St., Everston, Oldenberg, Germany. 2. Adolf Schilde, presiding elder Bremen District, 78 Nord St., Bremen, Germany. 1. Wilhelm Schuetz, pastor Third Church, 15 Tilsiter St., Berlin O, Germany. 1. *Paul Walther, merchant, 49 Reich St., Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany.

North India Conference. XI. (4)

Delegates.—2. *William E. Crawshaw, railway official, Lucknow, India. (E.B.TE.S.BC.H.D.) 1. *Nathaniel Jordan, principal High School, Moradabad, India. (I.R.TP.F.EF.EL.) 1. John W. Robinson, presiding elder Oudh District, Inayat Bagh, Lucknow, India. (E.B.F.D.EL.) 2. Thomas J. Scott, superannuate, Ocean Grove, N. J. (I.R.TE.S.TP.BC. H.EF.)

Reserves.—2. William A. Mansell, president Theological Seminary, Bareilly, India. 1. Frank L. Neeld, missionary, 87 Dinsmore St., Crafton, Pa. 2. *Mrs. Lois S. Parker, missionary, Hardoi, India. 1. *Lilivati Singh, teacher, Lucknow, India.

North Indiana Conference. XI. (12)

Delegates.—2. *Charles C. Ayres, manufacturer, Red Kay, Ind. (S. TP.) 1. Henry W. Bennett, presiding elder Goshen District, Warsaw, Ind. (E.) 3. *Charles C. Cartwright, merchant, Portland, Ind. (B. BC.) 4. Cassius C. Cissell, presiding elder Logansport District, Logansport, Ind. (B.F.) 1. *Edward G. Eberhart, manufacturer, Mishawaka, Ind. (E.H.EL.) 5. Thomas M. Guild, presiding elder Richmond District, Richmond, Ind. (I.H.) 5. *Abraham May, merchant, Markle, Ind. (I.F.) 3. Leslie J. Naftzger, presiding elder Muncie District, Muncie, Ind. (TE.D.) 6. William D. Parr, field secretary Indiana Methodist Hospital, Kokomo, Ind. (S.TP.EF.) 6. *Daniel O. Skillen, manufacturer, Yorktown, Ind. (TE.EF.) 2. Cyrus U. Wade, presiding elder Fort Wayne District, Fort Wayne, Ind. (R.BC.EL.) 4. *Mrs. Alice E. Waugh, trustee Indiana Woman's Prison, Tipton, Ind. (R.D.)

Reserves.—2. Benjamin E. Helm, ...
1. Brenton S. Hollopeter, presiding elder Wabash District, Wabash, Ind. 2. Thomas J. Johnson, secretary Preachers' Aid Society, Muncie, Ind. 3. Somerville Light, pastor First Church, Marion, Ind. 3. *Albert W. Perry, ...
1. *Benjamin G. Shinn, attorney-at-law, Hartford, Ind. .....

North Montana Conference. XIV. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Miss E. Augusta Ariss, superintendent Deaconess Hospital, Great Falls, Mont. (All.) 1. William W. VanOrsdel, chairman, presiding elder, Great Falls, Mont. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Robert M. Craven, presiding elder, Park City, Utah. 1. *Alfred B. Guthrie, editor Acantha, Choteau, Mont.

North Nebraska Conference. IX. (6)
Delegates.—3. *Clayton W. DeLamatre, attorney, Karback Block, Omaha, Neb. (B.R.H.EF.) 3. William Gorst, presiding elder Omaha District, 5102 N. 22d St., Omaha, Neb. (I.B.H.EF.D.) 1. Jesse W. Jennings, chairman, manager Western Depository, 1121 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. (E.R.BC.EL.) 1. *Mrs. Allie P. McLaughlin, superintendent Methodist Hospital, 36th and Cummings Sts., Omaha, Neb. (I.TE.F.D.EL.) 2. George H. Main, presiding elder Grand Island District, Central City, Neb. (TE.S.TP.F.) 2. *Bayard H. Paine, attorney, Grand Island, Neb. (E.S.TP.BC.)
Reserves.—1. Thomas Bithell, presiding elder Neligh District, Norfolk, Neb. 2. *George H. Gray, banker, Central City, Neb. 2. Huson H. Millard, pastor First Church, South Omaha, Neb. 3. *James W. Tamplin, editor Journal, Tekomah, Neb. 1. *Charles T. Torpin, secretary and manager Torpin Grain Co., Oakdale, Neb.

North Ohio Conference. V. (8)
Delegates.—3. *George T. Barnes, breeder of Scotch Short Horns and Delaines, Mount Gilead, O. (B.TP.H.) 4. *William M. Bayne, publisher, 1854 W. 45th St., Cleveland, O. (S.EF.) 3. Charles Gallimore, pastor, 712 N. Main St., Mount Vernon, O. (I.TE.F.) 2. *Isaac H. Good, merchant, Ashland, O. (I.R.F.D.) 4. Charles F. Johnson, pastor, 39 Beall Ave., Wooster, O. (R.EF.D.) 2. Glezen A. Reeder, presiding elder Cleveland District, 17 Wager Ave., Lakewood, Cleveland, O. (B.S. H.EL.) 1. *Edward L. Young, journalist, Norwalk, O. (E.TE.BC.EL.) 1. William F. Whitlock, chairman, professor Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. (E.TP.BC.)
Reserves.—1. *Ordello L. Doty, manufacturer of oils, 7923 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, O. 3. *John H. Focht, superintendent of schools, Canal Fulton, O. 2. Silas E. Idleman, presiding elder Mansfield District, 278 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, O. 3. Monroe J. Keyes, presiding elder Wooster District, 2363 W. 14th St., Cleveland, O. 1. J. Frank Smith, presiding elder Mount Vernon District, 144 W. 80th Ave., Columbus, O. 2. *Frank H. Tanner, manufacturer of flour, Mansfield, O.

Northern German Conference. XIII. (2)
Delegates.—1. *Peter Bendixen, miller, Springfield, Minn. (All.) 1. Charles L. Lehnert, chairman, presiding elder Minneapolis District, 1005 E. 19th St., Minneapolis, Minn. (All.)
Reserves.—1. Charles F. Blume, presiding elder South Minnesota District, New Ulm, Minn. 1. *Emil F. Sell, merchant, Fairfax, Minn.

Northern Minnesota Conference. XII. (6)
Delegates.—3. Ezra C. Clemans, presiding elder Duluth District, 4801 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn. (I.S.TP.BC.EL.) 2. *William J. Dean, dealer in agricultural instruments, 400 S. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. (B.S.TP.D.) 1. Robert Forbes, corresponding secretary Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, 1026 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. (E.R.F.H.) 2. Joseph B. Hingeley, secretary of the General Conference, 130 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. (B.TE.EF.D.) 3. *Thomas H. Martin, mining and real estate, Duluth, Minn. (R.TE.F.H.) 1. *Joseph S. Ulland, banker, Fergus Falls, Minn. (E.I.BC.E.EL.)
Reserves.—2. George S. Innis, professor history Hamline University, Hamline, Minn. 3. *William M. James, editor and publisher, Breckenridge, Minn. 1. *Andrew H. Maas, attorney, Andrus Block, Minneapolis, Minn. 1. James S. Montgomery, pastor Fowler Church, 2437 Colfax Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 3. Edward H. Nicholson, presiding elder Litchfield District, 31 W. 36th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 2. *John A. Vandyke, superintendent of schools, Coleraine, Minn.

Northern New York Conference. III. (8)
Delegates.—4. *Delmont S. Brown, manufacturer, Watertown, N. Y. (B.R.H.D.) 3. Samuel J. Greenfield, pastor, Ilion, N. Y. (S.TP.BC.) 2. Albert C. Loucks, presiding elder Oswego District, Oswego, N. Y. (I.R.F.) 2. *Frank T. Moore, merchant, Adams, N. Y. (TE.TP.EF.) 3. *Edwin R. Redhead, banker, Fulton, N. Y. (I.BC.EL.) 1. *George W. Sanborn, manufacturer, Utica, N. Y. (E.S.F.) 4. Edward B. Topping, pastor, Rome, N. Y. (B.TE.H.EL.) 1. Charles C. Townsend, presiding elder St. Lawrence District, Potsdam, N. Y. (E.EF.D.)
Reserves.—1. *Chester B. Austin, bookkeeper, Gouverneur, N. Y. 2.

*Frank B. Beers, publisher, Rome, N. Y. 2. William H. MacClenthen, presiding elder Utica District, Utica, N. Y. 1. William D. Marsh, Little Falls, N. Y. 3. *Byron Ostrander, undertaker, Plessus, N. Y.

Northern Swedish Conference. X. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Fred Graaf, merchant, 2501 23d Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. (All.) 1. Charles G. Nelson, chairman, financial agent Swedish Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Carl J. Andreen, presiding elder Lake Superior District, 1306 Garfield Ave., Marinette, Wis. 1. *John A. Stromberg, merchant, Escanaba, Mich.

Northwest German Conference. XIII. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Frederick W. Klaus, farmer, Colesburg, Ia. (All.) 1. William H. Rolfing, chairman, presiding elder Upper Iowa District, Charles City, Ia. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Louis J. Brenner, pastor, Colesburg, Ia. 1. *George Witter, merchant, Storm Lake, Ia.

Northwest India Conference. II. (2)

Delegates.—1. Philo M. Buck, presiding elder Meerut District, Meerut, India. (All.) 1. *Ebenezer Millicans, physician, Agra, India. (All.)

Reserves.—1. John C. Butcher, presiding elder Punjab District, Lahore, India. 1. *Miss Anna E. Lawson, missionary, Ajmere, India.

Northwest Indiana Conference. XI. (8)

Delegates.—3. *Marvin Campbell, manufacturer and banker, 413 N. Colfax Ave., South Bend, Ind. (B.BC.F.D.) 1. *William E. Carpenter, banker, Brazil, Ind. (E.TE.EF.) 4. Paul C. Curnick, presiding elder South Bend District, South Bend, Ind. (TP.F.EL.) 2. *J. Frank Hanly, governor of Indiana, state capitol, Indianapolis, Ind. (I.S.TP.) 1. John S. Hoagland, chairman, pastor College Avenue Church, Greencastle, Ind. (E.S.EF.) 2. Edwin A. Schell, pastor, La Porte, Ind. (I.B.H.D.) 4. *John F. Simison, physician, Romney, Ind. (R.H.EL.) 3. George W. Switzer, presiding elder LaFayette District, 617 Terry St., LaFayette, Ind. (R.TE.BC.)

Reserves.—2. Madian H. Appleby, pastor First Church, 211 W. Jefferson St., South Bend, Ind. 3. *Finley C. Corson, manufacturer of finished lumber, Michigan City, Ind. 2. *George F. Keiper, physician, LaFayette, Ind. 1. *William S. Roney, auditor Vandalia Line, 636 Eagle St., Terre Haute, Ind. 1. DeLos M. Wood, presiding elder Valparaiso District, Hammond, Ind.

Northwest Iowa Conference. IX. (10)

Delegates.—1. *John L. Bleakley, insurance, Ida Grove, Ia. (E.B.TP.) 5. *Jonathan P. Dolliver, United States Senator, Washington, D. C., and Fort Dodge, Ia. (R.TE.) 3. George C. Fort, pastor, Fort Dodge, Ia. (TE.EL.) 4. Ebenezer S. Johnson, presiding elder Ida Grove District, Ida Grove, Ia. (B.S.TP.) 1. Wilson S. Lewis, chairman, president Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia. (E.EF.) 3. *Charles H. Lockin, real estate, Aurelia, Ia. (I.EL.) 2. *Oscar P. Miller, banker, Rock Rapids, Ia. (BC.D.) 5. Robert Smylie, presiding elder Sioux City District, Sioux City, Ia. (I.R.D.) 4. *Erastus B. Soper, attorney, Emmetsburg, Ia. (S.H.EF.) 2. John B. Trimble, field secretary Board of Foreign Missions, 1104 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. (BC.F.)

Reserves.—3. *John S. Bell, retired, Storm Lake, Ia. 2. *Edwin G. Bowman, banker, Ida Grove, Ia. 2. Hugh Hay, pastor, Sac City, Ia. 1. Orville K. Maynard, presiding elder Algona District, Clear Lake, Ia. 1. *Frank M. Wishard, traveling salesman, Sioux City, Ia.

Northwest Kansas Conference. VIII. (6)

Delegates.—3. *Charles E. Jewell, real estate, Osborne, Kan. (I.TE. TP.EF.) 3. John L. King, pastor, Downs, Kan. (I.R.S.EF.) 2. William J. Meredith, presiding elder Norton District, Norton, Kan. (TE. H.D.EL). 1. *Charles G. Morrison, merchant, Colby, Kan. (E.R.BC. F.EL.) 2. *George W. Stober, banker, Morland, Kan. (B.S.H.D.) 1. Charles W. Wynant, presiding elder Concordia District, Salina, Kan. (E.B.TP.BC.)

Reserves.—1. Fletcher D. Baker, presiding elder Beloit District, Salina, Kan. 2. William L. Cannon, pastor, Minneapolis, Kan. 1. *William E. Nesmith, merchant, Wilson, Kan. 3. *Walter W. Walker, merchant, Minneapolis, Kan. 2. *Leden J. Willetts, merchant, Saint Francis, Kan.

Northwest Nebraska Conference. VIII. (2)
Delegates.—1. *Lindley W. Gorton, druggist, Chadron, Neb. (All.) 1. Allen R. Julian, chairman, presiding elder Long Pine District, Gordon, Neb. (All.)
Reserves.—1. Darwin J. Clark, presiding elder Chadron District, Andrews, Neb. 1. *Winfred L. Mills, merchant, Gordon, Neb.

Norway Conference. IV. (2)
Delegates.—1. *Anders Andersen, superintendent, 2 Forefos, Kristiania, Norway. (All.) 1. Christian Torjussen, chairman, presiding elder Kristiania District, 38 Waldemar Trans. St., Kristiania, Norway. (All.)
Reserves.—1. *Henrik Johannessen, bookkeeper, 35 Delengs St., Kristiania, Norway. 1. Johan Thorkildsen, presiding elder Bergen District, Porsgrund, Norway.

Norwegian and Danish Conference. XII. (2)
Delegates.—1. Carl F. Eltzholtz, chairman, pastor, Cambridge, Wis. (All.) 1. *Anton Haugen, contractor, 996 Evergreen Ave., Chicago, Ill. (All.)
Reserves.—1. *Martin S. Field, manufacturer, Racine, Wis. 1. Nels E. Simonsen, president Norwegian-Danish Theological School, Evanston, Ill.

Ohio Conference. V. (12)
Delegates.—5. Purley A. Baker, superintendent National Anti-Saloon League, 219 15th Ave., Columbus, O. (TE.TP.) 6. *Samuel M. Bright, attorney, Logan, O. (B.EF.) 4. Willis V. Dick, presiding elder Marietta District, 1566 Neill Ave., Columbus, O. (R.H.) 3. Levi Gilbert, editor Western Christian Advocate, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (S.EF.) 3. *David S. Gray, banker, Hayden National Bank, Columbus, O. (E.BC.) 1. Adam J. Hawk, chairman, presiding elder Gallipolis District, Gallipolis, O. (E.EL.) 4. *William M. Leiby, merchant, Lancaster, O. (R.EL.) 6. Arthur M. Mann, presiding elder London District, Delaware, O. (B.F.) 5. *Wesley Montgomery, merchant, Newark, O. (TE.H.) 2. *George D. Selby, shoe manufacturer, Portsmouth, O. (S.TP.) 2. Levi C. Sparks, pastor, Newark, O. (I.BC.D.) 1. *Mrs. Mary B. Townsend, housewife, 739 E. Market St., Zanesville, O. (I.F.D.)
Reserves.—2. John C. Arbuckle, pastor 1896 N. Fourth St., Columbus, O. 1. William D. Cherington, presiding elder Lancaster District, Lancaster, O. 1. *Samuel Dunlop, farmer, Circleville, O. 3. Allen H. Norcross, presiding elder Columbus District, 531 E. Broad St., Columbus, O. 2. *James M. Parker, hardware dealer, Nelsonville, O. 3. *Jacob A. Shawn, superintendent of schools, Columbus, O.

Oklahoma Conference. VIII. (6)
Delegates.—1. George H. Bradford, chairman, president Epworth University, Oklahoma City, Okla. (E.TE.S.BC.EF.EL.) 3. Charles S. Burchfield, pastor, Lawton, Okla. (I.TP.F.D.) 1. James B. Cullison, judge, Enid, Okla. (E.R.TE.F.) 2. *Henry C. Hicks, commercial traveler, El Reno, Okla. (I.B.BC.H.EL.) 3. *Mrs. Morfydd F. Miller, evangelist, Tecumseh, Okla. (S.TP.EF.D.) 2. Abraham G. Murray, pastor, Stroud, Okla. (B.R.H.)
Reserves.—1. *William A. Cook, real estate, Lawton, Okla. 3. *McCager C. Lakey, farmer, Carmen, Okla. 2. *Edward G. Maring, merchant, Ponca City, Okla. 1. Marion Porter, presiding elder El Reno District, Enid, Okla. 2. Eugene S. Stockwell, superintendent East Oklahoma Mission, Muskogee, Okla.

Oregon Conference. XIV. (6)
Delegates.—2. *Robert A. Booth, lumberman, Eugene, Ore. (I.R.BC. H.) 2. William B. Hollingshead, presiding elder Portland District, 955 Front St., Portland, Ore. (B.R.TP.BC.) 3. John W. McDougall, pastor Mount Tabor Church, 1607 E. Stark St., Portland, Ore. (I.TE.F. EF.) 3. *Charles D. Minton, editor Northwest Poultry Journal, Salem, Ore. (B.TE.EF.EL.) 1. *B. Lee Paget, banker, 80 Third St., Portland, Ore. (E.S.TP.F.D.) 1. Bargar F. Rowland, chairman, presiding elder Salem District, 691 E. Stark St., Portland, Ore. (E.S.H.D.EL.)
Reserves.—1. *Frank S. Aikin, real estate, Portland, Ore. 2. *Herbert L. Gilkey, banker, Grants Pass, Ore. 3. *Willis C. Hawley, congressman, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 1. William H.

Heppe, pastor Grace Church, 445 Taylor St., Portland, Ore. 3. Clarence T. Wilson, pastor Centenary Church, 508 E. Oak St., Portland, Ore. 2. Melville C. Wire, presiding elder Eugene District, Eugene, Ore.

Pacific German Conference. XIII. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Dietrich Bakenhus, real estate, 1712 Nob Hill, Seattle, Wash. (All.) 1. George Hartung, chairman, pastor, Connell, Wash. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Frederick Huesmann, hardware dealer, Davenport, Wash. 1. Herman F. Lange, pastor, Walla Walla, Wash.

Philadelphia Conference. IV. (14)

Delegates.—1. *William H. Berry, treasurer of Pennsylvania, Chester, Pa. (E.TP.) 6. Jabez G. Bickerton, corresponding secretary City Missionary and Church Extension Society, 1018 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. (R.D.) 5. Charles M. Boswell, additional assistant secretary Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, 1026 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. (TE.H.) 5. *Thomas Bradley, meat dealer, 242 W. Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (R.H.) 4. *Samuel K. Felton, merchant, 5424 N. Second St., Pike Olney, Philadelphia, Pa. (TE.F.) 3. George Gaul, pastor Saint Luke's Church, Philadelphia, Pa. (B.EF.) 7. *Franklin Lewis, railway agent, Ridley Park, Pa. (EL.) 4. Frank Lynch, presiding elder South District, 1924 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (S.TP.) 3. *Theodore F. Miller, manufacturer, Hotel Majestic, Philadelphia, Pa. (I.D.) 2. *Leander W. Munhall, evangelist, 236 Harvey St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. (S.EF.) 2. William H. Shaffer, presiding elder West District, 1603 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (I.F.) 7. Samuel W. Thomas, editor Philadelphia Methodists, Philadelphia, Pa. (BC.) 6. *John A. Wallace, editor and publisher, Chester, Pa. (B. BC.) 1. John G. Wilson, presiding elder Northwest District, 1238 Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. (E.EL.)

Reserves.—3. George H. Bickley, pastor Arch St. Church, 154 N. 51st St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1. *James A. Dingee, wholesale coal, 1920 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3. Thomas R. Fort, Jr., dealer in cardboard and printers' supplies, 503 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2. *James G. Francis, conveyancer, 705 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1. Solomon H. Hoover, presiding elder North District, 879 Highland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 2. Alpha G. Kynett, recording secretary Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, 1026 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Philippine Islands Conference. X. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Cipriano Santos. (All.) 1. Homer C. Stuntz, presiding elder Manila District, Manila, P. I. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Mrs. Jean H. Rader, housewife, Manila, P. I. 1. Marvin A. Rader, pastor, Manila, P. I.

Pittsburg Conference. IV. (10)

Delegates.—4. Thomas N. Boyle, presiding elder Allegheny District, 9 Bradford Ave., Crafton, Pa. (TE.TP.H.) 2. William F. Conner, presiding elder Blairsville District, 4635 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. (I.B. BC.) 3. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., pastor Christ's Church, Pittsburg, Pa. (S.F.) 1. *Harvey Henderson, attorney, 406 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa. (E.TP.F.) 5. *George H. Hocking, merchant, Meyersdale, Pa. (R.H. EL.) 2. *Joseph M. Keister, paymaster, Irwin, Pa. (I.B.EF.) 5. Edward J. Knox, pastor, Greensburg, Pa. (R.EF.EL.) 1. Charles W. Smith, chairman, editor Pittsburg Christian Advocate, 524 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. (E.D.) 3. *William S. Throckmorton, physician, Nineveh, Pa. (S.D.) 4. *Robert B. Ward, manufacturer, Grant Boulevard, Pittsburg, Pa. (TE.BC.)

Reserves.—1. *Bert S. Forsythe, field secretary State Sunday School Association, Dawson, Pa. 1. James Mechem, presiding elder Pittsburg District, Wilkinsburg, Pa. 2. *David K. Murray, life insurance, 205 Savannah Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa. 2. Robert S. Ross, pastor, Monongahela, Pa. 3. *William W. Ulerich, book salesman, Latrobe, Pa.

Puget Sound Conference. XIV. (8)

Delegates.—2. Benjamin F. Brooks, pastor, 916 Columbia St., Vancouver, Wash. (I.F.D.) 2. *Otis P. Callahan, insurance, Box 97, Bellingham, Wash. (I.S.TP.) 1. *Frederick A. Hazeltine, editor Journal, South Bend, Wash. (E.BC.H.) 3. *William P. Hopping, secretary Tacoma Savings and Loan Association, 120 Tenth St., Tacoma, Wash. (TE.EF.EL.) 4. *Lester E. Kirkpatrick, attorney, 641 New York

Block, Seattle, Wash. (B.R.F.D.) 1. George A. Landen, chairman, presiding elder Centralia District, Centralia, Wash. (E.S.TP.H.) 3. Edwin M. Randall, secretary Epworth League, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (R.EF.EL.) 4. Spencer S. Sulliger, presiding elder Bellingham District, 718 E. Holly St., Bellingham, Wash. (B.TE.BC.)

Reserves.—1. *Lewis L. Benbow, vice-president University of Puget Sound, 218 S. I St., Tacoma, Wash. 3. George L. Cuddy, pastor, Tacoma, Wash. 2. *John W. Efaw, manufacturer of furniture, 814 Euclid Ave., Seattle, Wash. 2. William S. Harrington, presiding elder Seattle District, 404 18th Ave. N., Seattle, Wash. 3. *George H. Hitchings, ship builder, Hoquiam, Wash. 1. Daniel L. Rader, editor Pacific Christian Advocate, 98 Gilham St., Portland, Ore.

Rock River Conference. X. (14)

Delegates.—6. *Hubert A. Clark, life insurance, Princeton, Ill. (R.EF.) 4. *James B. Hobbs, retired, 343 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill. (TE.D.) 2. *Henry W. Johnson, banker, Ottawa, Ill. (F.EL.) 5. *James M. Kittleman, manufacturer of leather goods, 3445 Home Ave., Berwyn, Ill. (S.BC.) 4. Charles J. Little, president Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. (TE.EF.) 3. Joseph A. Matlack, pastor, 123 S. Bench St., Galena, Ill. (B.BC.) 7. Robert H. Pooley, presiding elder Joliet District, 2008 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill. (S.EL.) 1. William A. Quayle, chairman, pastor Saint James's Church, 4611 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. (E.F.) 6. William O. Shepard, pastor Englewood First Church, 6410 Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill. (R.D.) 5. James K. Shields, superintendent Illinois Anti-Saloon League, 1534 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. (TP.) 1. *William M. Shimmin, merchant, 620 Grove St., Rockford, Ill. (E.) 2. Polemus H. Swift, pastor Austin Church, 334 N. Central Ave., Chicago, Ill. (I.H.) 7. *David D. Thompson, editor Northwestern Christian Advocate, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (B.TP.) 3. *Hemmerle B. Williams, piano manufacturer, 6609 Stewart Ave., Chicago, Ill. (I.H.)

Reserves.—3. John P. Brushingham, secretary General Conference Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, 839 Judson Ave., S. Evanston, Ill. 1. Stephen J. Herben, editor Epworth Herald, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 2. *Perley Lowe, lumber dealer, 599 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 3. *Mrs. Lucy R. Meyer, principal Chicago Training School for Missions, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. 2. James Rowe, corresponding secretary Chicago Home Missions and Church Extension Society, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 1. *Harvey L. Sheldon, attorney, Rock Falls, Ill.

Saint Johns River Conference. VI. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Charles W. Kinne, real estate and insurance, 12 W. Forsythe St., Jacksonville, Fla. (All.) 1. Luther S. Rader, presiding elder Miami District, Miami, Fla. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Fletcher L. Brown, merchant, Hastings, Fla. 1. Harry S. White, presiding elder Eustis District, Eustis, Fla.

Saint Louis Conference. VIII. (8)

Delegates.—1. *Hanford Crawford, merchant, Olive and Tenth Sts., Saint Louis, Mo. (E.I.BC). 4. *Sherman T. Gresham, attorney, Farmington, Mo. (R.S.EF.EL.) 1. Matthew S. Hughes, pastor Independence Avenue Church, 2411 Independence Bvd., Kansas City, Mo. (E.R.EF. EL.) 3. *Harry L. Hunter, farm loans, Clinton, Mo. (TE.F.D.) 3. Naphtali Luccock, pastor Union Church, 615 N. Garrison Ave., Saint Louis, Mo. (I.TP.H.) 4. Louis G. Reser, president Marionville Collegiate Institution, Marionville, Mo. (T.S.BC.) 2. John W. Stewart, pastor Grace Church, 408 Pearl St., Springfield, Mo. (TE.F.B.) 2. *John P. Walker, zinc ore buyer, Joplin, Mo. (B.TP.H.)

Reserves.—1. Stephen B. Campbell, presiding elder Kansas City District, 2624 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 2. *Miss Anna Combs, deaconess, Chitwood, Mo. 3. Martin L. Curl, financial agent, Methodist Deaconess Association, 4537 Forest Park Bvd., Saint Louis, Mo. 3. *George F. Gilbert, merchant, Marshfield, Mo. 2. Enoch J. Hunt, presiding elder Carthage District, 914 W. Third St., Sedalia, Mo. 1. *Alfred Matthews, merchant, 700 Pine St., Saint Louis, Mo.

Saint Louis German Conference. XIII. (6)

Delegates.—2. George B. Addicks, president Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. (I.TE.BC.EF.) 3. *George Brand, clerk Probate

Court, 2124 Victor St., Saint Louis, Mo. (B.S.F.D.) 3. Edwin S. Havighorst, president German College, Mount Pleasant, Ia. (B.S.F.D.) 1. *Arthur F. Hertzler, wagon manufacturer, Burlington, Ia. (E.R.TP. H.EL.) 1. Frederick Munz, chairman, editor Haus und Herd, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. (E.R.TP.H.EL.) 2. *Phil. H. Sipfle, merchant, Pekin, Ill. (I.TE.BC.EF.)

Reserves.—1. *Theodore W. Neidringhaus, superintendent National Enameling and Stamping Co., 1820 Warren St., Saint Louis, Mo. 1. Franz Pichler, presiding elder Quincy District, Quincy, Ill. 2. *Charles Ruthenberg, merchant, Muscatine, Ia. 2. William H. Schwiening, presiding elder Burlington District, 1102 S. 15th St., Burlington, Ia.

Savannah Conference. VII. (2)

Delegates.—1. Wade H. Brown, pastor, Lagrange, Ga. (All.) 1. *Samuel A. Hull, mail clerk, Brunswick, Ga. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Emmett D. Giddens, presiding elder Savannah District, ———— St., Savannah, Ga. 1. *Benjamin J. Jordan, shoemaker, Macon, Ga.

South America Conference. III. (2)

Delegates.—1. *James H. Moore, clerk, Mendoza, Argentina, South America. (All.) 1. William Tallon, presiding elder Northern District, 1539 Buenos Aires St., Rosario, Argentina, South America. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Charles W. Drees, on furlough, Xenia, O. 1. *Miss Mary F. Swaney, teacher, Rosario, Argentina, South America.

South Carolina Conference. VI. (8)

Delegates.—1. *Amos J. Andrews, railway postal clerk, 214 S. Main St., Sumter, S. C. (E.BC.D.) 2. Clayton R. Brown, presiding elder Florence District, Camden, S. C. (TE.BC.EL.) 2. *Joseph R. Bulkley, teacher, Orangeburg, S. C. (TE.TP.EF.) 4. *James L. Cain, teacher, Darlington, S. C. (I.S.H.EL.) 3. *Elias B. Holloway, postman, Greenville, S. C. (B.R.F.) 1. Charles C. Jacobs, chairman, field secretary Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, Sumter, S. C. (E.R.EF.) 3. James S. Thomas, presiding elder Bennettsville District, Orangeburg, S. C. (I.S.H.) 4. Benjamin F. Witherspoon, presiding elder Spartansburg District, 106 Mordecai St., Greenville, S. C. (B.TP. F.D.)

Reserves.—2. Green W. Cooper, presiding elder, Orangeburg District, Orangeburg, S. C. 3. Gainey J. Davis, presiding elder Beaufort District, 26 Railroad Ave., Sumter, S. C. 1. *Mark H. Gassaway, teacher, Anderson, S. C. 3. *Arthur L. Macbeth, photographer, 186 Calhoun St., Charleston, S. C. 2. *Jonas W. Thomas, farmer, Bennettsville, S. C. 1. Joshua E. Wilson, presiding elder Charleston District, Florence, S. C.

South Germany Conference. XIII. (4)

Delegates.—1. *Ernst G. Bek, manufacturer of jewelry, Pforzheim, Germany. (E.B.TE.TP.BC.D.EL). 2. Paul I. Gruenewald, editor Evangelist, 28 Nord St., Bremen, Germany. (I.R.TP.EF.EL.) 2. *Philip Mann, college professor, Kircheheimbolanden, Pfalz, Germany. (I.R.S. F.H.EF.) 1. Jacob J. Sommer, chairman, presiding elder Stuttgart District, 15 Karl St., Cannstatt, Germany. (E.B.S.F.H.D.)

Reserves.—2. Frederich Braendle, pastor, Zweibruechen, Pfalz, Germany. 2. *Immanuel E. H. Mann, manager of jewelry factory, 20 Rhoen St., Pforzheim, Baden, Germany. 1. *Friedrich W. Schmidt, professor chemistry, 20 Rhoen St., Frankfurt-a-Main, Germany. 1. Jacob Urech, presiding elder Heilbronn District, 26 Goethe St., Heilbronn, Germany.

South India Conference. X. (2)

Delegates.—1. David O. Ernsberger, chairman, presiding elder Raichur District, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Belgaum, India. (All.) 1. *William E. Gay, physician, Hyderabad, Deccan, India. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Richard C. Grose, presiding elder Madras District, Vepery, Madras, India. 1. *Miss Grace W. Stephens, missionary, Egmore, Madras, India.

South Kansas Conference. VIII. (6)

Delegates.—2. *Edward W. Barker, banker and stock dealer, Burlington, Kan. (I.B.F.D.) 1. Henry J. Coker, field secretary Board of Foreign Missions, 1121 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. (E.R.BC.H.D.) 3. *Charles F. Henson, banker, Paola, Kan. (TE.S.TP.H.) 3. William

H. Mulvaney, presiding elder Emporia District, 628 Constitution St., Emporia, Kan. (B.S.TP.EL.) 2. Cyrus S. Nusbaum, presiding elder Independence District, Independence, Kan. 1. *J. Luther Taylor, investments, Pittsburg Mortgage Investment Co., Pittsburg, Kan. (E.R.BC. EF.EL.)

Reserves.—3. *George B. Atwood, merchant, Caney, Kan. 2. *Miss Maud Hamilton, teacher, Emporia, Kan. 1. John Maclean, presiding elder Fort Scott District, Fort Scott, Kan. 1. *O. Grant Markham, professor of Latin Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. 2. Irvin B. Pulliam, pastor, Chanute, Kan.

Southern California Conference. XIV. (8)

Delegates.—4. Alvah W. Adkinson, presiding elder Los Angeles District, 2015 W. 20th St., Los Angeles, Cal. (R.TE.TP.BC.) 3. *Alexander M. Drew, attorney, Fresno, Cal. (B.S.TP.EF.) 4. *George L. Hazzard, capitalist, Whittier, Cal. (TE.BC.EL.) 2. Edwin J. Inwood, pastor University Church, 1017 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal. (I.F.D.) 1. Robert McIntyre, chairman, pastor First Church, 1033 S. Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal. (E.H.EL.) 3. Harcourt W. Peck, presiding elder Fresno District, 3019 Key West St., Los Angeles, Cal. (B.S.EF.) 1. *Mrs. Martha J. Reynolds, housewife, 145 S. Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Cal. (E.R.H.) 2. *Hugh E. Smith, evangelist, 1313 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, Cal. (I.F.D.)

Reserves.—2. George F. Bovard, president University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. 2. *Henry W. Brodbeck, dentist, 212 N. Soto St., Los Angeles, Cal. 1. John L. Pitner, presiding elder San Diego District, 459 W. 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal. 3. *Alfred J. Wallace, capitalist, Conservative Life Building, Los Angeles, Cal. 1. *John W. Whittington, insurance, 523 Security Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Southern German Conference. XIII. (2)

Delegates.—1. *Fritz Blumberg, merchant, Seguin, Tex. (All.) 1. J. Andrew Traeger, pastor, Seguin, Tex. (All.)

Reserves.—1. William A. Moers, presiding elder Brenham District, Brenham, Tex. 1. *Edwin H. Wiedemann, teacher, R. F. D. No. 1, Brenham, Tex.

Southern Illinois Conference. X. (8)

Delegates.—3. Charles A. Beckett, presiding elder Vandalia District, 127 N. Maple St., Centralia, Ill. (TE.EF.EL.) 1. *Mrs. Etta R. Edwards, housewife, Pinckneyville, Ill. (E.TP.EF.D.) 2. *Robert Gray, Insurance, Flora, Ill. (I.R.S.) 1. John F. Harmon, chairman, pastor First Church, 666 N. 13th St., East Saint Louis, Ill. (E.B.BC.D.) 4. *Cyrus D. Kendall, merchant, Newton, Ill. (B.F.EL.) 4. James W. McNeill, presiding elder Mount Vernon District, 509 Grand Ave., Centralia, Ill. (R.S.F.) 3. *John M. Mitchell, banker, Mount Carmel, Ill. (TE.BC.H.) 2. Charles D. Shumard, presiding elder Lebanon District, Mount Vernon, Ill. (I.TP.H.)

Reserves.—2. *McKendree H. Chamberlain, president McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. 1. *William F. Daniel, traveling salesman, 502 N. 10th St., Mount Union, Ill. 2. John H. Ford, presiding elder Alton District, Granite City, Ill. 1. Stephen A. D. Rogers, presiding elder Olney District, Olney, Ill.

Southwest Kansas. VIII. (8)

Delegates.—4. James Allison, real estate, Wichita, Kan. (E.R.BC.) 3. *James S. Barnes, real estate, Pratt, Kan. (B.H.EF.EL.) 2. *Ezra R. Burkholder, lumber, McPherson, Kan. (I.S.F.) 1. *Edward W. Hoch, governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kan. (TE.TP.D.) 3. Charles J. Howes, presiding elder Newton District, Hutchinson, Kan. (I.S.TP.) 4. Edwin A. Hoyt, presiding elder Wichita District, Wichita, Kan. (B. R.F.) 1. William J. Martindale, presiding elder Pratt District, Wichita, Kan. (E.BC.H.D.) 2. Frank E. Mossman, president Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, Kan. (TE.EF.EL.)

Reserves.—1. Emery C. Beach, pastor, Winfield, Kan. 2. William V. Burns, pastor, Newton, Kan. 3. *Eli M. Hoover, physician, Halstead, Kan. 2. *Charles L. Marmon, attorney, Garden City, Kan. 1. *Mrs. Alice Shamleffer, housewife, Douglass, Kan.

Sweden Conference. II. (4)

Delegates.—1. *Olof Bohlin, merchant, Helsingborg, Sweden. (R.TE.

S.TP.BC.F.EL.) 1. Karl A. Jansson, chairman, president Upsala Theological School, 15 Vallingatan, Stockholm, Sweden. (E.R.S.TP. F.H.EF.) 2. *Erik Lundgren, builder, 48a Malmskillegat, Stockholm, Sweden. (E.I.B.H.EF.D.) 2. Gustaf Wagnsson, pastor Saint Paul's Church, Stockholm, Sweden. (I.B.TE.BC.D.EL.)

Reserves.—2. *John Borjesson, director Snickerifabriken, Goteborg, Sweden. 1. Karl P. Carlsson, presiding elder Eastern District, Karlbergsvagen, Stockholm, Sweden. 1. *Otto L. Kling, merchant, Vastervik, Sweden. 2. Carl A. Wik, pastor Saint Peter's Church, Stockholm, Sweden.

Switzerland Conference. XIII. (2)

Delegates.—1. Ernst Lienhard, chairman, agent Methodist Book Depository, Zurich, Zwitzerland. (All.)

Reserves.—1. *Ernst C. Schmidtmann, publisher, 434 Lundoldinger St., Bâle, Switzerland. 1. Gottlieb D. Spoerri, presiding elder Berne District, 18 Daehlhoelzliweg, Berne, Switzerland.

Tennessee Conference. VII. (4)

Delegates.—2. *Daniel W. Fields, dentist, 1348 Main St., Memphis, Tenn. (E.B.TE.TP.BC.H.D.) 1. *William D. Hawkins, professor languages Walden University, Nashville, Tenn. (I.R.S.F.EF.EL.) 1. Hilary W. Key, chairman, pastor Centenary Church, 270 Calhoun St., Memphis, Tenn. (E.B.TE.BC.H.EF.) 2. Samuel M. Utley, presiding elder West Nashville District, 19 LaFayette St., Nashville, Tenn. (I.R.S.TP.F.D.EL.)

Reserves.—1. *Summerfield Brown, janitor, 23 Trimble St., Nashville, Tenn. 2. Thomas W. Johnson, pastor, 10 Robertson St., Nashville, Tenn. 1. Wellington R. Smith, presiding elder Nashville District, 614 Maney St., Murfreesboro, Tenn. 2. *Mrs. Tennie S. Williams, milliner, 445 E. College St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Texas Conference. VII. (6)

Delegates.—1. Matthew W. Dogan, president Wiley University, Marshall, Tex. (E.S.TP.EF.EL.) 3. Frank Gary, pastor, 1619 Avenue K., Galveston, Tex. (B.R.H.D.) 2. Wade H. Logan, pastor Trinity Church, ———— St., Houston, Tex. (I.TE.BC.F.) 1. *Henry B. Pemberton, principal public school, Marshall, Tex. (E.S.TP.EF.EL.) 3. *Mrs. Rosa Simpson, deaconess, 1213 Twenty-ninth St., Galveston, Tex. (B.R.H.D.) 2. *Thomas W. Sparks, physician, Terrell, Tex. (I.TE. BC.F.)

Reserves.—1. *Barney F. Carter, public school teacher, Huntsville, Tex. 2. William A. Fortson, presiding elder Huntsville District, 2725 Burnet St., Houston, Tex. 2. *John H. Roberts, merchant, Liberty, Tex. 1. Joshua O. Williams, presiding elder Marshall District, 1405 Carter St., Marshall, Tex.

Troy Conference. III. (12)

Delegates.—4. John H. Coleman, pastor, Schaghticoke, N. Y. (TE. EF.) 5. *John H. Coon, real estate, Stillwater, N. Y. (S.TP.) 2. Purcell L. Dow, presiding elder Burlington District, 26 Lincoln Ave., Rutland, Vt. (I.F.) 1. Homer Eaton, publishing agent Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. (E.BC.) 6. *Charles Edwards, pastor, Salem, N. Y. (B.TP.) 3. *Herbert P. Lansdale, secretary Y. M. C. A., Troy, N. Y. (R.H.) 4. *Charles Z. Lincoln, attorney, 103 S. Swan St., Albany, N. Y. (TE.EF.) 1. *Charles McKernon, manufacturer, Pittsfield, Mass. (E.D.EF.) 2. *Edgar S. Ryder, manufacturer, Cobleskill, N. Y. (I.F.) 6. *Thaddeus D. Southworth, publisher, Poulpney, N. Y. (B.BC.) 5. Irving D. VanValkenburgh, presiding elder Albany District, 380 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y. (S.D.) 3. Eugene Wiseman, presiding elder Troy District, Troy, N. Y. (R.H.)

Reserves.—1. *John H. Cornell, merchant, Middleburg, N. Y. 1. Fred L. Decker, presiding elder Saratoga District, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 2. *George D. Greenslet, insurance, Glens Falls, N. Y. 2. George E. Stockwell, pastor, Troy, N. Y. 3. *Hiram Vanderburgh, lumberman, Bleecker, N. Y.

Upper Iowa Conference. IX. (12)

Delegates.—2. William W. Carlton, pastor, Mason City, Ia. (S.F.) 4. *Joseph J. Clark, attorney, Mason City, Ia. (I.EL.) 2. *Edwin J.

Esgate, banker, Marion, Ia. (S.BC.) 1. Thomas E. Fleming, chairman, presiding elder Dubuque District, 706 Main St., Manchester, Ia. (E.TP.) 6. William F. King, president Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia. (TE. BC.) 4. Edmund J. Lockwood, pastor Saint Paul's Church, 1010 Fifth Ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia. (I.D.) 6. *James E. Park, banker, Le Claire, Ia. (B.TP.D.) 5. *Robert B. Raines, banker, Independence, Ia. (TE.F.) 1. *Thomas J. B. Robinson, banker, Hampton, Ia. (E.EF.) 3. William A. Shanklin, president Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Ia. (R.EF.) Horace W. Troy, presiding elder Decorah District, Fayette, Ia. (B.H.E.L.) 3. *Silas M. Weaver, judge of the Supreme Court, Iowa Falls, Ia. (R.H.)

Reserves.—2. John W. Bissell, presiding elder Cedar Falls District, Waterloo, Ia. 1. *William O. Bock, postmaster, New Albin, Ia. 2. *Millard F. Edwards, attorney, Parkersburg, Ia. 3. Luther L. Lockard, pastor, Belle Plaine, Ia. 1. William F. Pitner, presiding elder Marshalltown District, Marshalltown, Ia. 3. *Wilbur E. Robinson, railway mail service, 101 Arlington St., Dubuque, Ia.

Upper Mississippi Conference. VII. (6)

Delegates.—3. Thomas W. Davis, pastor, Durant, Miss. (B.S.TP.EL.) 1. Griffin G. Logan, field secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Holly Springs, Miss. (E.R.BC.F.EF.) 3. *Ephraim H. McKissack, professor natural sciences Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss. (B.TE.TP.H.D.) 2. Richard Sewell, pastor, New Albany, Miss. (I.TE.H.D.) 1. *J. Beverly F. Shaw, president Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss. (E.S. BC.EF.) 2. *James T. Strong, teacher, Itta Bena, Miss. (I.R.F.EF.)

Reserves.—1. Wilcher C. Clay, presiding elder Tupelo District, Holly Springs, Miss. 1. *Ferdinand A. Gray, merchant, Greenwood, Miss. 3. Harry B. Hart, pastor, Greenwood, Miss. 3. *Joseph H. Phillips, contractor and builder, Grenada, Miss. 2. *Joseph S. Rush, merchant, 39 W. Main St., West Point, Miss. 2. William H. Whitlock, pastor, Macon, Miss.

Vermont Conference. I. (4)

Delegates.—2. *Clark S. Andrews, stove dealer, Barre, Vt. (E.R.S. BC.F.EF.EL.) 1. Elwell A. Bishop, principal Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vt. (I.B.TE.TP.F.EF.EL.) 1. *Samuel D. Hobson, retired, Island Pond, Vt. (I.B.TE.TP.H.D.) 2. George W. Hunt, presiding elder St. Albans District, St. Albans, Vt. (E.R.S.BC.H.D.)

Reserves.—1. Frank W. Lewis, presiding elder St. Johnsbury District, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 2. *George A. Morse, lumber dealer, Morrisville, Vt. 1. *James W. Pomeroy, merchant, Enosburg Falls, Vt. 2. Alfred H. Webb, pastor, Brattleboro, Vt.

Washington Conference. VI. (6)

Delegates.—3. John W. E. Bowen, president Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga. (S.F.EF.D.EL.) 2. *W. Ashby Hawkins, attorney, 529 Presstman St., Baltimore, Md. (I.B.TE.F.) 3. *Samuel E. Monroe, attorney, Huntington, W. Va. (R.S.TP.EF.D.) 1. McHenry J. Naylor, presiding elder Baltimore District, 2109 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md. (E.TE.TP.BC.) 1. *I. Garland Penn, assistant secretary Epworth League, South Atlanta, Ga. (E.BC.H.EL.) 2. Isaac L. Thomas, field agent Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, 2111 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md. (I.B.R.H.)

Reserves.—2. *George T. Beason, clerk Treasury Department, 2822 Dumbarton Ave., Washington, D. C. 1. Matthew W. Clair, pastor Asbury Church, Washington, D. C. 1. *James A. Harris, drug packer, 593 Oxford St., Baltimore, Md. 2. Singleton R. Hughes, presiding elder Staunton District, 1318 N. Tremont Ave., Baltimore, Md.

West German Conference. XIII. (4)

Delegates.—1. Gustav Becker, chairman, pastor, 419 N. 3d St., Saint Joseph, Mo. (E.B.TE.TP.BC.F.EL.) 1. *John A. Kost, merchant, 918 N. Main St., Saint Joseph, Mo. (E.R.TE.S.F.EF.D.) 2. Otto E. Kriege, professor historical theology Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. (I.R.S.H.EF.D.) 2. *William F. Muenzenmayer, hardware and farm machinery, Junction City, Kan. (I.B.TP.BC.H.EL.)

Reserves.—1. Adam Jungmeyer, presiding elder Wichita District, 530 Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kan. 1. *Daniel L. Katterjohn, teacher, Bushton, Kan. 2. John G. Leist, presiding elder North Nebraska and Colo-

rado District, 1740 C St., Lincoln, Neb. 2. *Henry Roelfs, farmer, Bushton, Kan.

West Nebraska Conference. VIII. (4)
Delegates.—2. George W. Abbott, pastor, Kearney, Neb. (I.R.S.TP. H.EL.) 1. *Frederick W. Kiplinger, secretary McConaughly Grain Co., Holdrege, Neb. (I.R.S.BC.H.D.) 2. *Voorhees Lucas, physician, North Platte, Neb. (E.B.TE.TP.F.EF.EL.) 1. Lucius H. Shumate, chairman, presiding elder Kearney District, Kearney, Neb. (E.B.TE.BC.F.EF.D.)
Reserves.—1. Allen Chamberlain, presiding elder North Platte District, North Platte, Neb. 1. *Amos C. Johnson, merchant, Ord, Neb. 2. *Earl M. Stewart, physician, Imperial, Neb. 2. Charles C. Wilson, presiding elder Holdrege District, Holdrege, Neb.

West Texas Conference. VII. (4)
Delegates.—2. *John W. Frazier, teacher, ———— St., Austin, Tex. (B.R.TE.BC.F.EL.) 1. David C. Lacy, presiding elder Columbus District, 1802 Nozane St., Austin, Tex. (E.R.TE.BC.H.EF.D.) 1. *Reuben S. Lovinggood, president Sam Huston College, Austin, Tex. (E.I.S.TP. H.EF.D.) 2. Lazarus H. Richardson, pastor Saint James Church, 712 S. Second St., Waco, Tex. (I.B.S.TP.F.EL.)
Reserves.—1. *Samuel H. Gates, mail clerk, ———— St., San Antonio, Tex. 2. Alexander M. Mason, pastor, Hubbard City, Tex. 1. John W. Weekley, presiding elder San Antonio District, ———— St., San Antonio, Tex. 2. *Mrs. Estella M. Wyatt, teacher, Luling, Tex.

West Virginia Conference. VI. (10)
Delegates.—3. Samuel K. Arbuthnot, presiding elder Wheeling District, Wheeling, W. Va. (R.BC.EL.) 5. *Patrick J. Berry, merchant, Sutton, W. Va. (TE.EF.) 4. *Charles W. Evans, insurance, Fairmont, W. Va. (R.F.D.) 3. *Harvey W. Harmer, attorney, Clarksburg, W. Va. (B.BC.EL.) 2. *John H. Holt, circuit judge, Grafton, W. Va. (I.TP.) 5. Joseph Lee, temperance evangelist, Mountain Lake Park, Md. (TE. H.) 1. *Henry C. McWhorter, chairman, judge of the Supreme Court, Charleston, W. Va. (E.S.H.) 1. Sterling J. Miller, pastor Thompson Church, 54 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va. (E.S.EF.) 2. Lewis E. Ressegger, presiding elder Ronceverte District, Ronceverte, W. Va. (I. TP.D.) 4. Richard B. Ward, presiding elder Oakland District, Oakland, Md. (R.F.)
Reserves.—2. Simon P. Crummett, presiding elder Parkersburg District, Parkersburg, W. Va. 2. *William H. Newcomb, Jr., merchant, Huntington, W. Va. 1. John S. Robinson, presiding elder Morgantown District, Fairmont, W. Va. 1. *Thomas Scott, real estate, Moundsville, W. Va. 3. *Samuel V. Woods, attorney, Philippi, W. Va.

West Wisconsin Conference. XII. (8)
Delegates.—2. *Edwin E. Bentley, banker, La Crosse, Wis. (TE.TP. H.) 3. Edwin C. Dixon, pastor, Chippewa Falls, Wis. (TP.EF.D.) 3. *John A. Hosig, merchant, Mauston, Wis. (I.F.EL.) 4. *Franklin Johnson, horticulturist, Baraboo, Wis. (R.EF.D.) 1. *Adolphus P. Nelson, banker, Grantsburg, Wis. (E.B.S.BC.) 2. Frederick W. Straw, presiding elder Eau Claire District, Eau Claire, Wis. (I.TE.EL.) 1. Samuel W. Trousdale, chairman, presiding elder Madison District, 1724 Jefferson St., Madison, Wis. (E.S.BC.F.) 4. William H. Vance, presiding elder La Crosse District, La Crosse, Wis. (B.R.H.)
Reserves.—1. Ephraim L. Eaton, evangelist, Madison, Wis. 3. *Elmore Y. Hutchinson, banker, Mineral Point, Wis. 1. *Isabelle H. Irish, secretary Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 395 Lake St., Madison, Wis. 2. *Jerome B. Jones, retired, Hudson, Wis. 2. Edwin Trimm, pastor, Portage, Wis.

Western Norwegian-Danish Conference. XIV. (2)
Delegates.—1. *Frederick Engebretsen, secretary Bendixsen Shipbuilding Co., Eureka, Cal. (All.) 1. Christian L. Hanson, chairman, presiding elder Pacific Coast District, Ballard, Wash. (All.)
Reserves.—1. *Richard S. B. Jensen, merchant, Ballard, Wash. 1. Joseph L. Olsen, 1108 Stewart St., Seattle, Wash.

Western Swedish Conference. VIII. (2)
Delegates.—1. *Swan Johnson, real estate, Dayton, Ia. (All.) 1. Peter Munson, chairman, pastor First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1840 N. 19th St., Omaha, Neb. (All.)

Reserves.—1. Carl A. Anderson, presiding elder Eastern District, 721 Penn Ave., Des Moines, Ia. 1. *Leo Brutus, manufacturer, Burlington, Ia.

Wilmington Conference. IV. (8)

Delegates.—2. *Walter O. Hoffecker, canner and banker, Smyrna, Del. (I.H.EF.) 3. *John P. Holland, wholesale grocer, Milford, Del. (E.B.F.EL.) 4. *Robley D. Jones, attorney, Snow Hill, Md. (TE. BC.D.) 3. William G. Koons, presiding elder Easton District, Smyrna, Del. (EF.R.EL.) 4. Stephen M. Morgan, presiding elder Dover District, Dover, Del. (TE.TP.H.) 1. Alpheus S. Mowbray, presiding elder Wilmington District, 2310 Market St., Wilmington, Del. (E.BC.B.) 1. *Isaac T. Parker, lieutenant-governor of Delaware, 826 Lombard St., Wilmington, Del. (R.S.TP.) 2. Adam Stengle, presiding elder Salisbury District, Salisbury, Md. (S.F.D.)

Reserves.—2. *Joseph W. Coley, clerk, Claymont, Del. 3. *James C. Mullikin, attorney, Easton, Md. 1. *John G. Townsend, Jr., lumberman and banker, Selbyville, Del. 2. Robert Watt, pastor, Smyrna, Del. 1. Clinton T. Wyatt, pastor Harrison Street Church, Wilmington Del.

Wisconsin Conference. XII. (8)

Delegates.—4. *Lewis M. Alexander, paper manufacturer, 1625 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. (I.R.H.) 2. *George W. Jones, lumberman, Appleton, Wis. (S.BC.EL.) 2. *Henry A. Larson, manager of lecture bureau, Waupaca, Wis. (TE.TP.D.) 2. Perry Millar, presiding elder Appleton District, 789 Center St., Appleton, Wis. (I.H.EL.) 1. Samuel Plantz, chairman, president Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. (E.B. F.E.L.) 1. *John V. Stevens, physician, Jefferson, Wis. (E.B.F.EF.) 4. William W. Stevens, pastor, Kenosha, Wis. (R.TE.TP.) 3. James H. Tippet, pastor, Janesville, Wis. (S.BC.D.)

Reserves.—1. George C. Carmichael, presiding elder Fond du Lac District, Fond du Lac, Wis. 3. *Edward A. Edmunds, paper manufacturer, Appleton, Wis. 2. *Thomas Gardner, decorator, 2518 Sycamore St., Milwaukee, Wis. 1. *Henry A. Moehlenpah, cashier, Clinton, Wis. 2. Thomas D. Williams, presiding elder Oshkosh District, 408 Jackson St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Wyoming Conference. III. (10)

Delegates.—4. George A. Cure, presiding elder Chenango District, Norwich, N. Y. (B.TP.) 5. Moses D. Fuller, presiding elder Honesdale District, Carbondale, Pa. (S.BC.) 1. *Charles W. Laycock, bank cashier, Kingston, Pa. (E.S.F.) 2. Hugh C. McDermott, pastor, West Pittston, Pa. (I.H.) 1. Leonard C. Murdock, presiding elder Wyoming District, Kingston, Pa. (E.F.D.) 2. *Harry C. Perkins, attorney, Binghamton, N. Y. (TE.EP.EL.) 4. *Dan Powell, store manager, Dunmore, Pa. (R.H.) 3. John H. Race, president Chattanooga University, Chattanooga, Tenn. (TE.EF.EL.) 3. *James G. Shepherd, coal operator, Scranton, Pa. (I.BC.EF.) 5. *John W. Van Cott, merchant, Unadilla, N. Y. (B.D.)

Reserves.—3. *Reed B. Freeman, manufacturer, 10 Pine St., Binghamton, N. Y. 3. Austin Griffin, presiding elder Oneonta District, Oneonta, N. Y. 1. Curtis E. Mogg, pastor, 65 Academy St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1. *Edwin G. Nowlan, blacksmith, Newark Valley, N. Y. 2. *Myron E. Simons, attorney, Honesdale, Pa. 2. John B. Sweet, presiding elder Binghamton District, Binghamton, N. Y.

DELEGATES BY GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

D. B. Holt, Chairman; Dillon Bronson, Secretary

(56 Delegates)

East Maine. (4)—*Ministerial*, D. H. Tribou, H. W. Norton. Reserves, J. W. Hatch, H. B. Haskell. *Lay*, Miss A. M. Wilson, C. E. Frost. Reserves, L. S. Robinson, L. F. Higgins.

Eastern Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, H. W. Eklund. Reserve, Benedict Nilsson. *Lay*, E. R. Rolander. Reserve, Ludvig Pehrson.

Italy. (2)—*Ministerial*, N. Walling Clark. Reserve, Gaetano Conte. *Lay*, Carlo M. Ferreri. Reserve, Alfredo Antonini.

Maine. (4)—*Ministerial*, Charles F. Parsons, D. B. Holt. Reserves, H. E. Dunnack, J. R. Clifford. *Lay*, Charles A. Tilton, Samuel Vose. Reserves, Warren W. Cole, E. J. Roberts.

Mexico. (2)—*Ministerial*, J. W. Butler. Reserve, V. D. Baez. *Lay*, Miss A. R. Limberger. Reserve, Francisco Mauriquez.

New England. (12)—*Ministerial*, Franklin Hamilton, C. F. Rice, G. S. Butters, Dillon Bronson, J. M. Leonard, W. E. Huntington. Reserves, W. G. Richardson, John Galbraith, C. E. Davis. *Lay*, Roswell R. Robinson, Matthew Robson, T. D. Patter, A. B. F. Kinney, G. W. Taylor, G. F. Washburn. Reserves, F. A. Rich, Silas Pierce, Mrs. A. E. Smiley.

New England Southern. (8)—*Ministerial*, M. D. Buell, S. O. Benton, J. F. Cooper, J. I. Bartholomew. Reserves, J. H. Newland, W. I. Ward, A. J. Coultas. *Lay*, E. F. Thompson, G. R. Peirce, G. W. Smith, H. L. Chipman. Reserves, F. P. Luce, Ezra Dixon, F. F. Patten.

New Hampshire. (6)—*Ministerial*, E. S. Tasker, William Warren, Edgar Blake. Reserves, T. E. Cramer, Elwin Hitchcock. *Lay*, G. H. Bartlett, R. E. Wilder, Mrs. I. C. Durrell. Reserves, T. W. Lane, W. S. Baker, J. M. Howe.

Troy. (12)—*Ministerial*, Homer Eaton, P. L. Dow, Eugene Wiseman, J. H. Coleman, I. D. VanValkenburgh, Charles Edwards. Reserves, F. L. Decker, G. E. Stockwell. *Lay*, Charles McKernon, E. S. Ryder, H. P. Lansdale, C. T. Lincoln, J. H. Coon, T. D. Southworth. Reserves, J. H. Cornell, G. B. Greenslet, Hiram Vanderburgh.

Vermont. (4)—*Ministerial*, E. A. Bishop, G. W. Hunt. Reserves, F. W. Lewis, A. H. Webb. *Lay*, S. D. Hobson, C. S. Andrews. Reserves, J. W. Pomeroy, G. A. Morse.

SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

J. R. Day, Chairman; G. P. Eckman, Secretary

(56 Delegates)

Bombay. (2).—*Ministerial*, E. F. Frease. Reserve, L. E. Linzell. *Lay*, T. T. Wright. Reserve, William Mathie.

New Jersey. (10)—*Ministerial*, J. M. Read, J. D. Fox, J. W. Marshall, John Handley, H. F. Gravatt. Reserves, Alfred Wagg, N. J. Wright, J. B. Haines. *Lay*, W. H. Heisler, H. P. Bennett, H. S. Springer, W. H. Apgar, Henry Bradway. Reserves, J. E. Rossell, A. C. Graw, T. M. Dickey.

Newark. (10)—*Ministerial*, H. A. Buttz, John Krantz, C. M. Anderson, C. L. Mead, A. C. McCrea. Reserves, W. H. Morgan, Joseph Cole, J. F. Dodd. *Lay*, M. S. Daniels, J. W. Pearsall, W. M. Dufford, J. R. Joy, H. K. Carroll. Reserves, Mrs. M. L. Woodruff, Joseph Walker, J. E. Morse.

New York. (12)—*Ministerial*, W. F. Anderson, E. S. Tipple, G. P. Eckman, J. R. Day, P. M. Watters, F. L. Wilson. Reserves, Arthur Thompson, Allan MacRossie, F. J. Belcher. *Lay*, J. S. Huyler, H. L. Cookingham, J. E. Andrus, S. D. Smith, A. M. Taylor, E. C. Dean. Reserves, J. E. Leaycraft, Mitchell Downing, John Beattie.

New York East. (14)—*Ministerial*, J. M. Buckley, D. G. Downey, G. P. Mains, W. V. Kelley, C. S. Wing, F. M. North, J. E. Adams. Reserves, E. G. Richardson, F. J. McConnell, A. W. Byrt. *Lay*, Willis McDonald, F. L. Brown, W. C. Abbott, H. W. Rogers, J. M. Bulwinkle, M. C. Kellogg, E. B. Tuttle. Reserves, C. B. Rogers, Bradford Rhodes, W. P. Sandford.

Northwest India. (2)—*Ministerial*, P. M. Buck. Reserve, J. C. Butcher. *Lay*, Ebenezer Millicans. Reserve, Miss Anna E. Lawson.

Sweden. (4)—*Ministerial*, K. A. Jansson, Gustaf Wagnsson. Reserves, C. T. Carlsson, K. A. Wik. *Lay*, Elof Bohlin, Erik Lundgren. Reserves, O. L. Kling, John Borjesson.

THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

Ray Allen, Chairman; E. R. Redhead, Secretary

(58 Delegates)

Andes. (2)—*Ministerial*, G. F. Arms. Reserve, W. C. Hoover. *Lay*, Mrs. A. W. La Fetra. Reserve, Miss E. S. Campbell.

Central New York. (10)—*Ministerial*, W. H. Giles, C. E. Jewell, F. T. Kenney, J. W. Webb, G. E. Campbell. Reserves, C. C. Wilbor, G. E. Hutchings, J. C. Nichols. *Lay*, E. A. Beach, J. J. Richford, J. L. Transue, N. L. Cramer, H. E. Dingley. Reserves, E. A. Emens, F. E. Baldwin, W. H. Millard.

Erie. (10)—*Ministerial*, E. W. Douglas, D. A. Platt, W. P. Murray, W. H. Crawford, H. M. Burns. Reserves, H. G. Dodds, T. R. Thoburn. *Lay*, W. C. DeForrest, C. E. Welsh, G. G. Stitzinger, T. D. Collins, B. N. McCoy. Reserves, A. C. Joy, Mrs. M. S. Stratton, Nelson Martin.

Genesee. (12)—*Ministerial*, Ray Allen, W. D. Platt, F. S. Rowland, W. C. Wilbor, Thomas Cardus, F. H. Coman. Reserves, LaFayette Congdon, S. L. Beiler. *Lay*, A. L. Thompson, H. W. Blake, S. L. Strivings, James Fenton, G. C. Rosa, W. T. Mann. Reserves, A. M. Holden, J. F. White, W. J. Lewis.

Northern New York. (10)—*Ministerial*, C. C. Townsend, A. C. Loucks, S. J. Greenfield, E. B. Topping. Reserves, W. D. Walsh, W. H. MacClenthen. *Lay*, G. W. Sanborn, F. G. Moore, E. R. Redhead, D. S. Brown. Reserves, C. B. Austin, F. B. Beers, Byron Ostrander.

South America. (2)—*Ministerial*, William Tallon. Reserve, C. W. Drees. *Lay*, J. H. Moore. Reserve, Miss M. S. Swaney.

Wyoming. (10)—*Ministerial*, L. C. Murdock, H. C. McDermott, J. H. Race, G. A. Cure, M. D. Fuller. Reserves, C. E. Mogg, J. B. Sweet, Austin Griffin. *Lay*, C. W. Laycock, H. C. Perkins, J. G. Shepherd, Dan Powell, J. W. Van Cott. Reserves, E. G. Nowlan, M. E. Simons, R. B. Freeman.

FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

S. W. Thomas, Chairman; W. G. Koons, Secretary

(56 Delegates)

Baltimore. (10)—*Ministerial*, J. F. Goucher, J. C. Nicholson, C. W. Baldwin, W. L. McDowell, F. M. Bristol. Reserves, M. F. B. Rice, C. E. Guthrie, J. F. Heisse. *Lay*, J. W. Young, J. T. Stone, Summerfield Baldwin, H. A. Hall, W. H. Anderson. Reserves, Walter Kirwan, D. H. Carroll, T. G. De Fond.

Central Pennsylvania. (12)—*Ministerial*, W. W. Evans, B. C. Conner, H. L. Jacobs, E. M. Stevens, R. H. Gilbert, T. S. Wilcox. Reserves, J. B. Mann, W. P. Eveland, J. H. Morgan. *Lay*, W. H. Sweet, J. A. Affleck, T. H. Murray, C. H. Stallman, H. T. Ames, W. L. Woodcock. Reserves, A. A. Stevens, W. L. Owens, R. A. Zentmyer.

Norway. (2)—*Ministerial*, Christian Torjussen. Reserve, John Thorkildsen. *Lay*, Anders Andersen. Reserve, Henrik Johannessen.

Philadelphia. (14)—*Ministerial*, J. G. Wilson, W. H. Shaffer, George Gaul, F. B. Lynch, C. M. Boswell, J. G. Bickerton, S. W. Thomas. Reserves, S. H. Hoover, A. G. Kynett, G. H. Bickley. *Lay*, W. H. Berry, L. W. Munhall, T. F. Miller, S. K. Felton, Thomas Bradley, J. A. Wallace, Franklin Lewis. Reserves, F. A. Dingee, J. G. Francis, T. R. Fort, Jr.

Pittsburg. (10)—*Ministerial*, Charles W. Smith, W. F. Conner, Daniel Dorchester, Jr., T. N. Boyle, E. J. Knox. Reserves, James Mechem, R. S. Ross. *Lay*, Harvey Henderson, J. M. Keister, W. S. Throckmorton, Robert B. Ward, G. H. Hocking. Reserves, B. S. Forsythe, D. K. Murray, W. W. Ulerich.

Wilmington. (8)—*Ministerial*, A. S. Mowbray, Adam Stengle, W. G. Koons, S. M. Morgan. Reserves, C. T. Wyatt, Robert Watt. *Lay*, I. J. Parker, W. O. Hoffecker, J. P. Holland, R. D. Jones. Reserves, J. G. Townsend, Jr., J. W. Coley, J. C. Mullikin.

FIFTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

E. D. Whitlock, Chairman; O. W. Holmes, Secretary

(58 Delegates)

Central Ohio. (10)—*Ministerial*, C. R. Havighorst, E. D. Whitlock, T. H. Campbell, S. H. Roberts, W. G. Waters. Reserves, A. E. Smith, David Bowers, J. H. Bethards. *Lay*, W. H. C. Goode, J. M. Killits, Mrs. F. D. Richards, William Beatty, C. W. Benedict. Reserves, E. P. Bowdle, W. H. H. Reader, L. L. Denison.

Cincinnati. (10)—*Ministerial*, A. B. Leonard, H. C. Jameson, S. O. Royal, D. L. Aultman, J. A. Story. Reserves, H. C. Weakley, V. F. Brown, G. P. Benton. *Lay*, H. P. Minnich, O. F. Hypes, O. N. Sams, W. F. Boyd, W. C. Herron. Reserves, F. L. Cook, W. E. Brooks, J. W. Story.

East Ohio. (12)—*Ministerial*, L. H. Stewart, O. W. Holmes, C. B. Mitchell, J. S. Secrest, J. J. Wallace, J. C. Smith. Reserves, T. W. Lane, W. I. Davidson, G. K. Morris. *Lay*, Monroe Patterson, F. T. Eagleson, S. R. Badgley, L. T. Cool, B. J. Taylor, Salem Kile. Reserves, F. A. Arter, R. R. Beetham, J. V. Meek.

Kentucky. (4)—*Ministerial*, J. D. Welsh, E. L. Shepard. Reserves, F. W. Harrop, J. R. Howes. *Lay*, R. T. Miller, John Venn. Reserves, W. M. Brown, Harold Means.

North China. (2)—*Ministerial*, H. H. Lowry. Reserve, I. T. Headland. *Lay*, Ch'en Wei-cheng. Reserve, Wang Hsing-ho.

North Ohio. (8)—*Ministerial*, W. F. Whitlock, G. A. Reeder, Charles Gallimore, C. F. Johnson. Reserves, J. F. Smith, S. E. Idleman, M. J. Keyes. *Lay*, E. L. Young, I. H. Good, G. T. Barnes, W. M. Bayne. Reserves, O. L. Doty, F. H. Tanner, J. H. Focht.

Ohio. (12)—*Ministerial*, A. J. Hawk, L. C. Sparks, Levi Gilbert, W. V. Dick, P. A. Baker, A. M. Mann. Reserves, W. D. Cherington, J. C. Arbuckle, A. H. Norcross. *Lay*, Mrs. M. B. Townsend, G. D. Selby, D. S. Gray, William Leiby, Wesley Montgomery, S. M. Bright. Reserves, J. M. Parker, Samuel Dunlop, J. A. Shawn.

SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

J. A. Patten, Chairman; R. B. McRary, Secretary.

(56 Delegates)

Alabama. (2)—*Ministerial*, J. B. Miller. Reserve, W. M. Croman. *Lay*, John Ellis. Reserve, Mrs. A. D. Elder.

Austin. (2)—*Ministerial*, O. F. Linstrum. Reserve, J. Boeye. *Lay*, J. S. Hetherington. Reserve, R. M. Moore.

Blue Ridge. (2)—*Ministerial*, W. A. Patton. Reserve, J. L. Dennis. *Lay*, C. Wesley Smith. Reserve, I. E. Saunders.

Central Tennessee. (2)—*Ministerial*, W. S. Bovard. Reserve, Virgil Pafford. *Lay*, W. J. O'Callaghan. Reserve, E. H. Dowdy.

Delaware. (6)—*Ministerial*, N. W. Moore, C. A. Tindley, J. H.

Scott. Reserves, J. R. Brown, S. S. Jolly. *Lay*, H. S. Wilson, S. H. Long, Harrison Jenkins. Reserves, S. H. Hodges, J. A. Snowden, S. T. Houston.

East Tennessee. (2)—*Ministerial*, E. J. Cox. Reserve, W. E. Mitchell. *Lay*, C. D. Schell. Reserve, E. L. Wright.

Georgia. (2)—*Ministerial*, W. A. Parsons. Reserve, E. F. Dean. *Lay*, H. M. Ellington. Reserve, S. D. Newton.

Gulf. (2)—*Ministerial*, G. B. Hines. Reserve, H. H. McCain. *Lay*, W. E. Cline. Reserve, F. R. Jeanke.

Holston. (6)—*Ministerial*, R. J. Cooke, J. J. Manker, J. J. Robinette. Reserves, G. T. Francisco, Luther Freeman, E. B. Olmstead. *Lay*, J. A. Patten, J. W. Fisher, W. T. Smith. Reserves, J. A. Grigsby, C. L. Parham, C. F. Dye.

Liberia. (2)—*Ministerial*, A. L. Sims. Reserve, C. A. Lincoln. *Lay*, W. E. Dennis. Reserve, Miss M. S. A. Ragland.

North Carolina. (4)—*Ministerial*, R. E. Jones, M. M. Jones. Reserves, J. P. Morris, S. A. Peeler. *Lay*, R. B. McRary, J. L. Bullock. Reserves, J. P. McCormick, J. A. McRae.

Saint Johns River. (2)—*Ministerial*, L. S. Rader. Reserve, H. S. White. *Lay*, C. W. Kinne. Reserve, F. L. Brown.

South Carolina. (8)—*Ministerial*, C. C. Jacobs, C. R. Brown, J. S. Thomas, B. F. Witherspoon. Reserves, J. E. Wilson, G. W. Cooper, G. J. Davis. *Lay*, A. J. Andrews, J. E. Bulkley, E. B. Holloway, J. L. Cain. Reserves, M. H. Gassaway, J. W. Thomas, A. L. Macbeth.

Washington. (6)—*Ministerial*, M. J. Naylor, I. L. Thomas, J. W. E. Bowen. Reserves, M. W. Clair, S. R. Hughes. *Lay*, I. G. Penn, W. A. Hawkins, S. E. Monroe. Reserves, J. A. Harris, G. T. Beason.

West Virginia. (10)—*Ministerial*, S. J. Miller, L. E. Ressegger, S. K. Arbuthnot, Richard B. Ward, Joseph Lee. Reserves, J. S. Robinson, S. P. Crummett. *Lay*, H. C. McWhorter, J. H. Holt, H. W. Harmer, C. W. Evans, P. J. Berry. Reserves, Thomas Scott, W. H. Newcomb, Jr., S. V. Woods.

SEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

E. H. McKissack, Chairman; M. S. Davage, Secretary
(60 Delegates)

Atlanta. (4)—*Ministerial*, M. C. B. Mason, G. W. Arnold. Reserves, M. W. Alston, J. A. Rush. *Lay*, L. J. Price, A. M. Wilkins. Reserves, W. B. Woodall, W. H. Harper.

Central Alabama. (2)—*Ministerial*, E. M. Jones. Reserve, R. J. Buckner. *Lay*, W. C. Davis. Reserve, Mrs. A. E. Palmer.

Central Missouri. (2)—*Ministerial*, R. E. Gillum. Reserve, W. H. Smith. *Lay*, A. C. Maclin. Reserve, H. L. Billups.

Florida. (2)—*Ministerial*, J. P. Patterson. Reserve, J. F. Elliott. *Lay*, R. R. Robinson. Reserve, C. C. Monigault.

Lexington. (4)—*Ministerial*, E. A. White, D. E. Skelton. Reserves, E. L. Gilliam, R. L. Dickerson. *Lay*, R. A. Crolley, J. W. Mebane. Reserves, W. J. Langston, J. A. Washington.

Lincoln. (2)—*Ministerial*, D. G. Franklin. Reserve, J. J. Cabbell. *Lay*, A. J. Scales. Reserve, Mrs. Mary Clark.

Little Rock. (4)—*Ministerial*, J. M. Cox, W. S. Sherrill. Reserves, W. R. R. Duncan, J. W. Jackson. *Lay*, H. H. Sutton, Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth. Reserves, Mrs. A. C. Freeman, R. C. Childress.

Louisiana. (8)—*Ministerial*, J. W. Turner, B. M. Hubbard, J. J. Obee, Hubbard Daniels. Reserves, J. F. Marshall, W. R. Butler, J. O. Brown. *Lay*, M. S. Davage, F. B. Smith, J. W. Young, A. W. Brazier. Reserves, J. A. Reddex, M. S. Alexander, Mrs. C. A. B. Price.

Mississippi. (8)—*Ministerial*, W. W. Lucas, J. C. Hibbler, William McMorris. Reserves, J. M. Shumpert, G. W. Smith, A. J. McNair. *Lay*, J. T. Payne, J. A. Lagrone, S. D. Redmond. Reserves, J. L. Collins, J. L. Dennis, G. W. Stith.

Mobile. (2)—*Ministerial*, H. N. Brown. Reserve, G. W. Lewis. *Lay*, Mrs. E. C. White. Reserve, Mrs. M. E. Jones.

Savannah. (2)—*Ministerial*, W. H. Brown. Reserve, E. D. Giddens. *Lay*, S. A. Hull. Reserve, B. J. Jordan.

Tennessee. (4)—*Ministerial*, H. W. Key, S. M. Utley. Reserves, W. R. Smith, T. W. Johnson. *Lay*, W. D. Hawkins, D. W. Fields. Reserves, Summerfield Brown, Mrs. T. S. Williams.

Texas. (6)—*Ministerial*, M. W. Dogan, W. H. Logan, Frank Gray. Reserves, J. O. Williams, W. A. Forston. *Lay*, H. B. Pemberton, T. W. Sparks, Rosa Simpson. Reserves, B. F. Carter, J. H. Roberts.

Upper Mississippi. (6)—*Ministerial*, G. G. Logan, Richard Sewell, T. W. Davis. Reserves, W. C. Clay, W. H. Whitlock, H. B. Hart. *Lay*, J. B. F. Shaw, J. T. Strong, E. H. McKissack. Reserves, F. A. Gray, J. S. Rush, J. H. Philips.

West Texas. (4)—*Ministerial*, D. C. Lacy, L. H. Richardson. Reserves, J. W. Weekley, A. M. Mason. *Lay*, R. S. Lovinggood, J. W. Frazier. Reserves, S. H. Gates, Mrs. E. M. Wyatt.

EIGHTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

E. W. Hoch, Chairman; Homer Hall, Secretary

(64 Delegates)

Arkansas. (2)—*Ministerial*, W. P. Nelson. Reserve, Thomas Mason. *Lay*, W. J. White. Reserve, W. C. Hays.

Colorado. (8)—*Ministerial*, C. B. Spencer, W. D. Phifer, R. A. Chase, H. A. Buchtel. Reserves, S. B. Warner, C. B. Wilcox, N. H. Lee. *Lay*, A. H. Dunn, A. R. King, R. H. Beggs, W. F. Brooks. Reserves, W. L. Hartman, E. J. Wilcox, W. A. Marsh.

Kansas. (8)—*Ministerial*, J. T. McFarland, J. S. Ford, J. R. Madison, W. C. Hanson. Reserves, L. H. Murlin, J. A. Staveley. *Lay*, C. D. Walker, Mrs. Flora W. Bechtel, E. L. Knostman, C. B. Stemen. Reserves, Mrs. Dora Proctor, W. A. Clark, W. D. Rippey.

Missouri. (6)—*Ministerial*, J. T. Price, W. F. Burris, G. A. Robbins. Reserves, C. O. Mills, J. O. Taylor. *Lay*, Joe McCallister, H. E. Bragg, A. E. Brown. Reserves, Homer Hall, Clark Gardner, M. E. Morse.

Northwest Kansas. (6)—*Ministerial*, C. W. Wynant, W. J. Meredith, J. L. King. Reserves, T. D. Baker, W. L. Cannon. *Lay*, C. G. Morrison, G. W. Stober, Charles E. Jewell. Reserves, W. E. Nesmith, W. W. Walker, L. J. Willetts.

Northwest Nebraska. (2)—*Ministerial*, A. R. Julian. Reserve, D. J. Clark. *Lay*, L. W. Gorton. Reserve, W. L. Mills.

Oklahoma. (6)—*Ministerial*, G. H. Bradford, A. G. Murray, C. S. Burchfield. Reserves, Marion Porter, E. S. Stockwell. *Lay*, James Cullison, H. C. Hicks, Mrs. M. F. Miller. Reserves, W. A. Cook, E. G. Maring, M. C. Lakey.

Saint Louis. (8)—*Ministerial*, M. S. Hughes, J. W. Stewart, Naphtali Luccock, L. G. Reser. Reserves, S. B. Campbell, E. J. Hunt, M. L. Curl. *Lay*, Hanford Crawford, J. P. Walker, H. L. Hunter, S. T. Gresham. Reserves, Alfred Matthews, Miss Anna Combs, G. F. Gilbert.

South Kansas. (6)—*Ministerial*, H. J. Coker, C. S. Nusbaum, W. H. Mulvaney. Reserves, John Maclean, I. B. Pulliam. *Lay*, J. L. Taylor, E. W. Barker, C. F. Henson. Reserves, O. G. Markham, Miss Maud Hamilton, G. B. Atwood.

Southwest Kansas. (8)—*Ministerial*, W. J. Martindale, F. E. Mossman, C. J. Howes, E. A. Hoyt. Reserves, E. C. Beach, W. V. Burns. *Lay*, E. W. Hoch, E. R. Burkholder, J. S. Barnes, James Allison. Reserves, Mrs. Alice Shamleffer, C. L. Marmon, E. M. Hoover.

West Nebraska. (4)—*Ministerial*, L. H. Shumate, G. W. Abbott. Reserves, Allen Chamberlain, C. C. Wilson. *Lay*, F. W. Kiplinger, Voorhees Lucas. Reserves, A. C. Johnson, E. W. Stewart.

Western Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Peter Munson. Reserve, C. A. Anderson. *Lay*, Swan Johnson. Reserve, Leo Brutus.

NINTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

J. C. Willits, Chairman; W. M. Balch, Secretary

(56 Delegates)

Des Moines. (12)—*Ministerial*, B. F. Miller, Fletcher Brown, E. M. Holmes, A. H. Collins, E. W. McDade, C. L. Nye. Reserves, W. H. Hohanshelt, A. E. Griffith. *Lay*, C. R. Benedict, W. G. Clark, C. R. Brenton, C. L. Stratton, Mrs. E. M. Lamme, Miss C. S. Erickson. Reserves, Miss Lou Mann, C. G. Saunders, W. H. Berry.

Iowa. (8)—*Ministerial*, J. C. Willits, Isaac Schreckengast, A. V. Kendrick, J. M. McClelland. Reserves, T. J. Myers, J. W. Hancher. *Lay*, H. M. Havner, J. F. Holiday, U. M. Hibbets, O. P. Wright. Reserves, T. G. Harper, J. C. Calhoun.

Nebraska. (8)—*Ministerial*, J. R. Gettys, T. H. Wooley, G. I. Wright, W. M. Balch. Reserves, C. M. Shepherd, N. A. Martin. *Lay*, G. M. Spurlock, W. A. Taylor, B. L. Paine, Charles Strader. Reserves, T. J. Gist, C. C. Wescott, A. L. Hughes.

North Nebraska. (6)—*Ministerial*, J. W. Jennings, G. H. Main, William Gorst. Reserves, Thomas Bithell, H. H. Millard. *Lay*, Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin, B. H. Paine, C. W. DeLamatre. Reserves, C. H. Torpin, C. H. Gray, J. W. Tamplin.

Northwest Iowa. (10)—*Ministerial*, W. S. Lewis, J. B. Trimble, G. C. Fort, E. S. Johnson, Robert Smylie. Reserves, O. K. Maynard, Hugh Hay. *Lay*, J. L. Beakley, O. P. Miller, C. H. Lockin, E. B. Soper, J. P. Dolliver. Reserves, F. M. Wishard, E. J. Bowman, J. S. Bell.

Upper Iowa. (12)—*Ministerial*, T. E. Fleming, W. W. Carlton, W. A. Shanklin, E. J. Lockwood, H. W. Troy, W. F. King. Reserves, W. F. Pitner, J. W. Bissell, L. L. Lockard. *Lay*, T. J. B. Robinson, E. J. Esgate, S. M. Weaver, J. L. Clark, R. B. Raines, J. E. Park. Reserves, W. O. Bock, W. F. Edwards, W. E. Robinson.

TENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

E. J. James, Chairman; S. VanPelt, Secretary

(58 Delegates)

Central Illinois. (10)—*Ministerial*, Samuel VanPelt, R. E. Buckey, W. R. Wiley, D. S. McCown, Richard Crewes. Reserves, J. H. Ryan, J. F. Robinson. *Lay*, C. W. Neitz, R. E. Ward, O. K. Morgan, E. W. Oliver, Jehiel Fuller. Reserves, S. L. McCrory, S. C. Scrimger, C. H. Long.

Central Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, William Swenson. Reserve, John Lundeen. *Lay*, F. A. Johnson. Reserve, Peter Herdien.

Illinois. (16)—*Ministerial*, Christie Galeener, W. J. Davidson, B. F. Shipp, J. W. Miller, J. W. VanCleve, Robert Stephens, W. H. Wilder, Parker Shields. Reserves, Theodore Kemp, S. H. Whitlock, J. B. Horney. *Lay*, W. G. Cochran, E. J. James, S. A. Bullard, J. G. McKinney, W. C. Ross, J. R. Harker, W. T. Dwire, C. M. C. Hamilton. Reserves, H. R. Crawford, S. A. D. Harry, Mrs. Nellie Kuhl.

Malaysia. (2)—*Ministerial*, G. F. Pykett. Reserve, J. R. Denyes. *Lay*, Mrs. A. E. Pykett. Reserve, F. J. Benjafield.

Northern Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, C. G. Nelson. Reserve, C. J. Andreen. *Lay*, Fred Graaf. Reserve, J. A. Stromberg.

Philippine Islands. (2)—*Ministerial*, H. C. Stuntz. Reserve, M. A. Rader. *Lay*, Cipriano Santos. Reserve, Mrs. Jean H. Rader.

Rock River. (14)—*Ministerial*, W. A. Quayle, P. H. Swift, J. A. Matlack, C. J. Little, J. K. Shields, W. O. Shepard, R. H. Pooley. Reserves, S. J. Herben, James Rowe, J. P. Brushingham. *Lay*, W. M. Shimmin, H. W. Johnson, H. B. Williams, J. B. Hobbs, J. M. Kittleman, H. A. Clark, D. D. Thompson. Reserves, H. L. Sheldon, Perley Lowe, Mrs. L. R. Meyer.

Southern Illinois. (8)—*Ministerial*, J. F. Harmon, C. D. Shumard, C. A. Beckett, J. W. McNeill. Reserves, S. A. D. Rogers, J. H. Ford.

Lay, Mrs. E. R. Edwards, Robert Gray, J. M. Mitchell, C. D. Kendall. Reserves, W. F. Daniel, McKendree Chamberlain.

South India. (2)—*Ministerial*, D. O. Ernsberger. Reserve, R. C. Grose. *Lay*, W. E. Gay, Miss G. M. Stephens.

ELEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

J. W. Duncan, Chairman; E. A. Armstrong, Secretary

(56 Delegates)

Bengal. (2)—*Ministerial*, W. P. Byers. Reserve, Titus Lowe. *Lay*, Rupert Remfry. Reserve, Miss K. A. Blair.

Indiana. (14)—*Ministerial*, E. H. Hughes, C. E. Bacon, Joshua Stansfield, M. B. Hyde, J. W. Duncan, L. F. Dimmitt, E. R. Zaring. Reserves, W. B. Grimes, C. E. Edwards, E. B. Rawls. *Lay*, C. B. Cooper, S. J. Wilson, A. J. Bigney, F. E. Bye, W. N. Showers, C. E. Grubb, L. E. VanOsdol. Reserves, E. V. Hawkins, J. C. Shirk, J. F. McClure.

Michigan. (16)—*Ministerial*, W. P. French, M. M. Callen, E. A. Armstrong, D. D. Martin, F. E. Day, James Hamilton, J. C. Floyd, N. L. Bray. Reserves, P. J. Maveety, G. D. Chase, W. I. Cogshall. *Lay*, Samuel Dickie, J. B. Field, Lyston Harding, G. F. Stevens, Claude Cole, G. L. Yaple, F. L. Convis, F. B. Reynolds. Reserves, C. H. Grant, J. M. Davis, C. R. Culver.

North India. (4)—*Ministerial*, J. W. Robinson, T. J. Scott. Reserves, F. L. Neeld, W. A. Mansell. *Lay*, Nathaniel Jordan, W. E. Crawshaw. Reserves, Lilavati Singh, Mrs. L. S. Parker.

North Indiana. (14)—*Ministerial*, H. W. Bennett, C. U. Wade, L. J. Naftzger, C. C. Cissell, T. M. Guild, W. D. Parr. Reserves, B. S. Hollopeter, T. J. Johnson, Somerville Light. *Lay*, E. G. Eberhart, C. C. Cartwright, Abraham May, Mrs. Alice Waugh, C. C. Ayres, D. O. Skillen. Reserves, B. D. Shinn, B. A. Helm, A. W. Perry.

Northwest Indiana. (8)—*Ministerial*, J. S. Hoagland, E. A. Schell, G. W. Switzer, P. C. Curnick. Reserves, D. M. Wood, M. H. Appleby. *Lay*, W. E. Carpenter, J. F. Hanly, Marvin Campbell, J. F. Simison. Reserves, W. S. Roney, G. F. Keiper, F. S. Carson.

TWELFTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

D. W. Springer, Chairman; J. O. Dobson, Secretary

(60 Delegates)

Dakota. (6)—*Ministerial*, Thomas Nicholson, J. P. Jenkins, J. O. Dobson. Reserves, W. I. Graham, C. E. Hager. *Lay*, S. E. Morris, H. G. Tilton, G. F. Knappen. Reserves, W. E. Daniels, Philip Lawrence.

Detroit. (16)—*Ministerial*, John Sweet, C. E. Allen, George Elliott, A. W. Stalker, W. J. Balmer, A. R. Johns, C. B. Steele, J. E. Jacklin. Reserves, C. B. Allen, C. W. Baldwin, A. B. Leonard. *Lay*, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, R. C. Reed, D. W. Springer, J. T. Moore, T. F. Shepard, H. H. Simpson, James Pryor, D. M. Christian. Reserves, E. O. Spaulding, D. P. Powell, R. J. West.

Minnesota. (8)—*Ministerial*, H. C. Jennings, F. M. Rule, J. F. Stout, Frank Doran. Reserves, S. F. Kerfoot, F. B. Cowgill. *Lay*, J. L. Mitchell, H. E. Woodis, W. A. Sperry, F. J. Clemans. Reserves, D. E. Weld, Michael Sullivan, C. E. Southwick.

North Dakota. (6)—*Ministerial*, J. G. Moore, C. A. Macnamara, E. P. Robertson. Reserves, S. A. Danford, H. G. Leonard, H. P. Cooper. *Lay*, C. A. Pollock, S. P. Johnson, Peter Bertelson. Reserves, N. G. Larimore, R. M. Black, R. A. Lathrop.

Northern Minnesota. (6)—*Ministerial*, Robert Forbes, J. B. Hingeley, E. C. Clemans. Reserves, J. S. Montgomery, G. S. Innis, E. H. Nicholson. *Lay*, J. S. Ulland, W. J. Dean, T. H. Martin. Reserves, A. H. Maas, J. A. Vandyke, W. M. James.

Norwegian and Danish. (2)—*Ministerial*, C. F. Eltzholtz. Reserve, N. E. Simonsen. *Lay*, Anton Haugen. Reserve, M. S. Field.

West Wisconsin. (8)—*Ministerial*, S. W. Trousdale, F. W. Straw,

E. C. Dixon, W. H. Vance. Reserves, E. L. Eaton, Edwin Trimm. *Lay*, A. P. Nelson, E. E. Bentley, J. A. Hosig, Franklin Johnson. Reserves, Mrs. I. H. Irish, J. B. Jones, E. Y. Hutchinson.

Wisconsin. (8)—*Ministerial*, Samuel Plantz, J. H. Tippet, Perry Millar, W. W. Stevens. Reserves, G. A. Carmichael, T. D. Williams. *Lay*, J. V. Stevens, G. W. Jones, H. A. Larson, L. M. Alexander. Reserves, H. A. Moehlenpah, Thomas Gardner, E. A. Edmonds.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

G. P. Addicks, Chairman; W. E. Bletch, Secretary

(42 Delegates)

California German. (2)—*Ministerial*, Otto Wilke. Reserve, G. J. Schultz. *Lay*, L. B. G. Koenig. Reserve, J. J. Schoch.

Central German. (6)—*Ministerial*, A. J. Nast, J. W. Huber, Christian Golder. Reserves, J. J. Bockstahler, G. E. Hiller. *Lay*, C. A. J. Walker, Gottlieb Golder, Louis Hartman. Reserves, J. S. Schneider, William Gracely.

Chicago German. (4)—*Ministerial*, J. L. Nuelsen, J. A. Mulfinger. Reserves, A. C. Berg, F. W. Wrede. *Lay*, W. F. Filter, W. E. Bletsch. Reserves, E. H. Ludwig, G. E. Weinreich.

East German. (2)—*Ministerial*, William Giesregen. Reserve, John Lange. *Lay*, Egbert Winkler. Reserve, J. J. Faupel.

Northern German. (2)—*Ministerial*, C. L. Lehnert. Reserve, C. F. Blume. *Lay*, Peter Bendixen. Reserve, E. F. Sell.

North Germany. (4)—*Ministerial*, H. C. Burkhardt, E. C. Anner. Reserves, Wilhelm Schuetz, Adolf Schilde. *Lay*, Heinrich Stehl, Heinrich Weiss. Reserves, Paul Walther, D. F. Kruse.

Northwest German. (2)—*Ministerial*, W. H. Rolfing. Reserve, L. J. Brenner. *Lay*, F. W. Klaus. Reserve, George Witter.

Pacific German. (2)—*Ministerial*, George Hartung. Reserve, H. F. Lange. *Lay*, Dietrich Bakenhus. Reserve, Frederick Huesmann.

Saint Louis German. (6)—*Ministerial*, Frederick Munz, G. B. Addicks, E. S. Havighorst. Reserves, Franz Piehler, W. H. Schwiening. *Lay*, A. F. Hertzler, P. H. Sipfle, George Brand. Reserves, Theodore Niedringhaus, Charles Ruthenberg.

Southern German. (2)—*Ministerial*, J. A. Traeger. Reserve, W. A. Moers. *Lay*, Fritz Blumberg. Reserve, E. A. Wiedemann.

South Germany. (4)—*Ministerial*, J. J. Sommer, P. I. Gruenewald. Reserves, Jacob Urech, Frederick Braendle. *Lay*, E. G. Bek, Philip Mann. Reserves, F. W. Schmidt, I. E. H. Mann.

Switzerland. (2)—*Ministerial*, Ernst Lienhard. Reserve, G. D. Spoerri. *Lay*, Reserve, E. C. Schmidtmann.

West German. (4)—*Ministerial*, Gustav Becker, O. E. Kriege. Reserves, Adam Jungmeyer, J. J. Leist. *Lay*, J. A. Kost, W. F. Muenzenmayer. Reserves, D. L. Katterjohn, Henry Roelfs.

FOURTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

R. V. Watt, Chairman; W. N. Brewster, Secretary

(54 Delegates)

California. (12)—*Ministerial*, F. D. Bovard, W. C. Evans, W. S. Matthew, E. P. Dennett, William Angwin, E. R. Dille. Reserves, G. L. Pearson, G. W. White, E. D. McCreary. *Lay*, Mrs. M. A. Lakin, C. B. Perkins, L. J. Norton, R. V. Watt, Jeremiah Leiter, Harry Morton. Reserves, G. D. Kellogg, Miss L. M. Mayne, L. L. Dennett.

Columbia River. (6)—*Ministerial*, U. V. Hawk, Robert Warner, M. H. Marvin. Reserves, O. W. Mintzer, Henry Brown. *Lay*, John Sarginson, L. V. Wells, D. H. Cox. Reserves, Mrs. Emma Curtis, Almon Baker, H. S. Brode.

Foochow. (2)—*Ministerial*, Huong Pau Seng, H. R. Caldwell. Re-

serves, J. H. Worley, Hu Caik Hang. *Lay*, Miss Hu Ging Eng, Miss Julia Bonafield. Reserves, J. E. Skinner, Miss L. A. Trimble.

Hinghua. (2)—*Ministerial*, M. N. Brewster. Reserve, Li Diong Sin. *Lay*, Mrs. E. F. Brewster. Reserve, Miss M. C. W. Nicolaisen.

Idaho. (2)—*Ministerial*, Wilmot W. VanDusen. Reserve, J. D. Gillilan. *Lay*, G. H. Currey. Reserve, R. S. Madden.

Korea. (2)—*Ministerial*, J. H. Jones. Reserve, C. D. Morris. *Lay*, ... Reserve, ...

Montana. (2)—*Ministerial*, J. W. Bennett. Reserve, L. H. Mickel. *Lay*, J. H. Inch. Reserve, J. A. Doughty.

North Montana. (2)—*Ministerial*, W. W. VanOrsdel. Reserve, R. M. Craven. *Lay*, Miss E. A. Ariss. Reserve, A. B. Guthrie.

Oregon. (6)—*Ministerial*, B. F. Rowland, W. B. Hollingshead, J. W. McDougall. Reserves, W. H. Heppe, M. C. Wire, C. T. Wilson. *Lay*, B. L. Paget, R. A. Booth, C. D. Minton. Reserves, F. S. Aikin, H. L. Gilkey, W. C. Hawley.

Puget Sound. (8)—*Ministerial*, G. A. Landen, B. F. Brooks, E. M. Randall, S. S. Sulliger. Reserves, D. L. Rader, W. S. Harrington, G. L. Cuddy. *Lay*, F. A. Hazeltine, O. P. Callaghan, W. P. Hopping, L. E. Kirkpatrick. Reserves, L. L. Benbow, J. W. Elaw, G. H. Hitchings.

Southern California. (8)—*Ministerial*, Robert McIntyre, E. J. Inwood, H. W. Peck, A. W. Adkinson. Reserves, J. L. Pitner, G. F. Bovard. *Lay*, Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, H. E. Smith, A. M. Drew, G. L. Hazzard. Reserves, J. W. Whittington, H. W. Brodbeck, A. J. Wallace.

Western Norwegian-Danish. (2)—*Ministerial*, C. L. Hanson. Reserve, J. L. Olsen. *Lay*, Frederick Engebretsen. Reserve, R. S. B. Jensen.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL DELEGATES

ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1908

Delegates.	Conferences.
Abbott, George W.	West Nebraska.
Adams, John E.	New York East.
Addicks, George B.	Saint Louis German.
Adkinson, Alvah W.	Southern California.
Allen, Clarence E.	Detroit.
Allen, Ray.	Genesee.
Anderson, Charles M.	Newark.
Anderson, William F.	New York.
Angwin, William.	California.
Anner, Edmund C.	North Germany.
Arbuthnot, Samuel K.	West Virginia.
Arms, Godsil F.	Andes.
Armstrong, Edward A.	Michigan.
Arnold, George W.	Atlanta.
Aultman, D. Lee.	Cincinnati.
Bacon, Charles E.	Indiana.
Baker, Purley A.	Ohio.
Balch, William M.	Nebraska.
Baldwin, Charles W.	Baltimore.
Balmer, William J.	Detroit.
Bartholomew, James I.	New England Southern.
Becker, Gustav.	West German.
Beckett, Charles A.	Southern Illinois.
Bennett, Henry W.	North Indiana.
Bennett, John W.	Montana.
Benton, Stephen O.	New England Southern.
Bickerton, Jabez G.	Philadelphia.
Bishop, Elwell A.	Vermont.
Blake, Edgar.	New Hampshire.
Boswell, Charles M.	Philadelphia.
Bovard, Freeman D.	California.
Bovard, William S.	Central Tennessee.
Bowen, John W. E.	Washington.
Boyle, Thomas N.	Pittsburg.
Bradford, George H.	Oklahoma.
Bray, Nicholas L.	Michigan.

Brewster, William N.....Hinghua.
Bristol, Frank M.....Baltimore.
Bronson, Dillon.....New England.
Brooks, Benjamin F.....Puget Sound.
Brown, Clayton R.....South Carolina.
Brown, Fletcher.....Des Moines.
Brown, Handy N.....Mobile.
Brown, Wade H.....Savannah.
Buchtel, Henry A.....Colorado.
Buck, Philo M.....Northwest India.
Buckey, R. Emory.....Central Illinois.
Buckley, James M.....New York East.
Buell, Marcus D.....New England Southern.
Burchfield, Charles S.....Oklahoma.
Burkhardt, Heinrich C.....North Germany.
Burns, Harvey M.....Erie.
Burris, William F.....Missouri.
Butler, John W.....Mexico.
Butters, George S.....New England.
Buttz, Henry A.....Newark.
Byers, William P.....Bengal.

Caldwell, Harry R.....Foochow.
Callen, Marshall M.....Michigan.
Campbell, Grove E.....Central New York.
Campbell, Thomas H.....Central Ohio.
Cardus, Thomas.....Genesee.
Carlton, William W.....Upper Iowa.
Chase, Ruluf A.....Colorado.
Cissell, Cassius C.....North Indiana.
Clark, N. Walling.....Italy.
Clemans, Ezra C.....Northern Minnesota.
Coker, Henry J.....South Kansas.
Coleman, John H.....Troy.
Collins, Albert H.....Des Moines.
Coman, Frederick H.....Genesee.
Conner, Benjamin C.....Central Pennsylvania.
Conner, William F.....Pittsburg.
Cooke, Richard J.....Holston.
Cooper, J. Francis.....New England Southern.
Cox, Ephraim J.....East Tennessee.
Cox, James M.....Little Rock.
Crawford, William H.....Erie.
Crewes, Richard.....Central Illinois.
Cure, George A.....Wyoming.
Curnick, Paul C.....Northwest Indiana.

Daniels, Hubbard.....Louisiana.

Davidson, William J.....Illinois.
Davis, Thomas W.....Upper Mississippi.
Day, Frank E.....Michigan.
Day, James R.....New York.
Dennett, Edward P.....California.
Dick, Willis V.....Ohio.
Dille, Elbert R.....California.
Dimmitt, Lewis F.....Indiana.
Dixon, Edwin C.....West Wisconsin.
Dobson, Joseph O.....Dakota.
Dogan, Matthew W.....Texas.
Doran, Frank.....Minnesota.
Dorchester, Daniel, Jr.....Pittsburg.
Douglas, Thomas W.....Erie.
Dow, Purcell L.....Troy.
Downey, David G.....New York East.
Duncan, John W.....Indiana.

Eaton, Homer.....Troy.
Eckman, George P.....New York.
Edwards, Charles.....Troy.
Eklund, Henry W.....Eastern Swedish.
Elliott, George.....Detroit.
Eltzholtz, Carl F.....Norwegian and Danish.
Ernsberger, David O.....South India.
Evans, William C.....California.
Evans, William W.....Central Pennsylvania.

Fleming, Thomas E.....Upper Iowa.
Floyd, John C.....Michigan.
Forbes, Robert.....Northern Minnesota.
Ford, John S.....Kansas.
Fort, George C.....Northwest Iowa.
Fox, John D.....New Jersey.
Franklin, David G.....Lincoln.
Frease, Edwin F.....Bombay.
French, William P.....Michigan.
Fuller, Moses.....Wyoming.

Galeener, Christie.....Illinois.
Gallimore, Charles.....North Ohio.
Gary, Frank.....Texas.
Gaul, George.....Philadelphia.
Gettys, James R.....Nebraska.
Giesregen, William.....East German.
Gilbert, Levi.....Ohio.
Gilbert, Richard H.....Central Pennsylvania.
Giles, William H.....Central New York.

Gillum, Richard E.....Central Missouri.
Golder, Christian.....Central German.
Gorst, William.....North Nebraska.
Goucher, John F.....Baltimore.
Gravatt, Holmes F.....New Jersey.
Greenfield, Samuel J.....Northern New York.
Gruenewald, Paul I.....South Germany.
Guild, Thomas M.....North Indiana.

Hamilton, Franklin.....New England.
Hamilton, James.....Michigan.
Handley, John.....New Jersey.
Hanson, Christian L.....West. Norwegian-Dan.
Hanson, William C.....Kansas.
Harmon, John F.....Southern Illinois.
Hartung, George.....Pacific German.
Havighorst, Christian R.....Central Ohio.
Havighorst, Edwin S.....Saint Louis German.
Hawk, Adam J.....Ohio.
Hawk, Ulysses F.....Columbia River.
Hibbler, John C.....Mississippi.
Hines, George B.....Gulf.
Hingeley, Joseph B.....Northern Minnesota.
Hoagland, John S.....Northwest Indiana.
Hollingshead, William B.....Oregon.
Holmes, Edmund M.....Des Moines.
Holmes, Oliver W.....East Ohio.
Holt, D. B.....Maine.
Howes, Charles J.....Southwest Kansas.
Hoyt, Edwin A.....Southwest Kansas.
Huong, Pau Seng.....Foochow.
Hubbard, B. Mack.....Louisiana.
Huber, John W.....Central German.
Hughes, Edwin H.....Indiana.
Hughes, Matthew S.....Saint Louis.
Hunt, George.....Vermont.
Huntington, William E.....New England.
Hyde, Marshall B.....Indiana.

Inwood, Edwin J.....Southern California.

Jacklin, James E.....Detroit.
Jacobs, Charles C.....South Carolina.
Jacobs, Horace L.....Central Pennsylvania.
Jameson, Henry C.....Cincinnati.
Jansson, Karl A.....Sweden.
Jenkins, John P.....Dakota.
Jennings, Henry C.....Minnesota.
Jennings, Jesse W.....North Nebraska.

Jewell, Charles E.....Central New York.
Johns, A. Raymond.....Detroit.
Johnson, Charles F.....North Ohio.
Johnson, Ebenezer S.....Northwest Iowa.
Jones, Edward M.....Central Alabama.
Jones, G. Heber.....Korea.
Jones, Milton M.....North Carolina.
Jones, Robert E.....North Carolina.
Julian, Allen R.....Northwest Nebraska.

Keeney, Frederick T.....Central New York.
Kelley, William V.....New York East.
Kendrick, Americus V.....Iowa.
Key, Hilary W.....Tennessee.
King, James L.....Northwest Kansas.
King, William F.....Upper Iowa.
Knox, Edward J.....Pittsburg.
Koons, William G.....Wilmington.
Krantz, John.....Newark.
Kriege, Otto E.....West German.

Lacy, David C.....West Texas.
Landen, George A.....Puget Sound.
Lee, Joseph.....West Virginia.
Lehnert, Charles L.....Northern German.
Leonard, Adna B.....Cincinnati.
Leonard, Joel M.....New England.
Lewis, Wilson S.....Northwest Iowa.
Lienhard, Ernst.....Switzerland.
Linstrum, Oscar F.....Austin.
Little, Charles J.....Rock River.
Lockwood, Edmund J.....Upper Iowa.
Logan, Griffin G.....Upper Mississippi.
Logan, Wade H.....Texas.
Loucks, Albert S.....Northern New York.
Lowry, Hiram H.....North China.
Lucas, William W.....Mississippi.
Luccock, Naphtali.....Saint Louis.
Lynch, Frank B .....Philadelphia.

McClelland, John M.....Iowa.
McCown, David S.....Central Illinois.
McCrea, Abel C.....Newark.
McDade, Elmer W.....Des Moines.
McDermott, Hugh C.....Wyoming.
McDougall, John W.....Oregon.
McDowell, Whitford L.....Baltimore.
McFarland, John T.....Kansas.

McIntyre, Robert.....Southern California.
McMorris, William.....Mississippi.
Macnamara, Charles A.....North Dakota.
McNeill, James W.....Southern Illinois.
Madison, John R.....Kansas.
Main, George H.....North Nebraska.
Mains, George P.....New York East.
Manker, John J.....Holston.
Mann, Arthur M.....Ohio.
Marshall, James W.....New Jersey.
Martin, Dempster D.....Michigan.
Martindale, William J.....Southwest Kansas.
Marvin, Matthew H.....Columbia River.
Mason, Madison C. B.....Atlanta.
Matlack, Joseph A.....Rock River.
Matthew, Winfield S.....California.
Mead, Charles L.....Newark.
Meredith, William J.....Northwest Kansas.
Millar, Perry.....Wisconsin.
Miller, Benjamin F.....Des Moines.
Miller, John B.....Alabama.
Miller, John W.....Illinois.
Miller, Sterling J.....West Virginia.
Mitchell, Charles B.....East Ohio.
Moore, Jabez G.....North Dakota.
Moore, Noah W.....Delaware.
Morgan, Stephen M.....Wilmington.
Mossman, Frank E.....Southwest Kansas.
Mowbray, Alpheus S.....Wilmington.
Mulfinger, Julius A.....Chicago German.
Mulvaney, William H.....South Kansas.
Munson, Peter.....Western Swedish.
Munz, Frederick.....Saint Louis German.
Murdock, Leonard C.....Wyoming.
Murray, Abraham G.....Oklahoma.
Murray, William P.....Erie.

Naftzger, Leslie J.....North Indiana.
Nast, Albert J.....Central German.
Naylor, McHenry J.....Washington.
Nelson, Charles G.....Northern Swedish.
Nelson, William R.....Arkansas.
Nicholson, James C.....Baltimore.
Nicholson, Thomas.....Dakota.
North, F. Mason.....New York East.
Norton, Harrie W.....East Maine.
Nuelsen, John L.....Chicago German.
Nusbaum, Cyrus D.....South Kansas.
Nye, Charles L.....Des Moines.

Obee, Joshua J.....Louisiana.

Parr, William D.....North Indiana.
Parsons, Charles F.....Maine.
Parsons, William A.....Georgia.
Patterson, James P.....Florida.
Patton, William A.....Blue Ridge.
Peck, Harcourt W.....Southern California.
Phifer, William D.....Colorado.
Pierce, John T.....Missouri.
Plantz, Samuel.....Wisconsin.
Platt, Daniel.....Erie.
Platt, Ward D.....Genesee.
Pooley, Robert H.....Rock River.
Pykett, George F.....Malaysia.

Quayle, William A.....Rock River.

Race, John H.....Wyoming.
Rader, Luther S.....Saint Johns River.
Randall, Edwin M.....Puget Sound.
Read, J. Morgan.....New Jersey.
Reeder, Glezen A.....North Ohio.
Reser, Lewis G.....Saint Louis.
Ressegger, Lewis E.....West Virginia.
Rice, Charles F.....New England.
Richardson, Lazarus H.....West Texas.
Robbins, Grant A.....Missouri.
Roberts, Samuel L.....Central Ohio.
Robertson, Edward P.....North Dakota.
Robinette, James J.....Holston.
Robinson, John W.....North India.
Rolfing, William H.....Northwest German.
Rowland, Bargar F.....Oregon.
Rowland, Frank S.....Genesee.
Royal, Stanley O.....Cincinnati.
Rule, Franklin M.....Minnesota.

Schell, Edwin A.....Northwest Indiana.
Schreckengast, Isaac B.....Iowa.
Scott, James H.....Delaware.
Scott, Thomas J.....North India.
Secrest, John S.....East Ohio.
Sewell, Richard.....Upper Mississippi.
Shaffer, William H.....Philadelphia.
Shanklin, William A.....Upper Iowa.
Shepard, Elman L.....Kentucky.
Shepard, William O.....Rock River.
Sherrill, William S.....Little Rock.

Shields, James K.....Rock River.
Shields, Parker.....Illinois.
Shipp, Benjamin F.....Illinois.
Shumard, Charles D.....Southern Illinois.
Shumate, Lucius H.....West Nebraska.
Sims, Ashford L.....Liberia.
Skelton, David E.....Lexington.
Smith, Charles W.....Pittsburg.
Smith, John C.....East Ohio.
Smylie, Robert.....Northwest Iowa.
Sommer, Jacob J.....South Germany.
Sparks, Levi C.....Ohio.
Spencer, Claudius B.....Colorado.
Stalker, Arthur W.....Detroit.
Stansfield, Joshua.....Indiana.
Steele, Charles B.....Detroit.
Stengle, Adam.....Wilmington.
Stephens, Robert.....Illinois.
Stevens, Emory M.....Central Pennsylvania.
Stevens, William W.....Wisconsin.
Stewart, John W.....Saint Louis.
Stewart, Lemuel H.....East Ohio.
Story, John A.....Cincinnati.
Stout, J. Frank.....Minnesota.
Straw, Frederick W.....West Wisconsin.
Stuntz, Homer C.....Philippine Islands.
Sulliger, Spencer S.....Puget Sound.
Sweet, John.....Detroit.
Swenson, William.....Central Swedish.
Swift, Polemus H.....Rock River.
Switzer, George W.....Northwest Indiana.

Tallon, William.....South America.
Tasker, Edwin S.....New Hampshire.
Thomas, Isaac L.....Washington.
Thomas, James S.....South Carolina.
Thomas, Samuel W.....Philadelphia.
Tindley, Charles A.....Delaware.
Tippet, James H.....Wisconsin.
Tipple, Ezra S.....New York.
Topping, Edward B.....Northern New York.
Torjussen, Christian.....Norway.
Townsend, Charles C.....Northern New York.
Traeger, J. Andrew.....Southern German.
Tribou, David H.....East Maine.
Trimble, John B.....Northwest Iowa.
Trousdale, Samuel W.....West Wisconsin.
Troy, Horace W.....Upper Iowa.
Turner, John W.....Louisiana.

Utley, Samuel M.....Tennessee.

Vance, William H.....West Wisconsin.
VanCleve, Joseph W.....Illinois.
VanDusen, Wilmot W.....Idaho.
VanOrsdel, William W.....North Montana.
VanPelt, Samuel.....Central Illinois.
VanValkenburgh, Irving D.....Troy.

Wade, Cyrus U.....North Indiana.
Wagnsson, Gustaf.....Sweden.
Wallace, John J.....East Ohio.
Walsh, John D.....Kentucky.
Ward, Richard B.....West Virginia.
Warner, Robert.....Columbia River.
Warren, William.....New Hampshire.
Waters, Wesley G.....Central Ohio.
Watters, Philip M.....New York.
Webb, J. Wallace.....Central New York.
White, Elam A.....Lexington.
Whitlock, Elias D.....Central Ohio.
Whitlock, William F.....North Ohio.
Wilbor, William C.....Genesee.
Wilcox, Thomas S.....Central Pennsylvania.
Wilder, William H.....Illinois.
Wiley, William R.....Central Illinois.
Wilke, Otto.....California German.
Willits, John C.....Iowa.
Wilson, Frank L.....New York.
Wilson, John G.....Philadelphia.
Wing, Charles S.....New York East.
Wiseman, Eugene.....Troy.
Witherspoon, Benjamin F.....South Carolina.
Worley, Thomas H.....Nebraska.
Wright, George I.....Nebraska.
Wynant, Charles W.....Northwest Kansas.

Zaring, Elbert Robb.....Indiana.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY DELEGATES

ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1908

Delegates.	Conferences.
Abbott, William C.	New York East.
Affleck, John A.	Central Pennsylvania.
Alexander, Lewis M.	Wisconsin.
Allison, James.	Southwest Kansas.
Ames, Herbert T.	Central Pennsylvania.
Andersen, Anders.	Norway.
Anderson, William H.	Baltimore.
Andrews, Amos J.	South Carolina.
Andrews, Clark S.	Vermont.
Andrus, John E.	New York.
Apgar, W. Holt.	New Jersey.
Ariss, Miss E. Augusta.	North Montana.
Ayres, Charles C.	North Indiana.
Badgley, Sidney R.	East Ohio.
Bakenhus, Dietrich.	Pacific German.
Baldwin, Summerfield.	Baltimore.
Barker, Edward W.	South Kansas.
Barnes, George T.	North Ohio.
Barnes, James S.	Southwest Kansas.
Bartlett, George H.	New Hampshire.
Bayne, William M.	North Ohio.
Beach, Eugene A.	Central New York.
Beatty, William.	Central Ohio.
Bechtel, Mrs. Flora W.	Kansas.
Beggs, Robert H.	Colorado.
Bek, Ernst G.	South Germany.
Bendixen, Peter.	Northern German.
Benedict, Charles R.	Des Moines.
Benedict, Charles W.	Central Ohio.
Bennett, Harry P.	New Jersey.
Bentley, Edwin E.	West Wisconsin.
Berry, Patrick J.	West Virginia.
Berry, William H.	Philadelphia.
Bertelson, Peter.	North Dakota.
Bigney, Andrew J.	Indiana.
Blake, Hector W.	Genesee.
Bleakley, John L.	Northwest Iowa.
Bletsch, William E.	Chicago German.

Blumberg, Fritz.....Southern German.
Bohlin, Elof.....Sweden.
Bonafield, Miss Julia.....Foochow.
Booth, Robert A.....Oregon.
Boyd, William F.....Cincinnati.
Bradley, Thomas.....Philadelphia.
Bradway, Henry.....New Jersey.
Bragg, Henry E.....Missouri.
Brand, George.....Saint Louis German.
Brazier, Aaron W.....Louisiana.
Brenton, Charles R.....Des Moines.
Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F.....Hinghua.
Bright, Samuel M.....Ohio.
Brooks, William F.....Colorado.
Brown, Arthur H.....Missouri.
Brown, Delmont S.....Northern New York.
Brown, Frank L.....New York East.
Bulkley, Joseph R.....South Carolina.
Bullard, Samuel A.....Illinois.
Bullock, J. Lot.....North Carolina.
Bulwinkle, John M.....New York East.
Burkholder, Ezra R.....Southwest Kansas.
Bye, Frederick E.....Indiana.

Cain, James L.....South Carolina.
Callahan, Otis P.....Puget Sound.
Campbell, Marvin.....Northwest Indiana.
Carpenter, William E.....Northwest Indiana.
Carroll, Henry K.....Newark.
Cartwright, Charles C.....North Indiana.
Ch'en, Wei-cheng.....North China.
Chipman, Herbert L.....New England Southern.
Christian, Daniel M.....Detroit.
Clark, Hubert A.....Rock River.
Clark, Joseph J.....Upper Iowa.
Clark, Walter G.....Des Moines.
Clemans, Frank J.....Minnesota.
Cline, William E.....Gulf.
Cochran, William G.....Illinois.
Cole, Claude.....Michigan.
Collins, Truman D.....Erie.
Convis, Frank L.....Michigan.
Cookingham, Harris L.....New York.
Cool, Leonard T.....East Ohio.
Coon, John H.....Troy.
Cooper, Cassius B.....Indiana.
Cox, David H.....Columbia River.
Cramer, Norman L.....Central New York.

Crawford, Hanford.....Saint Louis.
Crawshaw, William E.....North India.
Crolley, Richard A.....Lexington.
Cullison, James B.....Oklahoma.
Currey, George H.....Idaho.

Daniels, Morris S.....Newark.
Davage, Matthew S.....Louisiana.
Davis, William C.....Central Alabama.
Dean, Edward C.....New York.
Dean, William J.....Northern Minnesota.
DeForrest, William C.....Erie.
DeLamatre, Clayton W.....North Nebraska.
Dennis, Wilmot E.....Liberia.
Dickie, Samuel.....Michigan.
Dingley, Harvey E.....Central New York.
Dolliver, Jonathan P.....Northwest Iowa.
Drew, Alexander M.....Southern California.
Dufford, William M.....Newark.
Dunn, Albert H.....Colorado.
Durrell, Mrs. Irene C.....New Hampshire.
Dwire, William T.....Illinois.

Eagleson, Freeman T.....East Ohio.
Eberhart, Edward G.....North Indiana.
Edwards, Mrs. Etta R.....Southern Illinois.
Ellington, Horace M.....Georgia.
Ellis, John .....Alabama.
Engebretsen Frederick.....West'n Norwegian-Dan.
Erickson, Miss Christene S.....Des Moines.
Esgate, Edwin J.....Upper Iowa.
Evans, Charles W.....West Virginia.

Felton, Samuel K.....Philadelphia.
Fenton, James.....Genesee.
Ferreri, Carlo M.....Italy.
Field, James B.....Michigan.
Fields, Daniel W.....Tennessee.
Filter, William F.....Chicago German.
Fisher, John W.....Holston.
Frazier, John W.....West Texas.
Frost, Clarence E.....East Maine.
Fuller, Jehiel.....Central Illinois.

Gay, William E.....South India.
Golder, Gottlieb.....Central German.
Good, Isaac H.....North Ohio.
Goode, William H. C.....Central Ohio.
Gorton, Lindley W.....Northwest Nebraska.

Graaf, Fred.....Northern Swedish.
Gray, David S.....Ohio.
Gray, Robert.....Southern Illinois.
Gresham, Sherman T.....Saint Louis.
Grubb, Charles E.....Indiana.

Hall, Hillman A.....Baltimore.
Hamilton, Charles M. C.....Illinois.
Hanly, J. Frank.....Northwest Indiana.
Harding, Lyston.....Michigan.
Harker, Joseph R.....Illinois.
Harmer, Harvey W.....West Virginia.
Hartman, Louis.....Central German.
Haugen, Anton.....Norwegian and Danish.
Havner, Horace M.....Iowa.
Hawkins, W. Ashbie.....Washington.
Hawkins, William D.....Tennessee.
Hazeltine, Frederick A.....Puget Sound.
Hazzard, George L.....Southern California.
Heisler, William H.....New Jersey.
Henderson, Harvey.....Pittsburg.
Henson, Charles F.....South Kansas.
Herron, William Christie.....Cincinnati.
Hertzler, Arthur F.....Saint Louis German.
Hetherington, John S.....Austin.
Hibbets, Ulysses M.....Iowa.
Hicks, Henry C.....Oklahoma.
Hobbs, James B.....Rock River.
Hobson, Samuel D.....Vermont.
Hoch, Edward W.....Southwest Kansas.
Hocking, George H.....Pittsburg.
Hoffecker, Walter O.....Wilmington.
Holiday, John F.....Iowa.
Holland, John P.....Wilmington.
Holloway, Elias B.....South Carolina.
Holt, John H.....West Virginia.
Hopping, William P.....Puget Sound.
Hosig, John A.....West Wisconsin.
Hu, Miss Ging Eng.....Foochow.
Hull, Samuel A.....Savannah.
Hunter, Harry L.....Saint Louis.
Huyler, John S.....New York.
Hypes, Oran F.....Cincinnati.

Inch, John H.....Montana.

James, Edmund J.....Illinois.
Jenkins, Harrison.....Delaware.

Jewell, Charles E.....Northwest Kansas.
Johnson, Frank A.....Central Swedish.
Johnson, Franklin.....West Wisconsin.
Johnson, Henry W.....Rock River.
Johnson, Samuel P.....North Dakota.
Johnson, Swan.....Western Swedish.
Jones, George W.....Wisconsin.
Jones, Robley D.....Wilmington.
Jordan, Nathaniel.....North India.
Joy, James R.....Newark.

Keister, Joseph M.....Pittsburg.
Kellogg, Minot C.....New York East.
Kendall, Cyrus D.....Southern Illinois.
Kile, Salem.....East Ohio.
Killits, John M.....Central Ohio.
King, Alfred R.....Colorado.
Kinne, Charles W.....Saint Johns River.
Kinney, Albert B. F.....New England.
Kiplinger, Frederick W.....West Nebraska.
Kirkpatrick, Lester E.....Puget Sound.
Kittleman, James M.....Rock River.
Klaus, Frederick W.....Northwest German.
Knappen, George F.....Dakota.
Knostman, Edward L.....Kansas.
Koenig, Ludwig B. G.....California German.
Kost, John A.....West German.

LaFetra, Mrs. Adelaide W.....Andes.
Lagrone, James A.....Mississippi.
Lakin, Mrs. Mary A.....California.
Lamme, Mrs. Emma W.....Des Moines.
Lansdale, Herbert P.....Troy.
Larson, Henry A.....Wisconsin.
Laycock, Charles W.....Wyoming.
Leiby, William M.....Ohio.
Leiter, Jeremiah.....California.
Lewis, Franklin.....Philadelphia.
Limberger, Miss Anna R.....Mexico.
Lincoln, Charles Z.....Troy.
Lockin, Charles H.....Northwest Iowa.
Long, Stephen H.....Delaware.
Lovinggood, Reuben S.....West Texas.
Lucas, Voorhees.....West Nebraska.
Lundgren, Erik.....Sweden.

McCallister, Joe.....Missouri.
McCoy, Benjamin N.....Erie.

McDonald, Willis.....New York East.
McKernon, Charles.....Troy.
McKinney, John G.....Illinois.
McKissack, Ephraim H.....Upper Mississippi.
McLaughlin, Mrs. Allie P.....North Nebraska.
Maclin, Albert C.....Central Missouri.
McRary, Robert B.....North Carolina.
McWhorter, Henry C.....West Virginia.
Mann, Philip.....South Germany.
Mann, Willis T.....Genesee.
Martin, Thomas H.....Northern Minnesota.
May, Abraham.....North Indiana.
Mebane, John W.....Lexington.
Miller, Mrs. Morfydd F.....Oklahoma.
Miller, Oscar P.....Northwest Iowa.
Miller, Robert T.....Kentucky.
Miller, Theodore F.....Philadelphia.
Millicans, Ebenezer.....Northwest India.
Minnich, Harvey C.....Cincinnati.
Minton, Charley D.....Oregon.
Mitchell, John M.....Southern Illinois.
Mitchell, Joseph L.....Minnesota.
Monroe, Samuel E.....Washington.
Montgomery, Wesley.....Ohio.
Moore, Frank G.....Northern New York.
Moore, James H.....South America.
Moore, James T.....Detroit.
Morgan, Olney K.....Central Illinois.
Morris, Silas E.....Dakota.
Morrison, Charles G.....Northwest Kansas.
Morton, Harry.....California.
Muenzenmayer, William F.....West German
Munhall, Leander W.....Philadelphia.
Murray, Thomas H.....Central Pennsylvania.

Nasmyth, Mrs. Hilda M.....Little Rock.
Neitz, Charles W.....Central Illinois.
Nelson, Adolphus P.....West Wisconsin.
Norton, Lewis J.....California.

O'Callaghan, William J.....Central Tennessee.
Oliver, Elbert W.....Central Illinois.

Paget, B. Lee.....Oregon.
Paine, Bartlett L.....Nebraska.
Paine, Bayard H.....North Nebraska.
Park, James E.....Upper Iowa.
Parker, Isaac T.....Wilmington.

Patten, John A.....Holston.
Patterson, Monroe.....East Ohio.
Payne, Jesse C.....Mississippi.
Pearsall, James W.....Newark.
Pemberton, Henry B.....Texas.
Penn, I. Garland.....Washington.
Perkins, Charles B.....California.
Perkins, Harry C.....Wyoming.
Pierce, George R.....New England Southern.
Pollock, Charles A.....North Dakota.
Potter, Timothy D.....New England.
Powell, Dan.....Wyoming.
Price, Luther J.....Atlanta.
Pryor, James.....Detroit.
Pykett, Mrs. Amelia A.....Malaysia.

Raines, Robert B.....Upper Iowa.
Redhead, Edwin R.....Northern New York.
Redmond, Sidney D.....Mississippi.
Reed, R. Clark.....Detroit.
Remfry, Rupert.....Bengal.
Reynolds, Frank B.....Michigan.
Reynolds, Mrs. Martha A. R.....Southern California.
Richards, Mrs. Florence D.....Central Ohio.
Richford, John J.....Central New York.
Robinson, Mrs. Jane B.....Detroit.
Robinson, Robert R.....Florida.
Robinson, Roswell R.....New England.
Robinson, Thomas B.....Upper Iowa.
Robson, Matthew.....New England.
Rogers, H. Wade.....New York East.
Rolander, Emil T.....Eastern Swedish.
Rosa, George C.....Genesee.
Ross, William C.....Illinois.
Ryder, Edgar S.....Troy.

Sams, Oliver N.....Cincinnati.
Sanborn, George W.....Northern New York.
Santos, Cipriano.....Philippine Islands.
Sarginson, John.....Columbia River.
Scales, Andrew J.....Lincoln.
Schell, Christopher D.....East Tennessee.
Selby, George D.....Ohio.
Shaw, J. Beverly F.....Upper Mississippi.
Shepard, Theodore F.....Detroit.
Shepherd, James G.....Wyoming.
Shimmin, William M.....Rock River.
Showers, William N.....Indiana.

Simison, John F.....Northwest Indiana.
Simpson, Harry H.....Detroit.
Simpson, Mrs. Rosa.....Texas.
Sipfle, Phil H.....Saint Louis German.
Skillen, Daniel O.....North Indiana.
Smith, C. Wesley.....Blue Ridge.
Smith, Frank B.....Louisiana.
Smith, George W.....New England Southern.
Smith, Hugh E.....Southern California.
Smith, Sliter D.....New York.
Smith, William T.....Holston.
Soper, Erastus D.....Northwest Iowa.
Southworth, Thaddeus D.....Troy.
Sparks, Thomas W.....Texas.
Sperry, Wesley A.....Minnesota.
Springer, Durand W.....Detroit.
Springer, Henry S.....New Jersey.
Spurlock, George N.....Nebraska.
Stallman, Charles H.....Central Pennsylvania.
Stehl, Heinrich.....North Germany.
Stemen, Christian B.....Kansas.
Stevens, George F.....Michigan.
Stevens, John V.....Wisconsin.
Stitzinger, George G.....Erie.
Stober, George W.....Northwest Kansas.
Stone, John T.....Baltimore.
Strader, Charles.....Nebraska.
Stratton, Cyrus L.....Des Moines.
Strivings, Silas L.....Genesee.
Strong, James T.....Upper Mississippi.
Sutton, Henry H.....Little Rock.
Sweet, William H.....Central Pennsylvania.

Taylor, Andrew M.....New York.
Taylor, Benjamin J.....East Ohio.
Taylor, George W.....New England.
Taylor, J. Luther.....South Kansas.
Taylor, Wesley A.....Nebraska.
Thompson, Alvaro L.....Genesee.
Thompson, David D.....Rock River.
Thompson, Edward F.....New England Southern.
Throckmorton, William S.....Pittsburg.
Tilton, Charles A.....Maine.
Tilton, Horace G.....Dakota.
Townsend, Mrs. Mary B.....Ohio.
Transue, Judson L.....Central New York.
Tuttle, Ezra B.....New York East.

Ulland, Joseph S.....Northern Minnesota.

VanCott, John W.....Wyoming.
VanOsdol, Loree E.....Indiana.
Venn, John.....Kentucky.
Vose, Samuel.....Maine.

Walker, Charles A. J.....Central German.
Walker, Claudius D.....Kansas.
Walker, John P.....Saint Louis.
Wallace, John A.....Philadelphia.
Ward, Robert D.....Pittsburg.
Ward, Roscoe E.....Central Illinois.
Washburn, George F.....New England.
Watt, Rolla V.....California.
Waugh, Mrs. Alice E.....North Indiana.
Weaver, Silas N.....Upper Iowa.
Weiss, Heinrich.....North Germany.
Wells, Leroy V.....Columbia River.
Welch, Charles E.....Erie.
White, Mrs. Emma C.....Mobile.
White, William J.....Arkansas.
Wilder, Richard E.....New Hampshire.
Wilkins, Alonzo M.....Atlanta.
Williams, Hemmerle B.....Rock River.
Wilson, Miss A. M.....East Maine.
Wilson, Herbert S.....Delaware.
Wilson, Samuel J.....Indiana.
Winkler, Egbert.....East German.
Woodcock, William L.....Central Pennsylvania.
Woodis, Harry E.....Minnesota.
Wright, Oliver P.....Iowa.
Wright, Tobias T.....Bombay.

Yaple, George L.....Michigan.
Young, Edward L.....North Ohio.
Young, Isaac W.....Louisiana.
Young, John W.....Baltimore.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL RESERVE DELEGATES

ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1908

Delegates.	Conferences.
Allen, Charles B	Detroit.
Alston, Matthew W	Atlanta.
Anderson, Carl A	Western Swedish.
Andreen, Carl J	Northern Swedish.
Appleby, Madian H	Northwest Indiana.
Arbuckle, John C	Ohio.
Baez, Victoriano D	Mexico.
Baker, Fletcher D	Northwest Kansas.
Baldwin, Charles W	Detroit.
Beach, Emery C	Southwest Kansas.
Beiler, Samuel L	Genesee.
Belcher, Frank J	New York.
Benton, Guy P	Cincinnati.
Berg, Albert C	Chicago German.
Bethards, Joseph H	Central Ohio.
Bickley, George H	Philadelphia.
Bissell, John W	Upper Iowa.
Bithell, Thomas	North Nebraska.
Blume, Charles F	Northern German.
Bockstahler, John J	Central German.
Boeye, John F	Austin.
Bovard, George F	Southern California.
Bowers, David	Central Ohio.
Braendle, Friedrich	South German.
Brenner, Louis J	Northwest German.
Brown, Henry	Columbia River.
Brown, James O	Louisiana.
Brown, James R	Delaware.
Brown, Valorous F	Cincinnati.
Brushingham, John P	Rock River.
Buckner, Robert J	Central Alabama.
Burns, William V	Southwest Kansas.
Butcher, John C	Northwest India.
Butler, Wesley R	Louisiana.
Byrt, Albert W	New York East.

Cabbell, James J.....Lincoln.
Campbell, Stephen B.....Saint Louis.
Cannon, William L.....Northwest Kansas.
Carlsson, Carl P.....Sweden.
Carmichael, George C.....Wisconsin.
Chamberlain, Allen.....West Nebraska.
Chase, Granger D.....Michigan.
Cherington, William D.....Ohio.
Clair, Matthew W.....Washington.
Clark, Darwin J.....Northwest Nebraska.
Clay, Wilcher C.....Upper Mississippi.
Cogshall, Wilbur I.....Michigan.
Cole, Joseph.....Newark.
Congdon, LaFayette.....Genesee.
Conte, Gaetano.....Italy.
Cooper, Green W.....South Carolina.
Cooper, Henry P.....North Dakota.
Coultas, Andrew J.....New England Southern.
Cowgill, Frank B.....Minnesota.
Cramer, Thomas E.....New Hampshire.
Craven, Robert M.....North Montana.
Croman, William M.....Alabama.
Crummett, Simon.....West Virginia.
Cuddy, George L.....Puget Sound.
Curl, Martin L.....Saint Louis.

Danford, Samuel A.....North Dakota.
Davidson, Wilbur L.....East Ohio.
Davis, Charles E.....New England.
Davis, Gainey J.....South Carolina.
Dean, Emory F.....Georgia.
Decker, Fred L.....Troy.
Dennis, John L.....Blue Ridge.
Denyes, John R.....Malaysia.
Dickerson, Robert L.....Lexington.
Dodd, John F.....Newark.
Dodds, Horace G.....Erie.
Drees, Charles W.....South America.
Duncan, William R. R.....Little Rock.

Eaton, Ephraim L.....West Wisconsin.
Edwards, Charles C.....Indiana.
Elliott, James F.....Florida.

Ford, John H.....Southern Illinois.
Fortson, William A.....Texas.
Francisco, George T.....Holston.
Freeman, Luther.....Holston.

Galbraith, John.....New England.
Giddens, Emmett D.....Savannah.
Gillalan, James D.....Idaho.
Gilliam, Edward L.....Lexington.
Graham, William I.....Dakota.
Griffin, Austin.....Wyoming.
Griffith, Amos E.....Des Moines.
Grimes, Walter B.....Indiana.
Grose, Richard C.....South India.
Guthrie, Charles E.....Baltimore.

Hager, Clarence E.....Dakota.
Haines, John B.....New Jersey.
Hancher, John W.....Iowa.
Harrington, William S.....Puget Sound.
Harrop, Frederick W.....Kentucky.
Haskell, Horace B.....East Maine.
Hart, Harry B.....Upper Mississippi.
Hatch, John W.....East Maine.
Hay, Hugh.....Northwest Iowa.
Headland, Isaac T.....North China.
Heisse, John F.....Baltimore.
Heppe, William H.....Oregon.
Herben, Stephen J.....Rock River.
Hiller, Gustav.....Central German.
Hitchcock, Elwin.....New Hampshire.
Hohanshelt, William G.....Des Moines.
Hollopeter, Brenton S.....North Indiana.
Hoover, Solomon H.....Philadelphia.
Hoover, Willis C.....Andes.
Horney, Jonathan B.....Illinois.
Howes, John R.....Kentucky.
Hu, Caik Hang.....Foochow.
Hughes, Singleton R.....Washington.
Hunt, Enoch J.....Saint Louis.
Hutchings, George E.....Central New York.

Idleman, Silas E.....North Ohio.
Innis, George S.....Northern Minnesota.

Jackson, James W.....Little Rock.
Johnson, Thomas J.....North Indiana.
Johnson, Thomas W.....Tennessee.
Jolly, Storer S.....Delaware.
Jungmeyer, Adam.....West German.

Kemp, Theodore.....Illinois.
Kerfoot, Samuel F.....Minnesota.

Keyes, Monroe J.....North Ohio.
Kynett, Alpha G.....Philadelphia.

Lane, Thomas W.....East Ohio.
Lange, Herman F.....Pacific German.
Lange, John.....East German.
Lee, Nathan H.....Colorado.
Leist, John G.....West German.
Leonard, Alonzo B.....Detroit.
Leonard, Herbert G.....North Dakota.
Lewis, Frank W.....Vermont.
Lewis, George W.....Mobile.
Li, Diong Sin.....Hinghua.
Light, Somerville.....North Indiana.
Lincoln, Cornelius A.....Liberia.
Linzell, Lewis E.....Bombay.
Lockard, Luther L.....Upper Iowa.
Lowe, Titus.....Bengal.
Lundeen, John C.....Central Swedish.

McCain, Henry H.....Gulf.
Maclean, John.....South Kansas.
MacClenthen, William H.....Northern New York.
McConnell, Frank J.....New York East.
McCreary, Edward D.....California.
McNair, Andrew J.....Mississippi.
MacRossie, Allan.....New York.
Mann, John B.....Central Pennsylvania.
Mansell, William A.....North India.
Marsh, William D.....Northern New York.
Marshall, Julius F.....Louisiana.
Martin, Norman A.....Nebraska.
Mason, Alexander M.....West Texas.
Mason, Thomas.....Arkansas.
Maveety, Patrick J.....Michigan.
Maynard, Orville K.....Northwest Iowa.
Mechem, James.....Pittsburg.
Mickel, Leaming H.....Montana.
Millard, Huson H.....North Nebraska.
Mills, Charles O.....Missouri.
Mintzer, Allen W.....Columbia River.
Mitchell, William E.....East Tennessee.
Moers, William A.....Southern German.
Mogg, Curtis E.....Wyoming.
Montgomery, James S.....Northern Minnesota.
Morgan, James H.....Central Pennsylvania.
Morgan, William H.....Newark.
Morris, Charles D.....Korea.

Morris, George K.....East Ohio.
Morris, John P.....North Carolina.
Murlin, Lemuel H.....Kansas.
Myers, Thomas J.....Iowa.

Neeld, Frank L.....North India.
Newland, John H.....New England Southern.
Nichols, John C.....Central New York.
Nicholson, Edward H.....Northern Minnesota.
Norcross, Allen H.....Ohio.

Olmstead, Edwin B.....Holston.
Olson, Joseph L.....West. Norwegian-Dan.

Pafford, Virgil.....Central Tennessee.
Pearson, George L.....California.
Peeler, Silas A.....North Carolina.
Piehler, Franz.....Saint Louis German.
Pitner, John L.....Southern California.
Pitner, William F.....Upper Iowa.
Porter, Marion.....Oklahoma.
Pulliam, Irwin B.....South Kansas.

Rader, Daniel L.....Puget Sound.
Rader, Marvin A.....Philippine Islands.
Rawls, Edward N.....Indiana.
Rice, Martin F. B.....Baltimore.
Richardson, Ernest G.....New York East.
Richardson, William G.....New England.
Robinson, John F.....Central Illinois.
Robinson, John S.....West Virginia.
Rogers, Stephen A.....Southern Illinois.
Ross, Robert S.....Pittsburg.
Rowe, James.....Rock River.
Rush, John A.....Atlanta.
Ryan, John H.....Central Illinois.

Schilde, Adolf.....North Germany.
Schuetz, Wilhelm M.....North Germany.
Schultz, George J.....California German.
Schwiening, William H.....Saint Louis German.
Shepherd, Charles M.....Nebraska.
Shumpert, James M.....Mississippi.
Simonsen, Nels E.....Norwegian and Danish.
Smith, Albert E.....Central Ohio.
Smith, George W.....Mississippi.
Smith, J. Frank.....North Ohio.
Smith, Wellington R.....Tennessee.

Smith, William H.....Central Missouri.
Spoerri, Gottlieb.....Switzerland.
Staveley, James A.....Kansas.
Stockwell, Eugene S.....Oklahoma.
Stockwell, George E.....Troy.
Sweet, John B.....Wyoming.

Taylor, James O.....Missouri.
Thoburn, Thomas R.....Erie.
Thompson, Arthur.....New York.
Thorkildsen, Johan.....Norway.
Trimm, Edwin.....West Wisconsin.

Urech, Jacob.....South Germany.

Wagg, Alfred.....New Jersey.
Ward, William I.....New England Southern.
Warner, Sylvanus B.....Colorado.
Watt, Robert.....Wilmington.
Weakley, Henry C.....Cincinnati.
Weekley, John W.....West Texas.
Webb, Alfred H.....Vermont.
White, George W.....California.
White, Harry S.....Saint Johns River.
Whitlock, Stephen H.....Illinois.
Whitlock, William H.....Upper Mississippi.
Wik, Carl A.....Sweden.
Wilbor, Carlton C.....Central New York.
Wilcox, Charles B.....Colorado.
Williams, Joshua O.....Texas.
Williams, Thomas D.....Wisconsin.
Wilson, Charles C.....West Nebraska.
Wilson, Clarence P.....Oregon.
Wilson, Joshua E.....South Carolina.
Wire, Melville C.....Oregon.
Wood, Delos M.....Northwest Indiana.
Worley, James H.....Foochow.
Wrede, Frederick G.....Chicago German.
Wright, Nomer J.....New Jersey.
Wyatt, Clinton T.....Wilmington.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY RESERVE DELEGATES

ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1908

Delegates.	Conferences.
Aikin, Frank S.	Oregon.
Alexander, Moses S.	Louisiana.
Antonini, Alfredo	Italy.
Arter, Frank A.	East Ohio.
Austin, Charles B.	Northern New York.
Baker, Almon	Columbia River.
Baker, Walter S.	New Hampshire.
Baldwin, Francis E.	Central New York.
Beason, George T.	Washington.
Beattie, John	New York.
Beers, Frank B.	Northern New York.
Beetham, Rupert R.	East Ohio.
Bell, John S.	Northwest Iowa.
Benbow, Lee L.	Puget Sound.
Benjafield, Frederick J.	Malaysia.
Berry, William H.	Des Moines.
Billups, Henry L.	Central Missouri.
Black, Ryland M.	North Dakota.
Blair, Miss Katherine A.	Bengal.
Bock, William O.	Upper Iowa.
Borjesson, John	Sweden.
Bowdle, Elisha T.	Central Ohio.
Bowman, Edwin G.	Northwest Iowa.
Brodbeck, Henry W.	Southern California.
Brode, Howard S.	Columbia River.
Brooks, William E.	Cincinnati.
Brown, Fletcher L.	Saint Johns River.
Brown, Summerfield	Tennessee.
Brown, William L.	Kentucky.
Brutus, Leo	Western Swedish.
Calhoun, Julian C.	Iowa.
Campbell, Mrs. Esther S.	Andes.
Carroll, David H.	Baltimore.
Carson, Finley C.	Northwest Indiana.
Carter, Barney F.	Texas.

Chamberlain, McKendree.....Southern Illinois.
Childress, Rufus C.....Little Rock.
Clark, Mrs. Mary.....Lincoln.
Clark, William A.....Kansas.
Coley, Joseph W.....Wilmington.
Collins, James L.....Mississippi.
Combs, Miss Anna.....Saint Louis.
Cook, Frank L.....Cincinnati.
Cook, William A.....Oklahoma.
Cornell, John H.....Troy.
Crawford, Henry R.....Illinois.
Culver, Charles R.....Michigan.
Curtis, Mrs. Emma.....Columbia River.

Daniel, William F.....Southern Illinois.
Daniels, William E.....Dakota.
Davis, James N.....Michigan.
DeFord, Thomas G.....Baltimore.
Denison, Leonard L.....Central Ohio.
Dennett, Lewis L.....California.
Dennis, John L.....Mississippi.
Dickey, Thomas M.....New Jersey.
Dingee, Frank A.....Philadelphia.
Dixon, Ezra.....New England Southern.
Doty, Ordello L.....North Ohio.
Doughty, Jesse A.....Montana.
Dowdy, Early H.....Central Tennessee.
Downing, Mitchell.....New York.
Dunlop, Samuel W.....Ohio.
Dye, Andrew V.....Holston.

Edmonds, Edward A.....Wisconsin.
Edwards, Millard F.....Upper Iowa.
Efaw, John W.....Puget Sound.
Elder, Mrs. Anna D.....Alabama.
Emens, Edgar A.....Central New York.

Faupel, John J.....East German.
Fields, Martin S.....Norwegian and Danish.
Focht, John H.....North Ohio.
Forsythe, Bert S.....Pittsburg.
Fort, Thomas R., Jr.....Philadelphia.
Francis, James G.....Philadelphia.
Freeman, Mrs. Anna C.....Little Rock.
Freeman, Reed B.....Wyoming.

Gardner, Clark.....Missouri.
Gardner, Thomas.....Wisconsin.

Gassaway, Mark H.....South Carolina.
Gates, Samuel H.....West Texas.
Gilbert, George F.....Saint Louis.
Gilkey, Herbert L.....Oregon.
Gist, Thomas J.....Nebraska.
Gracely, William.....Central German.
Grant, John H.....Michigan.
Graw, Alexander C.....New Jersey.
Gray, Ferdinand A.....Upper Mississippi.
Gray, George H.....North Nebraska.
Greenslet, George B.....Troy.
Grigsby, Joseph A.....Holston.
Guthrie, Alfred B.....North Montana.

Hall, Homer.....Missouri.
Hamilton, Miss Maud.....South Kansas.
Harper, Thomas G.....Iowa.
Harper, William H.....Atlanta.
Harris, James A.....Washington.
Harry, Stephen A. D.....Illinois.
Hartman, William L.....Colorado.
Hawkins, Edward G.....Indiana.
Hawley, Willis C.....Oregon.
Hays, William C.....Arkansas.
Helm, Benjamin A.....North Indiana.
Herdien, Peter.....Central Swedish.
Higgins, Leon F.....East Maine.
Hitchings, George H.....Puget Sound.
Hodges, Samuel H.....Delaware.
Holden, Alexander M.....Genesee.
Hoover, Eli M.....Southwest Kansas.
Houston, Solomon T.....Delaware.
Howe, John M.....New Hampshire.
Huesmann, Frederick.....Pacific German.
Hughes, Alfred L.....Nebraska.
Hutchinson, Elmore Y.....West Wisconsin.

Irish, Mrs. Isabelle H.....West Wisconsin.

James, William M.....Northern Minnesota.
Jeanke, Frank R.....Gulf.
Jensen, Richard S. B.....West. Norwegian Swed.
Johannessen, Henrik.....Norway.
Johnson, Amos C.....West Nebraska.
Jones, Jerome B.....West Wisconsin.
Jones, Mrs. Mittie E.....Mobile.
Jordan, Benjamin J.....Savannah.
Joy, Albert C.....Erie.

Katterjohn, Daniel L.....West German.
Keiper, George F.....Northwest Indiana.
Kellogg, George D.....California.
Kirwan, Walter.....Baltimore.
Kling, Otto L.....Sweden.
Kruse, Dietrich F.....North Germany.
Kuhl, Mrs. Nellie.....Illinois.

Lakey, McCager C.....Oklahoma.
Lane, Thomas W.....New Hampshire.
Langston, Wesley J.....Lexington.
Larimore, Newel G.....North Dakota.
Lathrop, Richard A.....North Dakota.
Lawrence, Philip.....Dakota.
Lawson, Miss Anna E.....Northwest India.
Leaycraft, J. Edgar.....New York.
Lewis, Willis.....Genesee.
Long, Charles H.....Central Illinois.
Lowe, Perley.....Rock River.
Luce, Francis P.....New England Southern.
Ludwig, Ernest H.....Chicago German.

Maas, Andrew H.....Northern Minnesota.
Macbeth, Arthur L.....South Carolina.
McClure, Jasper F.....Indiana.
McCormick, John R.....North Carolina.
McCrory, Seymour L.....Central Illinois.
McRae, James A.....North Carolina.
Madden, Roscoe S.....Idaho.
Mann, Emmanuel E. H.....South Germany.
Mann, Miss Lou B.....Des Moines.
Maring, Edward G.....Oklahoma.
Markham, O. Grant.....South Kansas.
Marmon, Charles L.....Southwest Kansas.
Marsh, William A.....Colorado.
Martin, Melton.....Erie.
Mathie, William.....Bombay.
Matthews, Alfred.....Saint Louis.
Mauriquez, Francisco.....Mexico.
Mayne, Miss Lulu M.....California.
Means, Harold.....Kentucky.
Meek, John P.....East Ohio.
Meyer, Mrs. Lucy R.....Rock River.
Millard, Willis H.....Central New York.
Mills, Winfred L.....Northwest Nebraska.
Moehlenpah, Henry A.....Wisconsin.
Monigault, Charles C.....Florida.
Moore, Milton E.....Missouri.
Moore, Risdon M.....Austin.

Morse, George A.....Vermont.
Morse, James E.....Newark.
Mullikin, James C.....Wilmington.
Murray, David K.....Pittsburg.

Nesmith, William L.....Northwest Kansas.
Newcomb, William H., Jr.....West Virginia.
Newton, Selden D.....Georgia.
Nicolaisen, Miss Martha C. W.....Hinghua.
Niederinghaus, Theodore W.....Saint Louis German.
Nowlan, Edward G.....Wyoming.

Ostrander, Byron.....Northern New York.
Owens, Walter L.....Central Pennsylvania.

Palmer, Mrs. Adelina E.....Central Alabama.
Parham, Charles L.....Holston.
Parker, James N.....Ohio.
Parker, Mrs. Lois S.....North India.
Patten, Freeman F.....New England Southern.
Pehrson, Ludvig.....Eastern Swedish.
Pierce, Silas.....New England.
Perry, Albert W.....North Indiana.
Phillips, Joseph H.....Upper Mississippi.
Pomeroy, James W.....Vermont.
Powell, Daniel W.....Detroit.
Price, Mrs. Carrie A. D.....Louisiana.
Proctor, Mrs. Dora.....Kansas.

Rader, Mrs. Jean H.....Philippine Islands.
Ragland, Miss Mary S. A.....Liberia.
Reddix, Joseph A.....Louisiana.
Reeder, William H. H.....Central Ohio.
Rhodes, Bradford.....New York East.
Rich, Frank A.....New England.
Rippy, William D.....Kansas.
Roberts, John H.....Texas.
Robinson, Lorenzo S.....East Maine.
Robinson, Wilbur E.....Upper Iowa.
Roelfs, Henry.....West German.
Rogers, Cephas B.....New York East.
Roney, William S.....Northwest Indiana.
Rossell, John E.....New Jersey.
Rush, Joseph S.....Upper Mississippi.
Ruthenberg, Charles.....Saint Louis German.
Sandford, William P.....New York East.
Saunders, Charles G.....Des Moines.
Saunders, Ira E.....Blue Ridge.
Schmidt, Frederick W.....South Germany.
Schmidtmann, Ernst C.....Switzerland.
Schneider, John S.....Central German.

Scott, Thomas.....West Virginia.
Scrimger, Schuyler C.....Central Illinois.
Sell, Emil F.....Northern German.
Shamleffer, Mrs. Alice.....Northwest Kansas.
Shawn, Jacob A.....Ohio.
Sheldon, Harvey L.....Rock River.
Shinn, Benjamin G.....North Indiana.
Shirk, John C.....Indiana.
Shoch, John J.....California German.
Simons, Myron E.....Wyoming.
Singh, Miss Lilavati.....North India.
Skinner, James E.....Foochow.
Smiley, Mrs. Annie E.....New England.
Snowden, James A.....Delaware.
Southwick, Claude E.....Minnesota.
Spaulding, Eugene O.....Detroit.
Stephens, Miss Grace N.....South India.
Stevens, Adie A.....Central Pennsylvania.
Stewart, Earl M.....West Nebraska.
Stith, George W.....Mississippi.
Story, Joseph W.....Cincinnati.
Stratton, Mrs. Mary S.....Erie.
Stromberg, John A.....Northern Swedish.
Sullivan, Michael.....Minnesota.
Swaney, Miss Mary F.....South America.

Tamplin, James W.....North Nebraska.
Tanner, Frank H.....North Ohio.
Thomas, Jonas W.....South Carolina.
Torpin, Charles H.....North Nebraska.
Townsend, John G., Jr.....Wilmington.
Trimble, Miss Lydia A.....Foochow.

Ulerich, William W.....Pittsburg.

Vanderburgh, Hiram.....Troy.
Vandyke, John A.....Northern Minnesota.

Walker, Joseph.....Newark.
Walker, Walter W.....Northwest Kansas.
Wallace, Alfred J.....Southern California.
Walther, Paul.....North Germany.
Wang Hsing-ho.....North China.
Washington, James A.....Lexington.
Weinreich, George E.....Chicago German.
Weld, Delbert U.....Minnesota.
Wescott, Charles C.....Nebraska.
West, Robert J.....Detroit.
White, John F.....Genesee.
Whittington, John W.....Southern California.
Wiedemann, Edwin H.....Southern German.

Wilcox, Edward J.....Colorado.
Willetts, Ledin J.....Northwest Kansas.
Williams, Mrs. Tennie S.....Tennessee.
Wishard, Frank M.....Northwest Iowa.
Witter, George.....Northwest German.
Woodall, William B.....Atlanta.
Woodruff, Mrs. May L.....Newark.
Woods, Samuel V.....West Virginia.
Wright, Emory L.....East Tennessee.
Wyatt, Mrs. Estella M.....West Texas.

Zentmyer, Robert A.....Central Pennsylvania.

RECAPITULATION AND BALANCE SHEET OF DELEGATES

TOTAL DELEGATES, 1904, 752

Losses:

Japan	2
New York	2
Northern New York	2
Switzerland	1
Virginia	2
Total	9

Gains:

New Conferences:

Hinghua	2
Korea	1
North Montana	2
Pacific German	2
Total	7

Increased Representation:

California	2
Cincinnati	2
Colorado	2
Columbia River	2
Dakota	2
Foochow	2
Holston	2
Mississippi	2
North Dakota	2
North Germany	2
Northwest Kansas	2
Oklahoma	2
Oregon	2
Puget Sound	2
Saint Louis	2
South Carolina	2
Southwest Kansas	2

Three Conferences with 16 Delegates each	48	
Four Conferences with 14 Delegates each	56	
Eleven Conferences with 12 Delegates each	132	
Twelve Conferences with 10 Delegates each	120	
Nineteen Conferences with 8 Delegates each	152	
Nineteen Conferences with 6 Delegates each	114	
Eighteen Conferences with 4 Delegates each	72	
Forty-five Conferences with 2 Delegates each	90	
Two Conferences with 1 Delegate each	2	
		786
Ministerial Delegates, 394; Lay Delegates, 392; total	786	
Ministerial Reserves, 254; Lay Reserves, 278; total	532	
		1,318

METHOD OF MAKING ASSIGNMENTS TO STANDING COMMITTEES

As soon as practicable after the election of delegates the Secretary of each Annual Conference shall call together the ministerial and lay delegates for organization. They shall select one of their number as Chairman, and assign to membership in each of the standing committees one ministerial and one lay delegate. The Chairman of the delegation shall then forward to the Secretary of the last General Conference the names of the delegates from his Conference, arranged alphabetically, and indicate the order to which each belongs, and the committees to which each is assigned; and from these returns the Secretary of the last General Conference shall construct, as far as possible, the roll of committees in advance of the opening of the session of the ensuing General Conference.—*Journal,* 1904.

II. Judiciary

Henry Wade Rogers, *Chairman;* H. C. Perkins, *Secretary*

"For the Committee on Judiciary the delegates from each General Conference District shall nominate one from their own number, and the Bishops shall nominate five, making a total of nineteen members." (See Rules of Order.)

At Large.

W. W. Evans, Central Pennsylvania.
F. D. Bovard, California.
C. S. Wing, New York East.
N. W. Clark, Italy.
Naphtali Luccock, Saint Louis.

District Representatives.

District.	
I.	*C. Z. Lincoln,* Troy.
II.	*Henry Wade Rogers,* New York East.
III.	*H. C. Perkins,* Wyoming.
IV.	J. C. Nicholson, Baltimore.
V.	*S. M. Bright,* Ohio.
VI.	*H. C. McWhorter,* West Virginia.
VII.	W. W. Lucas, Mississippi.
VIII.	*A. R. King,* Colorado.
IX.	*S. M. Weaver,* Upper Iowa.
X.	W. H. Wilder, Illinois.
XI.	*G. L. Yaple,* Michigan.
XII.	*T. F. Shepard,* Detroit.
XIII.	*C. A. J. Walker,* Central German.
XIV.	*A. M. Drew,* Southern California.

STANDING COMMITTEES

I. Episcopacy

J. M. Buckley, *Chairman;* H. C. Minnich, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. B. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, *L. J. Price*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	*Summerfield Baldwin*, F. M. Bristol
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	F. D. Bovard, *Mrs. M. A. Lakin*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	*Louis Hartman*, A. J. Nast
Central Illinois	*C. W. Neitz*, Samuel Van Pelt
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	*E. A. Beach*, W. H. Giles
Central Ohio	*W. H. C. Goode*, Christian R. Havighorst
Central Pennsylvania	*J. A. Affleck*, W. W. Evans
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. F. Filter*, J. L. Nuelsen
Cincinnati	Adna B. Leonard, *H. C. Minnich*
Colorado	*R. H. Beggs*, C. B. Spencer
Columbia River	U. F. Hawk, *John Sarginson*
Dakota	Thomas Nicholson, *H. G. Tilton*
Delaware	N. W. Moore, *S. Wilson*
Des Moines	*C. R. Benedict*, B. F. Miller
Detroit	*D. W. Springer*, John Sweet
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	*C. E. Frost*, D. H. Tribou
East Ohio	*Monroe Patterson*, L. H. Stewart
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	*W. C. DeForrest*, T. W. Douglass
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	H. R. Caldwell, *Miss Lydia A. Trimble*
Genesee	Ray Allen, *A. L. Thompson*
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	R. J. Cooke, *J. A. Patten*
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*S. A. Bullard*, Christie Galeener
Indiana	*C. B. Cooper*, E. H. Hughes
Iowa	*H. M. Havner*, J. C. Willits
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	J. T. McFarland, *C. D. Walker*
Kentucky	*R. T. Miller*, J. D. Walsh
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*R. A. Crolley*, E. A. White
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	J. M. Cox, *H. H. Sutton*
Louisiana	*M. S. Davage*, J. W. Turner
Maine	C. F. Parsons, *C. A. Tilton*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	*Samuel Dickie*, W. P. French
Minnesota	H. C. Jennings, *W. A. Sperry*
Mississippi	W. W. Lucas, *J. L. Dennis*
Missouri	*Joe McCallister*, J. T. Pierce
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	J. R. Gettys, *G. M. Spurlock*

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	H. A. Buttz, *M. S. Daniels*
New England	Franklin Hamilton, *Roswell R. Robinson*
New England Southern	M. D. Buell, *G. R. Pierce*
New Hampshire	*G. H. Bartlett*, E. S. Tasker
New Jersey	*W. H. Heisler*, J. M. Read
New York	W. F. Anderson, *J. S. Huyler*
New York East	J. M. Buckley, *Willis McDonald*
North Carolina	R. E. Jones, *R. B. McRary*
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	J. G. Moore, *C. A. Pollock*
North Germany	H. C. Burkhardt, *Heinrich Stehl*
North India	*Mrs Lois S. Parker*, J. T. Scott
North Indiana	H. W. Bennett, *E. G. Eberhart*
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	J. W. Jennings, *B. H. Paine*
North Ohio	*E. L. Young*, W. F. Whitlock
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	Robert Forbes, *J. S. Ulland*
Northern New York	*G. W. Sanborn*, C. C. Townsend
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*W. E. Carpenter*, J. S. Hoagland
Northwest Iowa	*J. L. Bleakley*, W. S. Lewis
Northwest Kansas	*G. G. Morrison*, C. W. Wynant
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	*D. S. Gray*, A. J. Hawk
Oklahoma	G. H. Bradford, *J. B. Cullison*
Oregon	*B. L. Paget*, B. F. Rowland
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	*W. H. Berry*, J. G. Wilson
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	*Harvey Henderson*, Charles W. Smith
Puget Sound	*F. A. Hazletine*, G. A. Landen
Rock River	W. A. Quayle, *W. M. Shimmin*
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*Hanford Crawford*, M. S. Hughes
Saint Louis German	*A. F. Hertzler*, Frederick Munz
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*A. J. Andrews*, C. C. Jacobs
South Germany	*E. G. Bek*, J. J. Sommer
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	H. J. Coker, *J. L. Taylor*
Southern California	Robert McIntyre, *Mrs. M. J. Reynolds*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	*Mrs. E. R. Edwards*, J. F. Harmon
Southwest Kansas	*James Allison*, W. J. Martindale
Sweden	K. A. Jansson, *Erik Lundgren*
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*D. W. Fields*, H. W. Key
Texas	M. W. Dogan, *H. B. Pemberton*
Troy	Homer Eaton, *Charles McKernon*
Upper Iowa	T. E. Fleming, *T. J. B. Robinson*
Upper Mississippi	G. G. Logan, *J. B. F. Shaw*
Vermont	*C. S. Andrews*, G. W. Hunt
Washington	M. J. Naylor, *I. G. Penn*
West German	Gustav Becker, *J. A. Kost*
West Nebraska	*Voorhees Lucas*, L. H. Shumate
West Texas	D. C. Lacy, *R. S. Lovinggood*
West Virginia	*H. C. McWhorter*, S. J. Miller
West Wisconsin	*A. P. Nelson*, S. W. Trousdale
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*J. P. Holland*, A. S. Mowbray
Wisconsin	Samuel Plantz, *J. V. Stevens*
Wyoming	*C. W. Laycock*, L. C. Murdock

III. Itinerancy

P. H. Swift, *Chairman;* W. C. Evans, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. B Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	*G.* W. Arnold, *A. M. Wilkins*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	J. C. Nicholson, *J. W Young*
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	W. C. Evans, *C. B. Perkins*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	*Gottlieb Golder*, J. W. Huber
Central Illinois	R. E. Buckey, *Jehiel Fuller*
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	*N. L. Cramer*, F. T. Keeney
Central Ohio	*J. M. Killits*, E. D. Whitlock
Central Pennsylvania	*H. T. Ames*, B. C. Conner
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. E. Bletsch*, J. A. Mulfinger
Cincinnati	*W. F. Boyd*, H. C. Jameson
Colorado	*W. F. Brooks*, W. D. Phifer
Columbia River	M. H. Barvin, *L. L. Wells*
Dakota	J. O. Dobson, *S. E. Morris*
Delaware	*S. H. Long*, C. A. Tindley
Des Moines	*W. G. Clark*, E. M. Holmes
Detroit	C. E. Allen, *J. T. Moore*
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	*C. E. Frost*, H. W. Norton
East Ohio	*F. T. Eggeson*, O. W. Holmes
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	*B. A. McCoy*, D. A. Platt
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Julia Bonnell*, H. R. Caldwell
Genesee	*James Fenton*, F. S. Rowland
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	J. J. Manker, *W. T. Smith*
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	W. J. Davidson, *J. R. Barker*
Indiana	C. E. Bacon, *S. J. Wilson*
Iowa	*U. M. Hibbets*, I. B. Schrockengast
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	*E. L. Knostman*, J. R. Madison
Kentucky	E. L. Shepard, *John Venn*
Korea	G. Heber Jones
Lexington	*J. W. Mebane*, D. E. Skelton
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	*Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth*, W. S. Sherrill
Louisiana	*A. W. Brazier*, J. J. Obee
Maine	D. B. Holt, *Samuel Vose*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	E. A. Armstrong, *G. L. Yaple*
Minnesota	*F. J. Clemans*, J. F. Stout
Mississippi	William McMorris, *J. C. Payne*
Missouri	I. *H. Brown*, W. F. Burris
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	*W. A. Taylor*, H. I. Wright

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	C. M. Anderson, *H. K. Carroll*
New England	C. F. Rice, *Matthew Robson*
New England Southern	S. O. Benton, *E. F. Thompson*
New Hampshire	William Warren, *R. E. Wilder*
New Jersey	J. D. Fox, *H. S. Springer*
New York	*A. M. Taylor*, E. S. Tipple
New York East	*F. L. Brown*, D. G. Downey
North Carolina	M. M. Jones, *R. B. McRary*
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*Peter Bertelson*, C. A. Macnamara
North Germany	E. C. Anner, *Heinrich Stehl*
North India	*Nathaniel Jordan*, T. J. Scott
North Indiana	T. M. Guild, *Abraham May*
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	William Gorst, *Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin*
North Ohio	Charles Gallimore, *I. H. Good*
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	E. C. Clemans, *J. S. Ulland*
Northern New York	William D. Marsh, *E. R. Redhead*
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*J. F. Hanly*, E. A. Schell
Northwest Iowa	*C. H. Lockin*, Robert Smylie
Northwest Kansas	*C. E. Jewell*, W. J. Meredith
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	L. C. Sparks, *Mrs. M. B. Townsend*
Oklahoma	C. S. Burchfield, *H. C. Hicks*
Oregon	*H. L. Gilkey*, J. W. McDougall
Pacific German	*Deitrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	*T. F. Miller*, W. H. Shaffer
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	W. F. Conner, *J. M. Keister*
Puget Sound	B. F. Brooks, *O. P. Callahan*
Rock River	*H. B. Williams*, P. H. Swift
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*Hanford Crawford*, Naphtali Luccock
Saint Louis German	G. B. Addicks, *P. H. Sipfle*
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*J. L. Cain*, J. S. Thomas
South Germany	P. I. Gruenewald, *Philip Mann*
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	*E. W. Barker*, C. S. Nusbaum
Southern California	E. J. Inwood, *H. E. Smith*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	*Robert Gray*, C. D. Shumard
Southwest Kansas	*E. R. Burkholder*, C. J. Howes
Sweden	*Erik Lundgren*, Gustaf Wagnsson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*W. D. Hawkins*, S. M. Utley
Texas	W. H. Logan, *T. W. Sparks*
Troy	P. L. Dow, *E. S. Ryder*
Upper Iowa	*J. J. Clark*, E. J. Lockwood
West German	O. E. Kriege, *W. F. Muenzenmayer*
Upper Mississippi	Richard Sewell, *J. T. Strong*
Vermont	E. A. Bishop, *S. D. Hobson*
Washington	*W. A. Hawkins*, I. L. Thomas
West Nebraska	G. W. Abbott, *F. W. Kiplinger*
West Texas	*R. S. Lovinggood*, L. H. Richardson
West Virgina	*J. H. Holt*, L. E. Ressegger
West Wisconsin	E. C. Dixon, *J. A. Hosig*
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*W. O. Hoffecker*, Adam Stengle
Wisconsin	*T. F. Gardner*, Perry Millar
Wyoming	Hugh McDermott, *J. G. Shepherd*

IV. Boundaries

Bishop J. M. Walden, *Chairman;* J. A. Matlack, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. B. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, *L. J. Price*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	J. C. Nicholson, *J. T. Stone*
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	E. R. Dille, *Harry Morton*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	Christian Golder, *Louis Hartman*
Central Illinois	*R. E. Ward*, W. R. Wiley
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	C. E. Campbell, *J. J. Richford*
Central Ohio	*Mrs. F. D. Richards*, W. G. Waters
Central Pennsylvania	E. M. Stevens, *W. H. Sweet*
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. F. Filter*, J. L. Nuelsen
Cincinnati	*W. F. Boyd*, S. O. Royal
Colorado	R. A. Chase, *A. H. Dunn*
Columbia River	M. H. Marvin, *L. V. Wells*
Dakota	L. P. Jenkins, *S. E. Morris*
Delaware	*Harrison Jenkins*, J. H. Scott
Des Moines	E. W. McDade, *C. L. Stratton*
Detroit	*D. M. Christian*, George Elliott
East German	William Giesregen, *Eybert Winkler*
East Maine	*C. E. Frost*, D. H. Tribou
East Ohio	*S. R. Badgley*, J. J. Wallace
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	H. M. Burns, *T. D. Collins*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	H. R. Caldwell, *Miss Lydia A. Trimble*
Genesee	Frederick H. Coman, *Silas L. Strivings*
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	*J. A. Patten*, J. J. Robinette
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*C. M. C. Hamilton*, J. W. VanCleve
Indiana	M. B. Hyde, *W. N. Showers*
Iowa	I. B. Schreckengast, *O. P. Wright*
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	J. S. Ford, *C. B. Stemen*
Kentucky	*R. T. Miller*, J. D. Walsh
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*R. A. Crolley*, E. A. White
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	J. M. Cox, *H. H. Sutton*
Louisiana	*M. S. Davage*, J. J. Obee
Maine	D. B. Holt, *C. A. Tilton*
Malaysia	*Mrs. L. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	*J. B. Field*, D. D. Martin
Minnesota	Frank Doran, *J. L. Mitchell*
Mississippi	J. C. Hibbler, *J. A. LaGrone*
Missouri	G. A. Robbins, *Joe McCallister*
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	J. R. Gettys, *Charles Strader*

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	*W. M. Dufford*, A. C. McRea
New England	W. E. Huntington, *Roswell R. Robinson*
New England Southern	M. D. Buell, *G. R. Pierce*
New Hampshire	*G. H. Bartlett*, E. S. Tasker
New Jersey	*W. H. Heisler*, J. M. Read
New York	*J. E. Andrus*, F. L. Wilson
New York East	John E. Adams, *M. C. Kellogg*
North Carolina	R. M. Jones, *R. B. McRary*
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*S. P. Johnson*, C. A. Macnamara
North Germany	H. C. Burkhardt, *Heinrich Weiss*
North India	*Mrs. Lois S. Parker*, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana	*C. C. Cartwright*, C. C. Cissell
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	*C. W. DeLamatre*, William Gorst
North Ohio	*G. T. Barnes*, G. A. Reeder
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	*W. J. Dean*, J. B. Hingeley
Northern New York	*D. S. Brown*, E. B. Topping
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*Marvin Campbell*, E. A. Schell
Northwest Iowa	*J. F. Bleakley*, E. S. Johnson
Northwest Kansas	*G. W. Stober*, C. W. Wynant
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, E. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	*S. H. Bright*, A. M. Mann
Oklahoma	*H. C. Hicks*, A. G. Murray
Oregon	W. B. Hollingshead, *C. D. Minton*
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	George Gaul, *J. A. Wallace*
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	W. F. Conner, *J. M. Keister*
Puget Sound	*L. E. Kirkpatrick*, S. S. Sulliger
Rock River	J. A. Matlack, *D. D. Thompson*
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	L. G. Reser, *J. P. Walker*
Saint Louis German	*George Brand*, E. S. Havighorst
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*E. B. Holloway*, B. F. Witherspoon
South Germany	*E. G. Bek*, J. J. Sommer
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	*E. W. Barker*, W. H. Mulvaney
Southern California	H. W. Peck, *A. M. Drew*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	J. F. Harmon, *C. D. Kendall*
Southwest Kansas	*J. S. Barnes*, E. A. Hoyt
Sweden	*Erik Lundgren*, Gustaf Wagnsson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*D. W. Fields*, H. W. Key
Texas	W. H. Logan, *T. W. Sparks*
Troy	Charles Edwards, *T. D. Southworth*
Upper Iowa	*J. E. Park*, H. W. Troy
Upper Mississippi	T. W. Davis, *E. H. McKissack*
Vermont	E. A. Bishop, *S. D. Hobson*
Washington	*W. A. Hawkins*, I. L. Thomas
West German	Gustav Becker, *W. F. Muenzenmayer*
West Nebraska	*Voorhees Lucas*, L. H. Shumate
West Texas	*J. W. Frazier*, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia	S. K. Arbuthnot, *H. W. Harmer*
West Wisconsin	*A. P. Nelson*, S. W. Trousdale
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*J. P. Holland*, A. S. Mowbray
Wisconsin	Samuel Plantz, *J. V. Stevens*
Wyoming	Hugh C. McDermott, *J. W. Van Cott*

V. Revision

E. P. Robertson, *Chairman;* W. O. Shepard, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. B. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	G. W. Arnold, *A. M. Wilkins*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	C. M. Baldwin, *J. T. Stone*
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	William Angwin, *Jeremiah Leiter*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	J. W. Huber, *C. A. J. Walker*
Central Illinois	*Jehiel Fuller*, Samuel VanPelt
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	*J. J. Richford*, J. W. Webb
Central Ohio	*J. M. Killits*, S. L. Roberts
Central Pennsylvania	H. L. Jacobs, *W. L. Woodcock*
Central Swedish	*Frank Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. F. Filter*, J. A. Mulfinger
Cincinnati	H. E. Jameson, *O. N. Sams*
Colorado	S. B. Warner, *A. R. King*
Columbia River	*D. H. Cox*, Robert Warner
Dakota	J. O. Dobson, *G. F. Knappen*
Delaware	*S. H. Long*, C. A. Tindley
Des Moines	C. L. Nye, *Miss C. S. Erickson*
Detroit	*R. J. West*, C. B. Steele
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	D. H. Tribou, *Miss A. M. Wilson*
East Ohio	C. B. Mitchell, *B. J. Taylor*
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	H. M. Burns, *G. G. Stitzinger*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Julia Bonafield*, P. S. Huong
Genesee	*G. C. Rosa*, W. C. Wilbor
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	R. J. Cooke, *W. T. Smith*
Idaho	*C. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*E. J. James*, B. F. Shipp
Indiana	*C. E. Grubb*, Joshua Stansfield
Iowa	*U. M. Hibbits*, A. V. Kendrick
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	*Mrs. F. W. Bechtel*, W. C. Hanson
Kentucky	E. L. Shepard, *John Venn*
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*J. W. Mebane*, D. E. Skelton
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. F. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	*Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth*, W. S. Sherrill
Louisiana	B. M. Hubbard, *J. W. Young*
Maine	C. F. Parsons, *Samuel Vose*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	N. L. Bray, *Claude Cole*
Minnesota	F. M. Rule, *H. E. Woodis*
Mississippi	J. C. Hibbler, *J. C. Payne*
Missouri	*A. H. Brown*, J. T. Pierce
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	W. M. Balch, *W. A. Taylor*

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	C. L. Mead, *M. S. Daniels*
New England	Dillon Bronson, *G. F. Washburn*
New England Southern	S. O. Benton, *E. F. Thompson*
New Hampshire	Edgar Blake, *R. E. Wilder*
New Jersey	*H. P. Bennett*, John Handley
New York	J. R. Day, *E. C. Dean*
New York East	W. V. Kelley, *H. W. Rogers*
North Carolina	M. M. Jones, *R. B. McRary*
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*S. P. Johnson*, E. P. Robertson
North Germany	A. C. Anner, *Heinrich Stehl*
North India	*Nathaniel Jordan*, T. J. Scott
North Indiana	C. U. Wade, *E. G. Eberhart*
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	*C. W. DeLamatre*, J. W. Jennings
North Ohio	*I. H. Good*, C. F. Johnson
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	Robert Forbes, *T. H. Martin*
Northern New York	*D. S. Brown*, W. D. Marsh
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*J. F. Simison*, G. W. Switzer
Northwest Iowa	*J. P. Dolliver*, Robert Smylie
Northwest Kansas	J. L. King, *C. G. Morrison*
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	W. V. Dick, *W. M. Leiby*
Oklahoma	*J. B. Cullison*, A. G. Murray
Oregon	*H. L. Gilkey*, W. B. Hollingshead
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	J. G. Bickerton, *Thomas Bradley*
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	*G. H. Hocking*, E. J. Knox
Puget Sound	*L. E. Kirkpatrick*, E. M. Randall
Rock River	*H. A. Clark*, W. O. Shepard
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*S. T. Gresham*, M. S. Hughes
Saint Louis German	*A. F. Hertzler*, Frederick Munz
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*E. R. Holloway*, C. C. Jacobs
South Germany	P. I. Gruenewald, *Philip Mann*
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	H. J. Coker, *J. L. Taylor*
Southern California	A. W. Adkinson, *Mrs. M. A. Reynolds*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	*Robert Gray*, J. W. McNeill
Southwest Kansas	*James Allison*, E. A. Hoyt
Sweden	K. A. Jansson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*W. H. Hawkins*, S. N. Utley
Texas	Frank Gary, *Mrs. Rosa Simpson*
Troy	*H. P. Lansdale*, Eugene Wiseman
Upper Iowa	*W. A. Shanklin*, S. M. Weaver
Upper Mississippi	C. G. Logan, *S. T. Strong*
Vermont	*C. S. Andrews*, G. W. Hunt
Washington	*S. E. Monroe*, J. L. Thomas
West German	*J. A. Kost*, O. E. Kriege
West Nebraska	G. W. Abbott, *F. W. Kiplinger*
West Texas	*J. W. Frazier*, D. C. Lacy
West Virginia	*C. W. Evans*, Richard B. Ward
West Wisconsin	*Franklin Johnson*, W. H. Vance
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	W. G. Koons, *I. T. Parker*
Wisconsin	*F. F. Gardner*, W. W. Stevens
Wyoming	G. A. Cure, *Daniel Powell*

VI. Temporal Economy

W. H. Wilder, *Chairman;* Leslie J. Naftzger, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. D. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, *L. J. Price*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	*W. H. Anderson*, W. L. McDowell
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	E. P. Dennett, *L. J. Norton*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	Christian Golder, *Gottlieb Golder*
Central Illinois	*E. W. Oliver*, W. R. Wiley
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	G. E. Campbell, *J. L. Transue*
Central Ohio	*E. P. Dowdle*, T. H. Campbell
Central Pennsylvania	*R. H. Gilbert*, C. H. Stallman
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. E. Bletsch*, J. A. Mulfinger
Cincinnati	D. L. Aultman, *O. M. Sams*
Colorado	S. B. Warner, *A. H. Dunn*
Columbia River	U. F. Hawk, *John Sarginson*
Dakota	*G. F. Knappen*, Thomas Nicholson
Delaware	N. W. Moore, *H. S. Wilson*
Des Moines	*C. R. Brenton*, Fletcher Brown
Detroit	W. J. Balmer, *T. F. Shepard*
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	H. W. Norton, *Miss A. M. Wilson*
East Ohio	*L. T. Cool*, J. C. Smith
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	W. P. Murray, *G. G. Stitzinger*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochoow	*Miss Lydia A. Trimble*, P. S. Huong
Genesee	*H. W. Blake*, L. F. Congdon
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	*J. W. Fisher*, J. J. Robinette
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*J. G. McKinney*, W. H. Wilder
Indiana	*F. E. Bye*, L. F. Dimmitt
Iowa	*W. M. Hibbetts*, J. M. McClelland
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	W. C. Hanson, *E. L. Knostman*
Kentucky	*R. T. Miller*, J. D. Walsh
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*R. A. Crolley*, E. A. White
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	J. M. Cox, *H. H. Sutton*
Louisiana	Hubbard Daniels, *F. B. Smith*
Maine	G. B. Holt, *C. A. Tilton*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	*F. L. Convis*, James Hamilton
Minnesota	Frank Doran, *J. L. Mitchell*
Mississippi	*J. A. Lagrone*, William McMorris
Missouri	*Homer Hall*, W. F. Burris
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	*Charles Strader*, T. H. Worley

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	A. C. McCrea, *J. W. Pearsall*
New England	J. M. Leonard, *T. D. Potter*
New England Southern	J. F. Cooper, *G. W. Smith*
New Hampshire	Edgar Lake, *Mrs. I. C. Durrell*
New Jersey	*W H. Apgar*, J. D. Fox
New York	W. F. Anderson, *S. D. Smith*
New York East	*J. M. Bulwinkle*, F. M. North
North Carolina	R. E. Jones, *R. B. McRary*
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*Peter Bertelson*, J. G. Moore
North Germany	H. C. Burkhardt, *Heinrich Stehl*
North India	*Mrs. Lois S. Parker*, T. J. Scott
North Indiana	L. J. Naftzger, *D. O. Skillen*
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	*Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin*, G. H. Main
North Ohio	Charles Gallimore, *E. L. Young*
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	J. B. Hingeley, *T. H. Martin*
Northern New York	*F. G. Moore*, E. B. Topping
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*Marvin Campbell*, G. W. Switzer
Northwest Iowa	*J. P. Dolliver*, G. C. Fort
Northwest Kansas	*C. E. Jewell*, W. J. Meredith
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	P. A. Baker, *Wesley Montgomery*
Oklahoma	G. H. Bradford, *J. B. Cullison*
Oregon	J. W. McDougall, *C. D. Minton*
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	C. M. Boswell, *S. K. Felton*
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	T. N. Boyle, *Robert B. Ward*
Puget Sound	*W. P. Hopping*, S. S. Sulliger
Rock River	*J. B. Hobbs*, C. J. Little
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*H. L. Hunter*, J. W. Stewart
Saint Louis German	G. B. Addicks, *P. H. Sipfle*
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*C. R. Brown*, J. R. Bulkley
South Germany	*E. G. Bek*, P. I. Gruenewald
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	*C. F. Henson*, C. S. Nusbaum
Southern California	*G. L. Hazzard*, H. W. Peck
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	C. A. Beckett, *J. M. Mitchell*
Southwest Kansas	*E. W. Hoch*, F. E. Mossman
Sweden	Gustaf Wagnsson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*D. W. Fields*, H. W. Key
Texas	W. H. Logan, *T. W. Sparks*
Troy	J. H. Coleman, *C. Z. Lincoln*
Upper Iowa	W. F. King, *R. B. Raines*
Upper Mississippi	*E. H. McKissack*, Richard Sewell
Vermont	E. A. Bishop, *S. D. Hobson*
Washington,	*W. A. Hawkins*, M. J. Naylor
West German	Gustav Becker, *J. A. Kost*
West Nebraska	*Voorhees Lucas*, L. H. Shumate
West Texas	*J. W. Frazier*, D. C. Lacy
West Virginia	R. B. Ward, *P. J. Berry*
West Wisconsin	*E. E. Bentley*, F. W. Straw
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*R. D. Jones*, S. M. Morgan
Wisconsin	*H. A. Larson*, W. W. Stevens
Wyoming	*H. C. Perkins*, J. H. Race

VII. State of the Church

Daniel Dorchester, Jr., *Chairman;* James M. Kittleman, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. D. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, W. J. *White*
Atlanta	G. W. Arnold, *A. M. Wilkins*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	C. W. Baldwin, *H. A. Hall*
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	W. S. Matthew, *R. V. Watt*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	*Gottlieb Golder*, A. J. Nast
Central Illinois	D. S. McCown, *O. K. Morgan*
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	*H. E. Dingley*, C. E. Jewell
Central Ohio	*C. W. Benedict*, W. G. Waters
Central Pennsylvania	*Thomas H. Murray*, T. S. Wilcox
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. E. Bletsch*, John L. Nuelsen
Cincinnati	*W. C. Herron*, J. A. Story
Colorado	R. A. Chase, *A. R. King*
Columbia River	*D. H. Cox*, Robert Warner
Dakota	J. P. Jenkins, *H. C. Tilton*
Delaware	*Harrison Jenkins*, J. H. Scott
Des Moines	*W. G. Clark*, A. H. Collins
Detroit	*H. H. Simpson*, A. W. Stalker
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	D. H. Tribou, *Miss A. M. Wilson*
East Ohio	*Salem Kile*, J. S. Secrest
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schnell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	W. H. Crawford, *C. E. Welch*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Julia Bonafield*, H. R. Caldwell
Genesee	*W. T. Mann*, W. D. Platt
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	J. J. Robinette, *W. T. Smith*
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*W. C. Ross*, Parker Shields
Indiana	*A. J. Bigney*, J. W. Duncan
Iowa	*U. M. Hibbets*, J. M. McClelland
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	J. S. Ford, *C. B. Stemen*
Kentucky	E. L. Shepard, *John Venn*
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*J. W. Mebane*, D. E. Skelton
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	*Mrs. H. M. Vasmuth*, W. S. Sherrill
Louisiana	*A. W. Brazier*, B. M. Hubbard
Maine	C. F. Parsons, *Samuel Vose*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	*M. M. Callen*, J. M. Davis
Minnesota	*F. J. Clemans*, H. C. Jennings
Mississippi	W. W. Lucas, *J. L. Dennis*
Missouri	*A. H. Brown*, G. A. Robbins
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	W. M. Balch, *B. L. Paine*

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	*J. R. Joy*, John Krantz
New England	G. S. Butters, *A. B. F. Kinney*
New England Southern	J. I. Bartholomew, *H. L. Chipman*
New Hampshire	*Mrs. I. C. Durrell*, William Warren
New Jersey	*H. P. Bennett*, John Handley
New York	*H. L. Cookingham*, G. P. Eckman
New York East	*W. C. Abbott*, John E. Adams
North Carolina	*J. L. Bullock*, M. M. Jones
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	C. A. Macnamara, *C. A. Pollock*
North Germany	E. C. Anner, *Heinrich Stehl*
North India	*Mrs. Lois S. Parker*, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana	*E. G. Eberhart*, W. D. Parr
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	G. H. Main, *B. H. Paine*
North Ohio	*W. N. Bayne*, G. A. Reeder
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	E. C. Clemans, *W. J. Dean*
Northern New York	S. J. Greenfield, *G. W. Sanborn*
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*J. F. Hanly*, J. S. Hoagland
Northwest Iowa	E. S. Johnson, *E. B. Soper*
Northwest Kansas	J. L. King, *G. W. Stober*
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	Levi Gilbert, *G. D. Selby*
Oklahoma	A. G. Murray, *Mrs. M. F. Miller*
Oregon	*B. L. Paget*, B. F. Rowland
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	F. B. Lynch, *L. W. Munhall*
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	Daniel Dorchester, Jr., *W. S. Throckmorton*
Puget Sound	*O. P. Callahan*, G. A. Landen
Rock River	*J. M. Kittleman*, R. H. Pooley
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*S. T. Gresham*, L. G. Reser
Saint Louis German	*George Brand*, E. S. Havighorst
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*J. L. Cain*, C. R. Brown
South Germany	*Philip Mann*, J. J. Sommer
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	*C. F. Henson*, W. H. Mulvaney
Southern California	*A. M. Drew*, H. W. Peck
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	*Robert Gray*, J. W. McNeill
Southwest Kansas	*E. R. Burkholder*, C. J. Howes
Sweden	*Elof Bohlin*, K. A. Jansson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*W. D. Hawkins*, S. M. Utley
Texas	M. W. Dogan, *H. B. Pemberton*
Troy	*J. H. Conn*, I. B VanValkenburgh
Upper Iowa	W. W. Carlton, *E. J. Esgate*
Upper Mississippi	T. W. Davis, *J. B. F. Shaw*
Vermont	*C. S. Andrews*, G. W. Hunt
Washington	J. W. E. Bowen, *S. E. Monroe*
West German	*J. A. Kost*, O. E. Kriege
West Nebraska	G. W. Abbott, *F. W. Kiplinger*
West Texas	*R. S. Lovinggood*, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia	*H. C. McWhorter*, S. J. Miller
West Wisconsin	*A. P. Nelson*, W. H. Vance
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*I. T. Parker*, Adam Stengle
Wisconsin	*G. W. Jones*, J. H. Tippet
Wyoming	M. D. Fuller, *C. W. Laycock*

VIII. Temperance and Prohibition

J. F. Hanly, *Chairman;* W. H. Anderson, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. D. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, *L. J. Price*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. [illegible]
Baltimore	*W. H. [illegible]*, W. L. M[illegible]
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	E. P. Dennett, *Jeremiah Leiter*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	*Louis Hartman*, A. J. Nast
Central Illinois	Richard Crewes, *E. W. Oliver*
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, A. C. [illegible]
Central New York	*N. L. Cramer*, J. W. [illegible]
Central Ohio	*Mrs. F. D. Richards*, S. L. Rob[illegible]rs
Central Pennsylvania	*H. T. Ames*, R. H. Gilbert
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. E. Bletsch*, J. A. Mulfinger
Cincinnati	Adna B. Leonard, *H. C. Minnich*
Colorado	*W. F. Brooks*, C. B. Spencer
Columbia River	*D. H. Cox*, Robert Warner
Dakota	J. O. Dobson, *H. G. Tilton*
Delaware	*Harrison Jenkins*, C. A. Tindley
Des Moines	*W. G. Clark*, B. F. Miller
Detroit	W. J. Balmer, *D. M. Christian*
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	*C. E. Frost*, H. W. Norton
East Ohio	*L. T. Cool*, O. W. Holmes
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Sch[illegible]*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	H. M. Burns, *C. E. Welsh*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	H. R. Caldwell, *Miss Lydia A. Trimble*
Genesee	F. H. Coman, *James Fenton*
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	R. J. Cooke, *W. T. Smith*
Idaho	*G. R. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*J. R. Harker*, Parker Shields
Indiana	Joshua Stansfield, *S. J. Wilson*
Iowa	*H. M. Hamer*, J. C. Wil[illegible]s
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	W. C. Hanson, *C. B. Stemen*
Kentucky	*R. T. Miller*, E. L. Shepard
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*J. W. Mebane*, D. E. Skelton
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Seales*
Little Rock	J. M. Cox, *H. H. Sutton*
Louisiana	*M. S. Davage*, J. W. Turner
Maine	C. F. Parsons, *Samuel Vose*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	E. A. Armstrong, *Lyston Harding*
Minnesota	J. F. Scott, *H. E. W[illegible]s*
Mississippi	J. C. Hibbler, *J. C. Payne*
Missouri	*Joe McCallister*, G. A. Rob[illegible]s
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	W. M. Balch, *G. M. Spurlock*

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	*H. K. Carroll*, C. L. Mead
New England	Franklin Hamilton, *Roswell R. Robinson*
New England Southern	J. I. Bartholomew, *G. W. Smith*
New Hampshire	*G. H. Bartlett*, E. S. Tasker
New Jersey	*Henry Bradway*, J. D. Fox
New York	W. F. Anderson, *J. E. Andrus*
New York East	W. V. Kelley, *M. C. Kellogg*
North Carolina	*J. L. Bullock*, R. E. Jones
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*C. A. Pollock*, E. P. Robertson
North Germany	E. C. Anner, *Heinrich Stehl*
North India	*Nathaniel Jordan*, T. J. Scott
North Indiana	*C. C. Ayres*, W. D. Parr
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	G. H. Main, *B. H. Paine*
North Ohio	*G. T. Barnes*, W. F. Whitlock
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	E. C. Clemans, *W. J. Dean*
Northern New York	S. J. Greenfield, *F. G. Moore*
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	P. J. Curnick, *J. F. Hanly*
Northwest Iowa	*J. L. Bleakley*, E. S. Johnson
Northwest Kansas	*C. E. Jewell*, C. W. Wynant
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	P. A. Baker, *G. D. Selby*
Oklahoma	C. S. Burchfield, *Mrs. M. F. Miller*
Oregon	W. B. Hollingshead, *B. L. Paget*
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	*W. H. Berry*, Frank B. Lynch
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	T. N. Boyle, *Harvey Henderson*
Puget Sound	*O. P. Callahan*, G. A. Landen
Rock River	J. K. Shields, *D. D. Thompson*
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	Naphtali Luccock, *J. P. Walker*
Saint Louis German	*A. F. Hertzler*, Frederick Munz
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*J. R. Bulkley*, B. F. Witherspoon
South Germany	*E. G. Bek*, P. I. Gruenewald
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	*C. F. Henson*, W. H. Mulvaney
Southern California	A. W. Adkinson, *A. M. Drew*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	*Mrs. E. R. Edwards*, C. D. Shumard
Southwest Kansas	*E. W. Hoch*, C. J. Howes
Sweden	K. A. Jansson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*D. W. Fields*, S. M. Utley
Texas	M. W. Dogan, *H. B. Pemberton*
Troy	Charles Edwards, *J. H. Coon*
Upper Iowa	T. E. Fleming, *E. E. Park*
Upper Mississippi	T. W. Davis, *E. H. McKissack*
Vermont	*E. A Bishop*, S. D. Hobson
Washington	*S. E. Monroe*, M. J. Naylor
West German	Gustav Becker, *W. F. Muenzenmayer*
West Nebraska	G. W. Abbott, *Voorhees Lucas*
West Texas	*R. S. Lovinggood*, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia	*J. H. Holt*, L. E. Ressegger
West Wisconsin	*E. E. Bentley*, E. C. Dixon
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	S. M. Morgan, *I. T. Parker*
Wisconsin	*H. A. Larson*, W. W. Stevens
Wyoming	G. A. Cure, *H. C. Perkins*

IX. Book Concern

W. F. Whitlock, *Chairman;* H. W. Harmon, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. B. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, *A. M. Wilkins*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	F. M. Bristol, *J. W. Young*
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	F. E. Bovard, *C. B. Perkins*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	Christian Golder, *C. A. J. Walker*
Central Illinois	Richard Crewes, *C. W. Neitz*
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	*E. A. Beach*, F. T. Keeney
Central Ohio	*C. W. Benedict*, W. G. Waters
Central Pennsylvania	W. W. Evans, *T. H. Murray*
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. E. Bletsch*, J. A. Mulfinger
Cincinnati	*D. L. Aultman*, W. F. Boyd
Colorado	*R. H. Beggs*, C. B. Spencer
Columbia River	U. F. Hawk, *John Sarginson*
Dakota	J. P. Jenkins, *G. F. Knappen*
Delaware	J. H. Scott, *H. S. Watson*
Des Moines	*C. R. Benedict*, Fletcher Brown
Detroit	J. E. Jacklin, *T. F. Shepard*
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	*C. E. Frost*, H. W. Norton
East Ohio	J. C. Smith, *B. J. Taylor*
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	W. P. Murray, *C. E. Welsh*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Julia Bonafield*, P. S. Huong
Genesee	F. S. Rowland, *A. L. Thompson*
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	R. J. Cooke, *J. A. Patten*
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*S. A. Bullard*, Robert Stephens
Indiana	C. E. Bacon, *W. N. Showers*
Iowa	*John F. Holiday*, J. C. McClelland
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	W. C. Hanson, *E. L. Knostman*
Kentucky	*R. T. Miller*, J. D. Walsh
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*R. A. Crolley*, E. A. White
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	*Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth*, W. S. Sherrill
Louisiana	*M. S. Davage*, J. W. Turner
Maine	D. B. Holt, *C. A. Tilton*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	*Claude Cole*, D. D. Martin
Minnesota	H. C. Jennings, *H. E. Woodis*
Mississippi	W. W. Lucas, *J. L. Dennis*
Missouri	*Homer Hall*, J. T. Pierce
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	J. R. Gettys, *W. A. Taylor*

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	John Krantz, *J. W. Pearsall*
New England	C. F. Rice, *G. F. Washburn*
New England Southern	*H. L. Chipman*, J. F. Cooper
New Hampshire	Edgar Blake, *R. E. Wilder*
New Jersey	John Handley, *H. S. Springer*
New York	J. R. Day, *J. S. Huyler*
New York East	*E. B. Tuttle*, C. S. Wing
North Carolina	*R. B. McRary*, R. E. Jones
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	J. G. Moore, *C. A. Pollock*
North Germany	H. C. Burkhardt, *Heinrich Weiss*
North India	*Mrs. Lois S. Parker*, T. J. Scott
North Indiana	*C. C. Cartwright*, C. U. Wade
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	J. W. Jennings, *B. H. Paine*
North Ohio	W. F. Whitlock, *E. L. Young*
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	E. C. Clemans, *J. S. Ulland*
Northern New York	S. J. Greenfield, *E. R. Redhead*
Northern Swedish	*J. A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*Marvin Campbell*, G. W. Switzer
Northwest Iowa	*O. P. Miller*, J. B. Trimble
Northwest Kansas	*C. G. Morrison*, C. W. Wynant
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	*D. S. Gray*, L. C. Sparks
Oklahoma	G. H. Bradford, *H. C. Hicks*
Oregon	*H. A. Gilkey*, W. B. Hollingshead
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	S. W. Thomas, *J. A. Wallace*
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	W. F. Conner, *Robert B. Ward*
Puget Sound	*F. A. Hazeltine*, S. S. Sulliger
Rock River	*J. M. Kittleman*, J. A. Matlack
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*Hanford Crawford*, L. G. Reser
Saint Louis German	G. B. Addicks, *P. H. Sipple*
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*A. J. Andrews*, C. R. Brown
South Germany	*E. G. Bek*, P. I. Gruenewald
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	H. J. Coker, *J. L. Taylor*
Southern California	A. W. Adkinson, *G. L. Hazzard*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	J. F. Harmon, *J. N. Mitchell*
Southwest Kansas	*James Allison*, W. J. Martindale
Sweden	*Elof Bohlin*, Gustaf Wagnsson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*D. W. Fields*, H. W. Key
Texas	W. H. Logan, *T. W. Sparks*
Troy	Homer Eaton, *T. D. Southworth*
Upper Iowa	*E. S. Esgate*, W. F. King
Upper Mississippi	G. G. Logan, *J. B. F. Shaw*
Vermont	*C. S. Andrews*, G. W. Hunt
Washington	M. J. Naylor, *I. G. Penn*
West German	Gustav Becker, *W. F. Muenzenmayer*
West Nebraska	*F. W. Kiplinger*, L. H. Shumate
West Texas	*J. W. Frazier*, D. C. Lacy
West Virginia	*H. W. Harmer*, Joseph Lee
West Wisconsin	*A. P. Nelson*, S. W. Trousdale
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*R. D. Jones*, A. S. Mowbray
Wisconsin	*G. W. Jones*, J. H. Tippet
Wyoming	M. D. Fuller, *J. G. Shepherd*

X. Foreign Missions

J. F. Goucher, *Chairman;* J. W. Robinson, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. B Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	G. W. Arnold, *L. J. Price*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	*J. F Goucher*, J. T. Stone
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	W. C. Evans, *Mrs. Mary A. Lakin*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	*Louis Hartman*, J. W. Huber
Central Illinois	R. E. Buckey, *R. E. Ward*
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	*J. L. Transue*, J. W. Webb
Central Ohio	*E. P. Dowle*, E. D. Whitlock
Central Pennsylvania	*J. A. Affleck*, B. C. Conner
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. F. Filter*, J. A. Mulfinger
Cincinnati	*O. F. Hypes*, Adna B. Leonard
Colorado	*W. F. Brooks*, R. A. Chase
Columbia River	M. H. Marvin, *L. V. Wells*
Dakota	J. P. Jenkins, *G. F. Knappen*
Delaware	*S. H. Long*, N. W. Moore
Des Moines	E. M. Holmes, *C. L. Stratton*
Detroit	A. R. Johns, *R. J. West*
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	D. H. Tribou, *Miss A. M. Wilson*
East Ohio	*L. T. Cool*, C. B. Mitchell
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	*T. D. Collins*, D. A. Platt
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Lydia A. Trimble*, P. S. Huong
Genesee	Ray Allen, *G. C. Rosa*
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	J. J. Robinette, *W. T. Smith*
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*W. C. Cochran*, J. W. Miller
Indiana	M. B. Hyde, *L. E. VanOsdol*
Iowa	J. C. Willits, *O. P. Wright*
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	J. R. Madison, *C. D. Walker*
Kentucky	*R. T. Miller*, J. D. Walsh
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*R. A. Crolley*, E. A. White
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	J. M. Cox, *H. H. Sutton*
Louisiana	Hubbard Daniels, *I. W. Young*
Maine	C. F. Parsons, *Samuel Vose*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	J. C. Floyd, *James M. Davis*
Minnesota	*F. J. Clemans*, Frank Doran
Mississippi	J. C. Hibbler, *J. A. LaGrone*
Missouri	*A. H. Brown*, G. A. Robbins
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	*G. M. Spurlock*, G. I. Wright

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	*H. K. Carroll*, H. A. Buttz
New England	Dillon Bronson, *T. D. Potter*
New England Southern	S. O. Benton, *E. F. Thompson*
New Hampshire	*Mrs. I. C. Durrell*, William Warren
New Jersey	J. W. Marshall, *H. S. Springer*
New York	*J. E. Andrus*, P. M. Watters
New York East	J. E. Adams, *J. M. Bulwinkle*
North Carolina	*J. L. Bullock*, M. M. Jones
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*S. P. Johnson*, C. A. Macnamara
North Germany	E. C. Anner, *Heinrich Weiss*
North India	*Nathaniel Jordan*, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana	C. C. Cissell, *Abraham May*
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	*Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin*, G. H. Main
North Ohio	Charles Gallimore, *I. H. Good*
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	J. B. Hingeley, *T. H. Martin*
Northern New York	W. D. Marsh, *G. W. Sanborn*
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*W. E. Carpenter*, P. C. Curnick
Northwest Iowa	*C. H. Lockin*, J. B. Trimble
Northwest Kansas	J. L. King, *C. G. Morrison*
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	A. M. Mann, *Mrs. M. B. Townsend*
Oklahoma	C. S. Burchfield, *J. B. Cullison*
Oregon	J. W. McDougall, *B. L. Paget*
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	*S. K. Felton*, W. H. Shaffer
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	Daniel Dorchester, Jr., *Harvey Henderson*
Puget Sound	B. F. Brooks, *L. E. Kirkpatrick*
Rock River	*H. W. Johnson*, W. A. Quayle
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*H. L. Hunter*, J. W. Stewart
Saint Louis German	*George Brand*, E. S. Havighorst
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*E. B. Holloway*, B. F. Witherspoon
South Germany	*Philip Mann*, J. J. Sommer
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	*E. W. Barker*, C. S. Nusbaum
Southern California	E. J. Inwood, *H. E. Smith*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	*C. D. Kendall*, J. W. McNeill
Southwest Kansas	*E. R. Burkholder*, E. O. Hoyt
Sweden	*Elof Bohlin*, E. A. Jansson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*W. D. Hawkins*, S. M. Utley
Texas	W. H. Logan, *T. W. Sparks*
Troy	*P. L. Dow*, E. S. Ryder
Upper Iowa	W. W. Carlton, *R. B. Raines*
Upper Mississippi	G. G. Logan, *J. T. Strong*
Vermont	*C. S. Andrews*, E. A. Bishop
Washington	J. W. E. Bowen, *W. A. Hawkins*
West German	Gustav Becker, *J. A. Kost*
West Nebraska	*F. W. Kiplinger*, L. H. Shumate
West Texas	*J. W. Frazier*, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia	*C. W. Evans*, Richard B. Ward
West Wisconsin	*J. P. Hosig*, S. W. Trousdale
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*J. P. Holland*, Adam Stengle
Wisconsin	Samuel Plantz, *J. V. Stevens*
Wyoming	*C. W. Laycock*, L. C. Murdock

XI. Home Missions and Church Extension

F. M. North, *Chairman;* W. L. McDowell, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. D. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, *L. J. Price*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	*Summerfield Baldwin*, W. L. McDowell
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	W. S. Matthew, *R. V. Watt*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	*Gottlieb Golder*, A. J. Nast
Central Illinois	*Jehiel Fuller*, W. R. Wiley
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	G. E. Campbell, *H. E. Dingley*
Central Ohio	T. H. Campbell, *J. M. Killits*
Central Pennsylvania	*C. H. Stallman*, E. M. Stevens
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. E. Bletsch*, J. L. Nuelsen
Cincinnati	*O. F. Hypes*, H. C. Jameson
Colorado	*A. J. Dunn*, W. D. Phifer
Dakota	J. O. Dobson, *H. G. Tilton*
Delaware	*Harrison Jenkins*, C. A. Tindley
Des Moines	*Mrs. E. W. Lamme*, B. F. Miller
Detroit	George Elliott, *Mrs. J. B. Robinson*
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	D. H. Tribou, *Miss A. M. Wilson*
East Ohio	*S. R. Badgley*, J. S. Secrest
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Ekland, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	W. H. Crawford, *G. G. Stitzinger*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Julia Bonafield*, P. S. Huong
Genesee	*W. T. Mann*, W. D. Platt
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	*J. W. Fisher*, J. J. Manker
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*C. M. C. Hamilton*, J. W. VanCleve
Indiana	*C. B. Cooper*, E. H. Hughes
Iowa	*H. M. Harner*, A. V. Kendrick
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	*Mrs. F. W. Bechtel*, J. S. Ford
Kentucky	E. L. Shepard, *John Venn*
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*J. W. Mebane*, D. E. Skelton
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	*Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth*, W. S. Sherrill
Louisiana	*A. W. Brazier*, J. J. Obee
Maine	D. B. Holt, *C. A. Tilton*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	M. M. Callen, *F. B. Reynolds*
Minnesota	F. M. Rule, *W. A. Sperry*
Mississippi	William McMorris, *J. C. Payne*
Missouri	W. F. Burris, *Joe McCallister*
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	*Charles Strader*, T. H. Worley

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	*James R. Joy*, John Krantz
New England	*Matthew Robson*, J. M. Leonard
New England Southern	J. I. Bartholomew, *G. R. Pierce*
New Hampshire	*G. H. Bartlett*, E. S. Tasker
New Jersey	H. F. Gravatt, *W. H. Heisler*
New York	G. P. Eckman, *S. D. Smith*
New York East	*Willis McDonald*, F. M. North
North Carolina	R. E. Jones, *R. B. McRary*
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*Peter Bertelson*, J. G. Moore
North Germany	H. C. Burkhardt, *Heinrich Weiss*
North India	*Mrs. Lois S Parker*, T. S. Scott
North Indiana	*Mrs. Alice E. Waugh*, T. M. Guild
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	*G. W. DeLamatre*, William Gorst
North Ohio	*G. T. Barnes*, G. A. Reeder
Northern German	C. L. Lehnert, *Peter Bendixen*
Northern Minnesota	Robert Forbes, *T. H. Martin*
Northern New York	*D. S. Brown*, E. B. Topping
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	E. A. Schell, *J. F. Simison*
Northwest Iowa	G. C. Fort, *E. B. Soper*
Northwest Kansas	W. J. Meredith, *G. W. Stober*
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	W. V. Dick, *Wesley Montgomery*
Oklahoma	*H. C. Hicks*, A. G. Murray
Oregon	*H. L. Gilkey*, B. F. Rowland
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	C. M. Boswell, *Thomas Bradley*
Philippine Iselands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	T. N. Boyle, *G. H. Hocking*
Puget Sound	*F. A. Hazeltine*, G. A. Landen
Rock River	P. H. Swift, *H. B. Williams*
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	Naphtali Luccock, *J. P. Walker*
Saint Louis German	*A. F. Hertzler*, Frederick Munz
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*J. L. Cain*, J. S. Thomas
South Germany	*Philip Mann*, J. J. Sommer
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	H. J. Coker, *C. F. Henson*
Southern California	H. W. Peck, *Mrs. M. A. Reynolds*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	*J. M. Mitchell*, C. D. Shumard
Southwest Kansas	*J. S. Barnes*, W. J. Martindale
Sweden	K. A. Jansson, *Erik Lundgren*
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*D. W. Fields*, H. W. Key
Texas	Frank Gary, *Mrs. Rosa Simpson*
Troy	*H. P. Lansdale*, Eugene Wiseman
Upper Iowa	H. W. Troy, *S. M. Weaver*
Upper Mississippi	*E. H. McKissack*, Richard Sewell
Vermont	*S. D. Hobson*, G. W. Hunt
Washington	I. L. Thomas, *I. G. Penn*
West German	O. E. Kriege, *W. F. Muenzenmayer*
West Nebraska	*G. W. Abbott*, Voorhees Lucas
West Texas	D. C. Lacy, *R. S. Lovinggood*
West Virginia	Joseph Lee, *H. C. McWhorter*
West Wisconsin	*E. E. Bentley*, W. H. Vance
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*W. O. Hoffecker*, S. M. Morgan
Wisconsin	*T. F. Gardner*, Perry Millar
Wyoming	Hugh McDermott, *Daniel Powell*

XII. Education, Freedmen, and Sunday Schools

J. H. Race, *Chairman;* R. S. Lovinggood, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Alabama	*Mrs. A. G. Elder*, J. B. Miller
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, *A. M. Wilkins*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	J. C. Nicholson, *J. W. Young*
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	William Angwin, *Harry Morton*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	*Gottlieb Golder*, J. W. Huber
Central Illinois	Samuel VanPelt, *R. E. Ward*
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	W. H. Giles, *J. L. Transue*
Central Ohio	*W. H. C. Goode*, C. R. Havighorst
Central Pennsylvania	H. L. Jacobs, *W. H. Sweet*
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. F. Filter*, J. L. Nuelsen
Cincinnati	*H. C. Minnich*, J. A. Story
Colorado	S. B. Warner, *A. H. Dunn*
Columbia River	*U. F. Hawk*, John Sarginson
Dakota	*S. E. Morris*, Thomas Nicholson
Delaware	J. H. Scott, *H. S. Wilson*
Des Moines	*C. R. Brenton*, A. H. Collins
Detroit	*J. T. Moore*, A. W. Stalker
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	H. W. Norton, *Miss A. M. Wilson*
East Ohio	*F. T. Eagleson*, J. J. Wallace
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	W. H. Crawford, *B. N. McCoy*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Lydia A. Trimble*, P. S. Seng
Genesee	*H. W. Blake*, L. F. Congdon
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	*J. W. Fisher*, J. J. Manker
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	W. J. Davidson, *E. J. James*
Indiana	*A. J. Bigney*, E. R. Zaring
Iowa	*J. F. Holiday*, J. M. McClelland
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	*E. L. Knostman*, J. T. McFarland
Kentucky	*John Venn*, J. D. Walsh
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*R. A. Crolley*, E. A. White
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	J. M. Cox, *H. H. Sutton*
Louisiana	B. M. Hubbard, *I. W. Young*
Maine	C. F. Parsons, *Samuel Vose*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	F. E. Day, *Samuel Dickie*
Minnesota	*J. L. Mitchell*, J. F. Stout
Mississippi	W. W. Lucas, *J. L. Dennis*
Missouri	*Homer Hall*, J. T. Pierce
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	*B. L. Paine*, G. I. Wright

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
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New England	W. E. Huntington, *A. B. F. Kinney*
New England Southern	M. D. Buell, *G. W. Smith*
New Hampshire	*George H. Bartlett*, Edgar Blake
New Jersey	*H. P. Bennett*, H. F. Gravatt
New York	W. F. Anderson, *H. L. Cookingham*
New York East	*F. L. Brown*, D. G. Downey
North Carolina	*J. L. Bullock*, M. M. Jones
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*S. P. Johnson*, E. P. Robertson
North Germany	E. C. Anner, *Heinrich Weiss*
North India	*Nathaniel Jordan*, T. J. Scott
North Indiana	W. D. Parr, *D. O. Skillen*
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	*C. W. DeLamatre*, William Gorst
North Ohio	*W. M. Payne*, C. F. Johnson
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	J. B. Hingeley, *J. S. Ulland*
Northern New York	*F. G. Moore*, C. C. Townsend
Northern Swedish	*John A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*W. E. Carpenter*, J. S. Hoagland
Northwest Iowa	W. S. Lewis, *E. B. Soper*
Northwest Kansas	*C. E. Jewell*, J. L. King
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	*S. H. Bright*, Levi Gilbert
Oklahoma	G. H. Bradford, *Mrs. M. F. Miller*
Oregon	J. W. McDougall, *C. D. Minton*
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	George Gaul, *L. W. Munhall*
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H. Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	*J. M. Keister*, E. J. Knox
Puget Sound	*W. P. Hopping*, E. M. Randall
Rock River	*H. A. Clark*, C. J. Little
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*S. T. Gresham*, M. S. Hughes
Saint Louis German	G. B. Addicks, *P. H. Sipple*
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*J. R. Bulkley*, C. C. Jacobs
South Germany	P. I. Gruenewald, *Philip Mann*
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	C. S. Nusbaum, *J. L. Taylor*
Southern California	*A. M. Drew*, H. W. Peck
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	C. A. Beckett, *Mrs. E. R. Edwards*
Southwest Kansas	*J. S. Barnes*, F. E. Mossman
Sweden	K. A. Jansson, *Eric Lundgren*
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*W. D. Hawkins*, H. W. Key
Texas	M. W. Dogan, *H. B. Pemberton*
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Upper Mississippi	G. G. Logan, *J. B. F. Shaw*
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Washington	J. W. E. Bowen, *S. E. Monroe*
West German	*J. A. Kost*, O. E. Kriege
West Nebraska	*Voorhees Lucas*, L. H. Shumate
West Texas	D. C. Lacy, *R. S. Lovinggood*
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West Wisconsin	E. C. Dixon, *Franklin Johnson*
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*W. O. Hoffecker*, W. G. Koons
Wisconsin	Samuel Plantz, *J. V. Stevens*
Wyoming	J. H. Race, *J. G. Shepherd*

XIII. Deaconess Work and Evangelism

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Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Atlanta	G. W. Arnold, *J. L. Price*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	T. W. Baldwin, *Summerfield Baldwin*
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	E. R. Dille, *R. V. Watt*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	Christian Golder, *C. A. J. Walker*
Central Illinois	D. S. McCown, *O. K. Morgan*
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	*N. L. Cramer*, C. E. Jewell
Central Ohio	*Mrs. F. D. Richards*, S. L. Roberts
Central Pennsylvania	T. S. Wilcox, *W. L. Woodcock*
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. F. Filter*, J. A. Mulfinger
Cincinnati	*W. C. Herron*, J. A. Story
Colorado	*R. H. Beggs*, W. D. Phifer
Columbia River	*D. H. Cox*, Robert Warner
Dakota	*S. E. Morris*, Thomas Nicholson
Delaware	*S. H. Long*, C. A. Tindley
Des Moines	*Miss C. S. Erickson*, E. W. McDade
Detroit	C. E. Allen, *Mrs. J. B. Robinson*
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	H. W. Norton, *Miss A. M. Wilson*
East Ohio	*Monroe Patterson*, L. H. Stewart
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	*W. C. DeForrest*, T. W. Douglas
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Julia Bonafield*, H. R. Caldwell
Genesee	*S. L. Strivings*, W. C. Wilbor
Georgia	*H. M. Ellington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	*J. W. Fisher*, J. J. Manker
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	*W. T. Dwire*, W. H. Wilder
Indiana	*F. E. Bye*, L. F. Dimmitt
Iowa	I. B. Schreckengast, *O. P. Wright*
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	*Mrs. F. W. Bechtel*, J. S. Ford
Kentucky	*R. T. Miller*, E. L. Shepard
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*J. W. Mebane*, D. E. Skelton
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	*Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth*, W. S. Sherrill
Louisiana	*F. B. Smith*, J. W. Turner
Maine	D. B. Holt, *C. A. Tilton*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	N. L. Bray, *F. L. Convis*
Minnesota	*F. J. Clemans*, F. M. Rule
Mississippi	J. C. Hibbler, *J. A. Lagrone*
Missouri	*Homer Hall*, J. T. Pierce
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	*G. M. Spurlock*, T. H. Worley

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	C. M. Anderson, *W. M. Dufford*
New England	Franklin Hamilton, *G. W. Taylor*
New England Southern	J. F. Cooper, *G. W. Smith*
New Hampshire	*Mrs. I. C. Durrell*, William Warren
New Jersey	*W. H. Apgar*, J. M. Read
New York	*A. M. Taylor*, E. S. Tipple
New York East	G. P. Mains, *H. W. Rogers*
North Carolina	*J. L. Bullock*, R. E. Jones
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*Peter Bertelson*, J. G. Moore
North Germany	H. C. Burkhardt, *Heinrich Weiss*
North India	*Mrs. Lois S. Parker*, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana	L. J. Naftzger, *Mrs. Alice Waugh*
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	William Gorst, *Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin*
North Ohio	*I. H. Good*, C. F. Johnson
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	*W. J. Dean*, J. B. Hingeley
Northern New York	*D. S. Brown*, C. C. Townsend
Northern Swedish	*J. A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	*Marvin Campbell*, E. A. Schell
Northwest Iowa	*O. P. Miller*, Robert Smylie
Northwest Kansas	W. J. Meredith, *G. W. Stober*
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	L. C. Sparks, *Mrs. M. B. Townsend*
Oklahoma	C. S. Burchfield, *Mrs. M. F. Miller*
Oregon	*B. L. Paget*, B. F. Rowland
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	J. G. Bickerton, *T. F. Miller*
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	Charles W. Smith, *W. S. Throckmorton*
Puget Sound	B. F. Brooks, *L. E. Kirkpatrick*
Rock River	*J. B. Hobbs*, W. O. Shepard
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*H. L. Hunter*, J. W. Stewart
Saint Louis German	*George Brand*, E. S. Havighorst
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	*A. J. Andrews*, B. F. Witherspoon
South Germany	*E. G. Bek*, J. J. Sommer
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	*E. W. Barker*, H. J. Coker
Southern California	E. J. Inwood, *H. E. Smith*
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	*Mrs. E. R. Edwards*, J. F. Harmon
Southwest Kansas	*E. W. Hoch*, W. J. Martindale
Sweden	*Eric Lundgren*, Gustaf Wagnsson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*D. W. Fields*, S. M. Utley
Texas	Frank Gary, *Mrs. Rosa Simpson*
Troy	*Charles McKernon*, I. D. Van Valkenburgh
Upper Iowa	E. J. Lockwood, *J. E. Park*
Upper Mississippi	*E. H. McKissack*, Richard Sewell
Vermont	*S. D. Hobson*, G. W. Hunt
Washington	J. W. E. Bowen, *S. E. Monroe*
West German	*J. A. Kost*, O. E. Kriege
West Nebraska	*F. W. Kiplinger*, L. H. Shumate
West Texas	D. C. Lacy, *R. S. Lovinggood*
West Virginia	*C. W. Evans*, L. E. Ressegger
West Wisconsin	*Franklin Johnson*, F. W. Shaw
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*R. D. Jones*, Adam Stengle
Wisconsin	*H. A. Larson*, J. H. Tippet
Wyoming	L. C. Murdock, *J. W. Van Cott*

XIV. Epworth League

C. L. Mead, *Chairman;* I. G. Penn, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
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Andes	G. F. Arms, *Mrs. A. W. La Fetra*
Arkansas	W. R. Nelson, *W. J. White*
Atlanta	G. W. Arnold, *L. J. Price*
Austin	*J. S. Hetherington*, O. F. Linstrum
Baltimore	J. F. Goucher, *H. A. Hall*
Bengal	W. P. Byers, *Rupert Remfry*
Blue Ridge	W. A. Patton, *C. Wesley Smith*
Bombay	E. F. Frease, *T. T. Wright*
California	E. P. Dennett, *L. J. Norton*
California German	*L. B. G. Koenig*, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama	*W. C. Davis*, E. M. Jones
Central German	A. J. Nast, *C. A. J. Walker*
Central Illinois	R. E. Buckey, *C. W. Neitz*
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, *A. C. Maclin*
Central New York	C. E. Jewell, *J. J. Richford*
Central Ohio	*E. P. Dowdle*, T. H. Campbell
Central Pennsylvania	H. L. Jacobs, *W. L. Woodcock*
Central Swedish	*F. A. Johnson*, William Swenson
Central Tennessee	W. S. Bovard, *W. J. O'Callaghan*
Chicago German	*W. F. Filter*, J. L. Nuelsen
Cincinnati	*O. F. Hypes*, S. O. Royal
Colorado	R. A. Chase, *A. R. King*
Columbia River	M. H. Marvin, *L. V. Wells*
Dakota	Thomas Nicholson, *H. G. Tilton*
Delaware	N. W. Moore, *H. S. Wilson*
Des Moines	*Mrs. E. W. Lamme*, C. L. Nye
Detroit	A. R. Johns, *D. W. Springer*
East German	William Giesregen, *Egbert Winkler*
East Maine	*C. E. Frost*, H. W. Norton
East Ohio	O. W. Holmes, *Salem Kile*
East Tennessee	E. J. Cox, *C. D. Schell*
Eastern Swedish	H. W. Eklund, *E. T. Rolander*
Erie	D. A. Platt, *C. E. Welsh*
Florida	J. P. Patterson, *R. R. Robinson*
Foochow	*Miss Lydia A. Trimble*, P. S. Huong
Genesee	F. H. Coman, *S. L. Strivings*
Georgia	*H. M. Edington*, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	*W. E. Cline*, G. B. Hines
Hinghua	*Mrs. E. F. Brewster*, W. N. Brewster
Holston	*J. W. Fisher*, J. J. Robinette
Idaho	*G. H. Currey*, W. W. VanDusen
Illinois	Christie Galeener, *W. C. Ross*
Indiana	J. W. Duncan, *C. E. Grubb*
Iowa	*U. M. Hibbets*, I. B. Schreckengast
Italy	N. Walling Clark, *C. M. Ferreri*
Kansas	J. R. Madison, *C. D. Walker*
Kentucky	*John Venn*, J. D. Walsh
Korea	G. H. Jones
Lexington	*J. W. Mebane*, D. E. Skelton
Liberia	*W. E. Dennis*, A. L. Sims
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, *A. J. Scales*
Little Rock	W. S. Sherrill, *H. H. Sutton*
Louisiana	Hubbard Daniels, *F. B. Smith*
Maine	C. F. Parsons, *C. A. Tilton*
Malaysia	*Mrs. A. A. Pykett*, G. F. Pykett
Mexico	J. W. Butler, *Miss A. R. Limberger*
Michigan	F. E. Day, *J. B. Field*
Minnesota	*W. A. Sperry*, J. F. Stout
Mississippi	William McMorris, *J. C. Payne*
Missouri	*A. H. Brown*, W. F. Burris
Mobile	H. N. Brown, *Mrs. E. C. White*
Montana	J. W. Bennett, *J. H. Inch*
Nebraska	J. R. Gettys, *B. L. Paine*

CONFERENCES.	DELEGATES.
Newark	*Morris S. Daniels*, C. L. Mead
New England	G. S. Butters, *G. W. Taylor*
New England Southern	M. D. Buell, *H. L. Chipman*
New Hampshire	William Warren, *R. E. Wilder*
New Jersey	*Henry Bradway*, J. W. Marshall
New York	*E. C. Dean*, F. L. Wilson
New York East	*W. C. Abbott*, J. M. Buckley
North Carolina	M. M. Jones, *R. B. McRary*
North China	*Ch'en Wei-cheng*, H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	*Peter Bertelson*, C. A. Macnamara
North Germany	E. C. Anner, *Heinrich Stehl*
North India	*Nathaniel Jordan*, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana	*C. C. Ayres*, C. U. Wade
North Montana	*Miss E. A. Ariss*, W. W. VanOrsdel
North Nebraska	J. W. Jennings, *Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin*
North Ohio	G. A. Reeder, *E. L. Young*
Northern German	*Peter Bendixen*, C. L. Lehnert
Northern Minnesota	E. C. Clemans, *J. S. Ulland*
Northern New York	*E. R. Redhead*, E. B. Topping
Northern Swedish	*J. A. Stromberg*, C. G. Nelson
Northwest German	*F. W. Klaus*, W. H. Rolfing
Northwest India	P. M. Buck, *Ebenezer Millicans*
Northwest Indiana	P. C. Curnick, *J. F. Simison*
Northwest Iowa	G. C. Fort, *C. H. Lockin*
Northwest Kansas	W. J. Meredith, *C. G. Morrison*
Northwest Nebraska	*L. W. Gorton*, A. R. Julian
Norway	*Henrik Johannessen*, Christian Torjussen
Norwegian and Danish	C. F. Eltzholtz, *Anton Haugen*
Ohio	A. J. Hawk, *W. M. Leiby*
Oklahoma	G. H. Bradford, *H. C. Hicks*
Oregon	*C. D. Minton*, B. F. Rowland
Pacific German	*Dietrich Bakenhus*, George Hartung
Philadelphia	*F. P. Lewis*, J. G. Wilson
Philippine Islands	*Mrs. Jean H Rader*, H. C. Stuntz
Pittsburg	*G. H. Hocking*, E. J. Knox
Puget Sound	*W. P. Hopping*, E. M. Randall
Rock River	*H. W. Johnson*, R. H. Pooley
Saint Johns River	*C. W. Kinne*, L. S. Rader
Saint Louis	*S. T. Gresham*, M. S. Hughes
Saint Louis German	*A. F. Hertzler*, Frederick Munz
Savannah	W. H. Brown, *S. A. Hull*
South America	*J. H. Moore*, William Tallon
South Carolina	C. R. Brown, *J. L. Cain*
South Germany	*E. G. Bek*, P. I. Gruenewald
South India	D. O. Ernsberger, *W. E. Gay*
South Kansas	W. H. Mulvaney, *J. L. Taylor*
Southern California	*G. L. Hazzard*, Robert McIntyre
Southern German	*Fritz Blumberg*, J. A. Traeger
Southern Illinois	C. A. Beckett, *C. D. Kendall*
Southwest Kansas	*J. S. Barnes*, F. E. Mossman
Sweden	*Elof Bohlin*, Gustaf Wagnsson
Switzerland	Ernst Lienhard
Tennessee	*W. D. Hawkins*, S. L. Utley
Texas	M. W. Dogan, *H. B. Pemberton*
Troy	*Charles McKernon*, I. D. VanValkenburgh
Upper Iowa	*J. J. Clark*, H. W. Troy
Upper Mississippi	T. W. Davis, *J. T. Strong*
Vermont	*C. S. Andrews*, E. A. Bishop
Washington	J. W. E. Bowen, *I. G. Penn*
West German	Gustav Becker, *W. F. Muenzenmayer*
West Nebraska	G. W. Abbott, *Voorhees Lucas*
West Texas	*J. W. Frazier*, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia	S. K. Arbuthnot, *H. W. Harmer*
West Wisconsin	*J. A. Hosig*, F. W. Straw
Western Norwegian-Danish	*Frederick Engebretsen*, C. L. Hanson
Western Swedish	*Swan Johnson*, Peter Munson
Wilmington	*J. P. Holland*, W. G. Koons
Wisconsin	*G. W. Jones*, Perry Millar
Wyoming	*H. C. Perkins*, J. H. Race

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M. D. Buell, D. H. Tribou, E. F. Frease, C. E. Welsh, R. H. Gilbert, Ch'en Wei-Cheng, G. R. Hines, R. E. Gillum, R. H. Beggs, T. E. Fleming, William Swenson, T. J. Scott, S. W. Trousdale, E. G. Bek, John Sarginson.

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J. S. Huyler, Dillon Bronson, J. R. Joy, J. E. Shepherd, J. G. Bickerton, L. H. Stewart, L. S. Rader, B. M. Hubbard, W. D. Phifer, William Gorst, J. B. Hobbs, P. C. Curnick, John Sweet, William Giesregen, R. V. Watt.

Aggressive Evangelism

Bishops Berry, McDowell and Burt; C. F. Parsons, A. C. McCrea, F. H. Coman, H. L. Jacobs, S. O. Royal, W. A. Patton, R. S. Lovinggood, C. D. Nusbaum, Robert Smylie, R. E. Buckey, C. U. Wade, J. O. Dobson, E. C. Anner, Robert Warner.

Methodist Brotherhoods

Hanford Crawford, J. W. E. Bowen, W. E. Matthew, C. A. Tindley, H. M. Havner, H. E. Dingley, W. P. French, Willis McDonald, C. M. Ferreri, J. G. Wilson, C. B. Perkins, E. A. Bishop, E. T. Rolander, Frederick Engebretsen, S. S. Sulliger, E. S. Tasker, C. A. Tilton, John Handley, W. D. Marsh, S. L. Strivings, J. C. Nicholson, Anders Anderson, T. H. Campbell, G. D. Selby, S. K. Arbuthnot, W. E. Dennis, D. G. Franklin, E. H. McKissack, W. J. Martindale, A. H. Dunn, W. A. Shanklin, Charles Strader, Christie Galeener, D. D. Thompson, W. D. Parr, J. G. Moore, H. E. Larsen, Christian Golder, E. G. Bek, U. F. Hawk, B. L. Paget.

Better Accommodations

Robert Forbes, W. L. Woodcock, J. C. Willits, P. M. Watters, J. E. Andrus.

Deputation to the Methodist Protestant Church

Bishop Warren, J. F. Goucher, J. P. Dolliver.

Laymen's Meeting

H. B. Williams, J. A. Patten, J. G. Shepherd.

Vespers at Grave of Asbury

J. F. Goucher, J. W. Butler, P. M. Buck, James Fenton, W. G. Koons, W. F. Boyd, L. E. Ressegger, William McMorris, C. B. Spencer, Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin, D. D. Thompson, T. J. Scott, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, George Hartung, H. W. Peck.

To Visit Speaker Cannon

J. F. Hanly, E. W. Hoch, Samuel Dickie, A. B. Leonard, D. D. Thompson, J. T. Holland, Levi Gilbert, J. E. Andrus, R. T. Miller, J. A. Patten, Summerfield Baldwin, Homer Eaton, C. L. Mead, L. C. Murdock, G. D. Selby, W. S. Bovard, E. A. White, Naphtali Luccock, T. J. B. Robinson, Samuel VanPelt, H. W. Bennett, C. A. Pollock, Christian Golder, A. W. Adkinson.

Tellers

Group I. S. J. Greenfield, A. B. F. Kinney, H. W. Norton, J. M. Reed, G. C. Rosa, B. C. Conner, E. L. Young, O. F. Linstrum, E. A. White, E. L. Knostman, R. B. Raines, B. F. Shipp, F. B. Reynolds, J. H. Tippet, W. H. Rolfing, L. J. Norton.

Group II. J. C. Nicholson, W. E. Carpenter, Charles Edwards, H. L. Cookingham, W. P. Murry, F. A. Dingee, P. A. Baker, I. G. Penn, T. W. Davis, F. W. Kiplinger, G. C. Fort, H. A. Clark, E. R. Zaring, H. G. Tilton, Dietrich Bakenhus, H. R. Caldwell.

Group III. M. H. Marvin, J. M. Bulwinkle, S. D. Hobson, John Krantz, W. G. Giles, J. P. Holland, J. A. Story, J. J. Manker, L. J. Price, G. H. Bradford, G. H. Main, J. M. Mitchell, G. W. Switzer, F. J. Clemans, J. A. Traeger, J. H. Inch.

Group IV. P. M. Watters, J. W. Fisher, G. H. Bartlett, K. A. Jansson, G. F. Arms, C. M. Boswell, W. V. Dick, H. M. Ellington, D. C. Lacy, J. S. Barnes, J. M. McClelland, F. A. Johnson, E. G. Eberhart, A. R. Johns, E. G. Bek, O. P. Callahan.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OR BY THE BISHOPS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BOOK COMMITTEE

District	Name	Conference	Term Expires
I.	Silas Pierce	New England	1916
II.	C. S. Wing	New York East	1912
III.	J. G. Shepherd	Wyoming	1916
IV.	A. S. Mowbray	Wilmington	1912
V.	W. F. Whitlock	North Ohio	1916
VI.	J. A. Patten	Holston	1912
VII.	W. H. Logan	Texas	1912
VIII.	Hanford Crawford	Saint Louis	1916
IX.	O. P. Miller	Northwest Iowa	1912
X.	J. F. Harmon	Southern Illinois	1912
XI.	C. E. Bacon	Indiana	1916
XII.	D. W. Springer	Detroit	1916
XIII.	W. E. Bletsch	Chicago German	1916
XIV.	R. V. Watt	California	1912
XV.	W. W. Van Dusen	Idaho	1916

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Local Committee at Cincinnati: Richard Dymond, J. N. Gamble, R. T. Miller, J. M. Kittleman, W. Christie Herron.

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[One minister and one layman elected by each General Conference district]

District	Name	Conference
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	David Gordon	New England Southern.
II.	J. W. Marshall	New Jersey.
	J. Edgar Leaycraft	New York.
III.	Ray Allen	Genesee.
	T. D. Collins	Erie.
IV.	B. C. Conner	Central Pennsylvania.
	J. H. Holt	West Virginia.
V.	L. H. Stewart	East Ohio.
	O. F. Hypes	Cincinnati.

District	Name	Conference
VI.	B. F. Witherspoon	South Carolina.
	W. T. Smith	Holston.
VII.	G. G. Logan	Upper Mississippi.
	R. S. Lovinggood	West Texas.
VIII.	J. S. Ford	Kansas.
	J. L. Taylor	South Kansas.
IX.	J. C. Willits	Iowa.
	C. R. Benedict	Des Moines.
X.	R. E. Buckey	Central Illinois.
	Perley Lowe	Rock River.
XI.	L. J. Naftzger	North Indiana.
	W. E. Carpenter	Northwest Indiana.
XII.	J. G. Moore	North Dakota.
	F. J. Clemans	Minnesota.
XIII.	W. H. Rolfing	Northwest German.
	John Kost	West German.
XIV.	W. D. Phifer	Colorado.
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I.	Edgar Blake.	VIII.	N. Luccock.
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III.	C. E. Mogg.	X.	J. M. Mitchell.
IV.	John Walton.	XI.	E. R. Zaring.
V.	Joseph Clark.	XII.	F. M. Rule.
VI.	W. S. Bovard.	XIII.	F. T. Enderis.
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Headquarters: 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Laymen: Marvin Campbell, H. M. Havner, O. H. Horton, J. W. Pearsall, J. E. Andrus, Charles Scott, Jr., E. L. Young.

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Class of 1912

W. W. Evans, C. L. Goodell.

Class of 1916

Charles Scott, Jr., G. W. Collord.

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At Large, James R. Day, Syracuse University.

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III.	W. H. Crawford	Allegheny College.
IV.	Eugene A. Noble	Woman's College, Baltimore.
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VI.	John H. Race	Chattanooga University.
VII.	J. M. Cox	Philander Smith College.
VIII.	L. H. Murlin	Baker University.
IX.	W. A. Shanklin	Upper Iowa University.
X.	A. W. Harris	Northwestern University.
XI.	H. A. Gobin	DePauw University.
XII.	Samuel Plantz	Lawrence University.
XIII.	E. S. Havighorst	German Wallace College.
XIV.	George W. Bovard	Southern California University.
XV.	H. D. Kimball	Willamette University.

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On Evangelism

Bishops Berry, McDowell, Anderson, Quayle, McIntyre.
This commission to appoint an Advisory Committee of twenty-five.

On Judicial Procedure

Ministers: Bishop Smith, W. W. Evans, R. J. Cooke.
Laymen: R. T. Miller, T. H. Anderson.

On Ecumenical Conferences

Ministers: Bishops Goodsell, Hamilton; E. R. Dille, C. B. Spencer, C. W. Wynant, W. F. Conner, S. J. Greenleaf, F. W. Straw, T. E. Fleming, Naphtali Luccock, J. St. C. Neal.

Laymen: Charles W. Fairbanks, G. F. Washburn, H. K. Carroll, J. E. Ingram, John W. Robinson, William Rawling, J. E. Annis, E. M. Cranston, D. D. Thompson.

To the National Lord's Day Alliance

T. N. Boyle.

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Commission on Federation

Ministers: Bishops Walden, Cranston, Wilson; J. F. Goucher G. A. Reeder, W. W. Evans.

Laymen: R. T. Miller, Hanford Crawford, J. A. Patten.

Federation of Colored Churches

Ministers: Bishop Walden, W. H. Brooks, J W. E. Bowen, R. E. Gillum.

Laymen: I. G. Penn, R. S. Lovinggood, M. S. Davage.

THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS

To the Thirtieth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We greet you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, "the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls." We welcome you to the city of the Christmas Conference of 1784, ever memorable for the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here also was the seat of the General Conference of 1808, which formulated our constitution. Baltimore welcomed six successive General Conferences, from 1784 to 1808. Since then the city has been the seat of the delegated General Conferences of 1816, '20, '24, '40, '76, and 1908. She has thus earned her dignity as the Mother Home of our Church as to organization, constitution, legislation, and of our educational system in the founding of Cokesbury College. Here, too, the first foreign missionaries, in the persons of Garrettson and Cromwell, went out appointed to Nova Scotia.

The hospitality which drew Asbury, Whatcoat, Roberts, McKendree again and again to this city in the certainty of welcome and rest, still exists and blesses us their descendants in faith and labor. We cannot walk these streets without recalling those great leaders, as well as others who were early members of the Baltimore Conference, and whose usefulness continued within the memory of living men. Their names are deeply engraved on her monuments. We cannot visit any outlying village or hamlet without finding some pulpit where our earlier fathers preached or some shade beneath which they rested. Here the bodies of Bishops Asbury, George, Emory, Waugh, and Ames lie awaiting the Master's call. Eager feet will seek these graves and make them altars of consecration for their sons in the ministry.

The Baltimore Conference has given six Bishops to the Church, Enoch George, John Emory, Joshua Soule, Beverly Waugh, John P. Newman, and Luther B. Wilson. Robert R. Roberts, Thomas Bowman, and William Taylor began their work here, but were elected Bishops when members elsewhere.

As God has made us the largest and most widely planted of all the Protestant Churches of these United States, your deliberations are followed by the thoughtful of the religious and secular world as of national interest and importance. As every twenty-seventh person in this nation is a communicant of our branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and every twelfth person attends our Church, if any, we may see how many watch-

ful eyes are upon us and how many prayers are going heavenward for the wisdom and success of our work. Wherever in any foreign land an organized Conference or mission exists, the same interest is felt and the same prayers offered. Surely we have need to send heavenward the petition which John Wesley urged his followers to use when asking for the Comforter: "O God, who did teach the hearts of thy faithful people by sending to them the light of the Holy Spirit; grant us by the same spirit to have a right judgment in all things, and evermore to rejoice in his holy comfort; through the merits of Jesus Christ our Saviour, who liveth and reigneth with thee in the unity of the same Spirit one God, world without end. Amen."

OUR DEAD

Death has so depleted the ranks of the General Superintendency that we who remain wonder that we can greet you except in tears. Bishop Joyce was summoned on July 28, 1905. Warm of heart, firm of friendship, almost excessively diligent, with strong pulpit and wonderful hortatory power; with great success in persuading men to decide for Christ, he had a great place in the esteem and affection of the Church. Bishop Merrill was called on November 12, 1905. Kindly, wise, judicial, a soul kept sweet in many trials, he was our far-seeing prophet and jurist, our Lincoln in physique, sympathy, and courage. He went home in his eightieth year. On December 19, 1906, the hand of death touched Bishop McCabe in the streets of New York, and a few days later, in his seventieth year, the church buried the greatest genius of his time in the quickening of liberality toward all good causes. His heart was in his work both in speech and in song. The nation sorrowed for him, and the Church feels that she has no other leader endowed as he was.

In far Hongkong, on April 4, 1907, Bishop FitzGerald yielded his life in his seventieth year. Incisive, penetrating, logical; masterful in debate and presidency; holding his friendships as an unfading treasure, he opened his heart reservedly to man but fully to his God. More willing to die himself than to leave the body of his dear daughter in a lonely grave in a heathen land, he asked God to let him live for the sake of the wife to whose ears God had softened the sounds of this world, and to be eyes to that son, whose only sight is in happy memories of the faces and scenes of his early days.

On December 31, 1907, Bishop Andrews ascended at the age of eighty-three. Fresh, buoyant, unbroken until the last, a strong, ardent, noble preacher, a persuasive, convincing, and popular platform speaker, a wise and tactful administrator, unsurpassed in knowledge of the constitutional and legal history of the Church, held in high esteem for the great qualities in which he

thought himself deficient, the void since he went shows that we have lost a great Bishop.

On Monday evening, March 16, 1908, these sketches of the dead were read to Bishop Fowler with other parts of this address. He sobbed and wept over his dead brethren as though standing by their graves. Four days afterward he was dead, in his seventy-second year. His imagination and memory were so related as to give picturesque quality to his sentences; he knew how to paint men, situations, places by a single word; his generalizations were as broad as the world and as wide as history. His humor was a constant stream. He was quick in repartee and terrible in denunciation. Of somewhat severe aspect in repose, the harder lines fled in greeting, and kindliness and benevolence were in his eye and in his smile. He maintained full and even dangerous activity for years after he knew himself to be mortally diseased. Of amazing fortitude, he ruled himself rigidly and dared death to touch him, though for years death dogged his steps and struck at him. His tears were ready under preaching which touched his heart. What he thought he ought to do he did, never unloading his responsibility on another. In his preaching he was sometimes strongly doctrinal, sometimes descriptive and pictorial, but always strong and captivating. He did more than one man's work when well, and a man's full work for years after he was ill. He died full of faith and hope. His great personality will keep his memory fresh for many years.

In the preceding October, 1907, James M. King, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, died after a brief illness. He was regnant in quality as in name, fitted to work alone in conscious competence for his task; a competence gained by unvaried success in varied fields of labor. Memorial services of your appointment will give fuller expression to the grief of the Church in the loss of these officers and leaders, as well as of your sorrow that so many who were with us as members of the General Conference of 1904, have left us poorer in enriching heaven.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION

The Bishops have performed all the duties assigned to them by law and custom. With two exceptions no Conference or mission in the entire world has been without episcopal presidency. In obedience to the law, Bishop FitzGerald was appointed to visit India. He was present at the Jubilee, and died on his way home at Hongkong. Bishop Foss attended the Jubilee at his own wish, and has returned in broken health. The missionary Bishops of India and Malaysia give cheering accounts of the progress of our work and will lay before you an account of the Jubilee, as also of the progress of our Church. Bishop Burt, in

conjunction with Bishops Scott and Hartzell, presided over the Conferences and missions in Africa, and returned unharmed by the climate. The missionary Bishops for Africa will report to you that the quadrennium has been marked by great prosperity. Bishop Spellmeyer has visited China, even to its most eastern border, aiding Bishop Bashford in the visitation of the work, and brings back inspiring accounts of the growth of our faith and order among the Chinese. Bishop Cranston presided over the last session of the Japan Conference, and assisted in the organization of the new Japanese Methodist Church. His colleagues wish to recognize the tact and skill which he brought to the conduct of those negotiations, to which we believe he gave large and wise direction.

Of the necessity for the organization of the Japanese Methodist Church, Bishop Cranston will inform you. We assent to that necessity, as indicated to us by the judgment of the General Conference, founded upon the testimony of the missionaries, and of Missionary Bishop Harris. Some regret the separation as affecting our ecumenical quality and tendency. We trust the General Conference will be slow to authorize other independent Methodist Churches at a time when we must contribute almost entirely the amount necessary for their support. We believe, as a rule, that self-support ought to be attained before self-government is granted. There are elements of danger in giving subsidies for a considerable period to an independent church, over which we have surrendered control. Bishop Cranston will inform you of the safeguards set in the organization of the Japanese Church for the preservation of doctrine and order. In our semi-annual meetings we have arranged for the visitation of the work, elected officers to vacant posts, elected and accredited fraternal delegates to several churches; have arranged for the exchange of ministers and the better satisfaction of churches; decided many questions of law and procedure, and considered all the interests of the Church which appeared to need either scrutiny or inspiration. No small part of our work has been the consideration and decision of questions of law, referred to us by the action of the Annual Conferences.

The death of Bishop Andrews deprived us of the one who watched for us the necessity for changes and adaptations in our Discipline. Since his death, Bishop Walden has taken up that work and will report to you for your sanction the decisions of the Bishops as to law questions.

Bishop Neely has met all the Conferences and missions of South America for the quadrennium. Bishops Wilson, Moore, and Berry have made the visitations to Mexico; Bishops Hamilton and Moore the visitations to the Sandwich Islands and Alaska.

The Bishops hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of any of the General Conference Committees for such information as to the working of our laws or for such experience in administering the law as may be helpful to them in their work.

No further exhortation to thoughtfulness, unselfishness, or consecration is needed than a clear perception of the interests in your hands and destinies you may effect. We rejoice to report that the Church of your love still grows and prospers, and we refer you for minute information to the reports of the several great interests and activities of the Church, which will be laid before you by those who have them in charge. It is certainly inspiring to know that the gain in communicants for this quadrennium is 275,357—the greatest gain in any quadrennium in sixteen years. The number of ministers in our Annual Conferences is now 19,353, including probationers but not local preachers, an increase of 1,127 in four years. The number subject to appointment as pastors, on trial and in full membership, is 15,722. The number occupying non-pastoral appointments and those attending schools is 2,038, leaving 13,684 in the service as pastors, not counting pastors who are local preachers. The number of local preachers serving as pastors is 4,439. Thus our pastoral army numbers 20,161. By the mercy of God, each General Conference represents a larger Church and a wider sweep of Christian influence. You answer in your roll call from every continent. Japan alone of our mission fields ceases to answer, not because our work has died in Japan, but because, mingling with other Methodist life, it has guided, tinctured, and ushered into being an independent Japanese Methodist Church. The effect of this union upon the official status of Missionary Bishop Harris is a question for consideration by this General Conference. You come here from every state in the United States, and some from the isles of the sea.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH

Thus you constitute in a large sense a world-wide Church. The officers whom you elect will exercise their functions under many flags. The ministry under your supervision preaches the gospel in 140 languages and dialects. This ministry has replaced in many hearts the chill of Buddhism by the warmth of Christianity; the caste of the Brahmin by the brotherhood of Jesus; the fatalism and sensuousness of Mohammedanism by the charity and spirituality of apostolic teaching. The philosophy of Confucius is, through this ministry, turning from a crystallized and immovable past to a life and growth compelled by the gospel leaven. In India, Siva surrenders to Jesus; in Africa, the fetish gives way to the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." In South America, Italy, Mexico, and Russia, the "truth

as it is in Jesus" is, under the ministry of our Church, destroying superstition and bringing souls to a saving sense of the priesthood and sacrifice of Jesus Christ and placing the Redeemer where the intercession of saints is seen not to be necessary to the good will of "him who ever liveth above to make intercession for us."

As our ministry in Europe moves eastward from France, Germany, and Russia with the advancing wave of our evangelism they may soon meet in Western China the vanguard of our Pacific forces and so belt the world with our faith, our message, and our triumphant song. We know not whether they will meet at Thibet or at Pamir, the roof of the world. Preachers from West China are already on the borders of Thibet. The Korean has so turned to Christ that a decade may see Korea Christian. Another century and the world may belong to Christ.

CHURCH PROPERTY

The gain in the value of churches is $28,955,466; the gain in parsonages is $5,197,784. The total gain in church property for the four years last past is $34,153,250, while the total valuation of our churches and parsonages is $187,382,112. The increase since the last General Conference averages $8,613,312 each year. Our membership in the United States is now 3,016,389, while in the whole world the number is 3,307,275 at the close of 1907. Our foreign communicants number 290,886.

The number of departures from us to the ministry of other churches during the last year is less by fifty than the number of those who joined us from other denominations.

COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM

We gladly recognize the work, stimulated by the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, created by you and placed by us under the presidency of Bishop Mallalieu. The Commission has been courageously and wisely led. The evangelical note, which seemed to be lost almost in some sections of the Church, has been largely recovered, and to this fact in large part, however originated, we owe the marked numerical progress of the quadrennium. In certain sections, where the yearly reports were of constantly lessening numbers, the situation has been wholly changed, and gains have been reported for the four years past. We rejoice particularly in the work wrought in our colleges and universities. We are convinced that the Commission should be continued.

We rejoice also in the evangelistic work of our sister churches, who are succeeding, by methods not unlike our own, in winning many souls to Christ, and in greatly stimulating the religious

activity of individual Christians and of the churches. These movements show that the faith of the fathers is living still, that souls living in sin are believed to be in danger both for time and eternity, that we ourselves are in danger if we do not, with all our powers, try to persuade men to be reconciled to God and to bind themselves to Jesus Christ by open acknowledgment of his saving grace, as well as by the bonds of those holy sacraments Christ appointed for the expression of faith and the renewal of consecration.

EDUCATION

As our Church began its work of higher education in the first year of its organization, so from that time to this she has steadily recognized her obligation to advance the cause of sound learning, by founding, maintaining, and developing her schools of all grades, and by keeping Christ at the head of all schools in recognition that he was a "Teacher come from God." The next motion in the Conference, after fixing the name of the Church, was to found Cokesbury College.

At the end of the preceding quadrennium the value of our educational grounds and buildings was $21,079,008. It is now $25,761,547, an increase of $4,682,539 for the quadrennium.

At the close of the quadrennium ending in 1904, the total of our endowment was $17,990,102. It is now $23,850,486, an increase in endowment for the quadrennium of $5,860,384.

The value of property and endowment, exclusive of debt in 1904, was $36,472,640. At this time it is $47,569,532, an increase in property and endowment for the four years last past, exclusive of debt, of $11,141,892.

We have gained since 1904, 771 teachers and professors, 2,644 professional students, and 2,763 collegiate students, making a total gain in students of 9,366. At the end of June last, the grand total of students under our care was 59,306. The income of our institutions for the quadrennium is $15,161,452, and has increased in four years $1,545,369. The income of the Board of Education for the quadrennium has been $558,926.36, an increase of $67,536.19. Other details equally encouraging will be presented to you in the report of the Board of Education.

At this point we wish to speak of the legislation of the last General Conference with regard to the investigation of charges of heresy, which legislation was recommended by the Committee on Education of that body. This legislation made the Bishops the official investigators of heresy charges against ministerial professors in our theological schools. Their obligation to investigate was made mandatory, the exact language being, "The Bishops are hereby authorized and directed, whenever specific charges of misteaching in any of our theological schools are

made in writing, by responsible parties, members, or ministers of our Church, to appoint a committee of their own number to investigate such charges, whose report, if adopted by the Bishops, shall be transmitted to the trustees of the theological school involved for proper action in the premises." After certain requests and admonitions not in the nature of law, the final sentence is, "All charges of erroneous teachings should be presented to the proper tribunal where they can be legally tried and where the rights of both accuser and accused are fully protected by constitutional safeguards." Our experience with this law convinces us that it is difficult to administer. We are unanimously of the opinion that the Bishops ought not to be charged with any functions of investigation, these being foreign to the work to which they are appointed. We believe that the functions of preliminary investigation in these cases should be confined to the Annual Conference, the body which has lawful jurisdiction.

Our theological schools are doing such good work that they are eagerly sought, and the three leading ones are full of students, increasing their numbers during the quadrennium. The number of men who graduate from the college before going to the schools of theology constantly increases.

We are glad to believe that the evil results of destructive criticism are passing away under the more recent constructive criticism, to which those sincerely loyal to the Church have turned. In our recent Conference visitations we have heard less of the preaching of doubts; more of the positive teaching of the "faith once delivered to the saints" and of greater results from such teachings. There seems to be no departure from the doctrines we have held, nor disturbances concerning them. The noble summary of the creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which eight years ago Bishop Andrews included in the address of the Bishops, stands today as an accurate setting forth of the faith of our Church, and we quote it that we may thank God for the great man so recently gone from us, who, from the mount of vision, saw and phrased these great truths in such form that they constitute for him a noble monument.

We believe in one living and personal God, the Father Almighty, who in perfect wisdom, holiness, and love pervades, sustains, and rules the world which he has made.

We believe in Jesus Christ, his Holy Son our Lord, in whom dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, who was in glory with the Father before all worlds; who became flesh and dwelt among us, the brightness of the glory of God and the express image of his person; who died for sin, the just for the unjust, that he might bring man to God; who rose from the dead; who ascended on high, having received all power in heaven and earth, for the completion by grace and judgment of the kingdom of God.

We believe in the Holy Ghost, very and eternal God, by whose operation

on men dead in trespasses and sin they are quickened to repentance, faith, and loving obedience; are made aware of their sonship with God, and are empowered to rise into the full stature of men in Jesus Christ.

We believe in the impartial love of God to the whole human family, so that none are excluded from the benefits thereof, except as they exclude themselves by willful unbelief and sin.

We believe that faith in Christ, the self-surrender of the soul to his government and grace, is the one condition upon which man is reconciled to God, is born again, becomes partaker of the Divine Nature and attains sanctification through his spirit.

We accept the moral law, confirmed and perfected by the Divine Teacher, and set forth authoritatively in the Holy Scriptures, and we believe in the eternal consequences of good and evil inherent in the constitution of the human soul, and declared with the utmost solemnity by him, the final Judge of human life.

After eight years this summary seems as full, complete, and true as when it fell from the lips of the revered Andrews.

We are not unaware that the Doctrine of Evolution is widely accepted as truth by scientific men; that some within the Christian Church are seeking to adjust thereto the doctrines of Creation, Sin, Redemption, and Responsibility. Nor are we ignorant of such views of the Immanence of God in Nature, and of his Transcendence as seem to throw light on his government and on the correspondence between the Natural and Spiritual Kingdoms.

But we are certain that if our views on the Fall, Sin, Inherited Evil, and Redemption, our well-known doctrines of Grace, which have constituted our historic testimony and the strength of our preaching, are ever to be modified the basis and extent of their modification do not so appear as to warrant any change at present in the doctrines.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

As successive General Conferences have approved the plan of this institution, reported upon its progress and commended it to the liberality of the Church, we are glad to report that the last quadrennium has furthered its advance toward the point where endowment will permit its being opened to students. Its site of ninety-three acres is now worth $800,000. It has two buildings costing $332,219, and a library and apparatus worth $24,600. These assets, with other property, bonds, mortgages, and subscriptions for endowment, make a total of $2,051,695, as the value of the university to date. It is thus placed, before it is opened, in the best class as to property of our institutions. We see no reason to change our estimate of the future of this university. Though sadly bereaved by the deaths of Bishops Hurst and McCabe, its new Chancellor, the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, D.D., is taking up his work with vigor and success.

REFORMS

The servants of Jesus Christ can never be indifferent to any reform involving moral questions. In these the Church must lead, or be willing to be thought untrue "to the righteousness which is by faith." We rejoice in the position of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has always been a leader in ethical and social reforms. She suffered herself to be divided rather than have her Episcopate tinged, however remotely, by slavery. While so large a body, and one so widely distributed, is necessarily slow to climb to the white summit from which her Lord calls all to better things, yet her movement toward His position has, we believe, been more prompt on some questions than most of our sister churches, and equal to any on all.

She cannot decide these questions from the standpoint of political expediency or political economy. With the Church the standpoint must be first of all and evermore ethical. Naturally our members sympathize with those political movements which are ethically and philanthropically based. We must never march with forces which seek to perpetuate moral wrong. The Church cannot ask her members to surrender the right of the individual to determine through what political organization he will seek an ethical aim. She does, however, expect them to protest against moral wrong everywhere and at all times. She must pronounce those unfaithful to her ideals who, by either silence or speech, agree to the rule of evil.

We rejoice that so many of our public men, whether national or state officers, have been true to the churches which trained them. They have made good confessions in principle and conduct. Almost daily we hear the voices of men in office pleading for reforms or refusing to be governed by political expediency when moral questions are at stake.

CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS

The last four years have been noteworthy for the quickening of the national conscience as to civic righteousness. The individual citizen, and especially the Christian citizen, has awakened to the importance of sustaining, independent of party, men who bring a Christian conscience to the care and administration of public trusts.

We thank God for those who, in the high places of our country, have by word and life preached righteousness and rebuked iniquity, but especially for the growing independence of the citizens who cannot be driven, either by party clamor or neglect, into justifying methods of political life, sometimes called "business methods," and which strongly condemn business

methods if they are common in the commercial life of the United States.

We see clearly that within the next generation there are to be great social changes. The influence of wealth on political life and measures is to grow less, whether it be in the hands of individuals or corporations. The working men are to have more power; the idlers less. Anarchistic movements are less successful here than abroad because of universal suffrage, and the ease with which land can be transferred, and the relative ease with which the working man can secure a home. The man who owns is the man who wants peace.

So now, with a restless and iconoclastic future before us, we must both lead and restrain by religious forces. The social philosopher and the sociologist can detect injustices and wrongs, but he can never create the desire to remedy the wrongs which are the issue of greed. The heart to do this is born of the Holy Spirit in the washing of regeneration. Only God can turn the soul of man from selfishness to brotherly love. We have good hope that in the better atmosphere thus created the destructive schemes of reckless anarchists may be impotent for mischief.

Let it be remembered that nowhere in the world does wealth manifest its obligation to contribute to the public welfare as in the United States. If fortunes are here obtained which belittle the wealth of kings, let it be remembered that the rich give here for public uses as kings have never done. While we have a class of rich people among us who live in idleness, luxury, and folly, they are the exceptions among the rich. Education, religion, philanthropy, all have received gifts of astounding munificence from the rich men of America. While we cannot doubt that some fail to set aside for public use any considerable portion of what they have gained by opportunities opened and worked by others, it is true that there is now great surprise if a rich man lives or dies without leaving to the community which gave him his opportunities, some substantial evidence that he appreciated the aid rendered him by those among whom he lived.

TEMPERANCE

When some years ago the General Conference planted our Church on the heights of legal and constitutional prohibition, some in the Church and many in the world felt that we had passed from sobriety of judgment to fanaticism, and, in short, had become "intemperately temperate." Today we find that state after state has climbed to our position, and that unexpected aid has reached us from railway and other corporations, as well as from some trade unions. States which have been

notoriously unfriendly to any temperance legislation, except general license, have passed local option laws which have been accepted by county after county until almost the whole state has banished the saloon. We can measure the sincerity of the organs of the liquor traffic, as well as of the politicians they control, in saying that "prohibition does not prohibit," by their frantic efforts to defeat all prohibitive or restrictive legislation. The well wishers of mankind will sing doxologies in view of the astonishing progress of the prohibitive idea; a progress so great that the middle-aged may hope to see this curse of curses, alcoholic liquor, put in the cabinet of drugs and no more freely sold than any other irritant or soporific poison. For a long time it has given joy to your General Superintendents to observe that this evil traffic has known that, when a Methodist Episcopal minister arrived in town, no matter how he came, an unsparing no-quarter enemy had arrived. On this account our ministers have been frequently chosen to lead the temperance army, whether fighting for local, state, or national prohibition, and we unfeignedly rejoice that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, so recently led by a sainted member of our Church, aided by the Anti-Saloon League, has prevented the reëstablishment of the canteen and the fouling again of the nation's hand by direct participation in the sale of liquor.

We salute our colleagues, Bishop Wilson, as president of the Anti-Saloon League of the United States of America and Bishop McDowell as president of the Church Temperance Society.

We have no doubt that you will reinforce our position by some strong declaration which may, for the next quadrennium, serve as a war cry for the temperance forces whose victory, though in sight, is not yet wholly won. All great emotions are followed by reaction. But there ought not to be—nay, there must not be—any reaction from the wrath with which all good and Christian citizens pursue this sneaking, law-breaking, and murderous traffic. It deserves neither charity nor mercy. There is no law it will keep, no pledge it will honor, no child it will not taint, no woman it will not befoul, no man it will not degrade. It feeds upon dishonesties of conduct and on the shame of brothels. It stimulates all revenges and makes the murderer dance upon the body he has killed. It falsely claims to be a great public interest because it employs thousands and pays heavy taxes. But no money in the pockets of employees, and no taxes in the treasury of the city, county, state, or nation, can balance the monetary losses of the nation through this traffic. No profits, however real or immense, can compensate for the corruption of our politics, the emptiness of the drunkard's

home or the fullness of prisons and graves. Rise here and now and pledge eternal enmity to this foe of man and God.

DIVORCE

The consecutive polygamy permitted by the divorce laws of some of our states is a disgrace to our country. It continues to undermine family life and to break up into helpless and warring fractions that which God means shall be a unit.

We greatly rejoice that the conscience of the nation is being quickened on this subject, and that the demand for uniform divorce laws increases. While we shall welcome any assimilation of legal provisions as to divorce by the action of the several states, it seems doubtful if uniformity can be secured except by national legislation. As the matter of divorce is not now within the scope of the general government, we can only hope that the individual states will perceive the need of so safe-guarding the homes from divorce for trivial and unscriptural reasons, that uniformity will be steadily approached in state legislation, and finally reached, and the time come when it will be possible for a constitutional amendment to permit a national divorce law, and so prevent a marriage which is unlawful in one state from being lawful in another.

We submit as an appendix to this address the conclusions reached by the National Committee on Divorce, of which our lamented Bishop Andrews was a member.

We are of the opinion that paragraph 66 of our Discipline, which is wholly mandatory in language, ought to be placed among our laws; it being evident from the language of the paragraph that it is law, and as such, has no place among the special advices.

Among the questions referred to the Bishops for legal decision is one relating to the duty of the Church in cases wherein husband and wife, one or both being members of the Church, are living apart, their home broken up, their children, if any, divided, and consequently robbed of one parent or the other. Whether this occurs by decision of either parent, or mutual action on the part of both, the question of moral and scriptural justification is so plainly raised that it would seem to be the duty of the Church to take cognizance of such cases. We therefore recommend the subject to your careful consideration in connection with the subject of divorce.

POLYGAMY

We believe, from the best evidence we can obtain, that the polygamous practices of the past are still found in the states and territories occupied in part by representatives of the

Mormon body. In several states they have such political strength and furnish such sympathetic juries, that laws against polygamous practices cannot be executed. We believe that, as in divorce, these must be brought within the scope of national legislation before the evils can be reached with sufficient vigor to punish them as they deserve. We trust, therefore, you will consider whether it is not wise for you to advocate some constitutional amendment which will make polygamy and polygamous practices a crime against the United States.

THE CRY OF THE CHILD

While in many states the law now protects children from severe and continued labor, at the expense of health, growth, and education, it is yet true that, in some states, the legislation is inadequate in that the age at which the child may be employed in mines, mills, factories, stores, and other places is too low, and the penalty on parents for misrepresentation as to age too slight. When industrial plants have invaded the mountain regions, or have come near them, it is not uncommon to see the father and mother in middle life supported entirely by the labor of their children in the mills. Any change from these conditions is resisted, not only by those whose children are thus employed, but by owners who often reside in states where the laws against child labor are ample. In the name of Jesus Christ we protest against the sacrifice of childhood on the altar of mammon, whether it be by the sloth of parents or the greed of proprietors.

We demand from legislators such laws as will, in securing freedom to children from exhausting toil, contribute to the vitality, the growth and the mental power and moral sense of all youthful employees.

PEACE

We have noticed with delight the great advance made since we last met toward a peaceful settlement, by Christian methods, of international disputes. We rejoice in the honor which came to Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States, on account of his successful efforts to bring the Russo-Japanese war to an end. It is a notable fact, also, that an American citizen, Andrew Carnegie, is building a home for the peace tribunals which are to meet at The Hague, and which have been created by the International Conference.

Distant as the day seems, when "they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," it is yet evident by the creation of the Hague Tribunal and by the revision of the laws of war, that the consciences of the

nations are more sensitive as to the wickedness of war than at any other time; that strong efforts are being made to diminish its evils, both on sea and on land, and that the spread of democratic ideas is such that very soon rulers will not be able to go to war without the consent of those whose bodies must pay the cost in labor, wounds, and death. Questions of national honor are withheld from the jurisdiction of the Hague Tribunal. This reservation greatly delays the day of abiding peace. It permits sudden passion, under real or supposed insult, to drive one nation to attack another, without waiting for the calm which comes by time and investigation. In the middle ages, and since, there were courts of honor for individuals. We can see no good reason, except despair of human nature, why there might not be a court of honor for nations to which such questions should be referred, and which should decide as to the fact and intent of the supposed insult, and as to the measure of the apology due.

WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH

For those who labor with their hands, and whose reward is a wage, the Church has great sympathy. Their share of the profits of business is often such that, if they have families, they can have no hope of saving a competence for old age. In many trades the earning value of a mechanic almost ceases at forty-five. Unless promoted to supervision he must descend at old age to the wage of watchman and the day laborer. The freight trainmen seem to have nothing so surely before them as maimed hands, missing feet, and a dollar a day at grade crossings, and in old age not that. To those of us who are secured from accident by the nature of our employment, it seems as if it would be difficult to find men to meet the dangers of railway work. Information direct from the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that in the quarter covered by the latest accessible bulletin, 519 employees were killed and 8,273 injured. Making large allowance for the penalty of individual recklessness, we shudder at the cost in life and limb of our railroad transportation.

The case is as bad, if not worse, among those who provide the fuel for our homes and factories. Men die by hundreds in one explosion. A poorly ventilated mine, from which a wicked economy fails to drive out the explosive gas, has, in some cases, permitted an ignorant and careless miner to open his safety lamp and blow into eternity the working force of the entire village. So far as greed makes such things possible the Master whom we serve demands from us the protest of his Church, and for the sufferers the tenderest sympathy. The love we owe our brother man warrants and compels us to plead for greater protection against accident and greater mercy and justice even

to care, in old age, for the wounded and crippled from the industrial battlefields.

While perceiving the dangers to American civilization and especially to the wages of the laboring classes, if the immense populations of Eastern Asia were free to enter this country with habits of living which are hardly possible to the last extremity of American poverty, we claim for the immigrants from Eastern Asia who are already here, and for those who lawfully come, the most just and equitable treatment. Especially do we insist upon protection for them from the mob spirit, so often inspired and led by those who are themselves new arrivals on our shores. We deplore the unwisdom of those journals and agitators who fan the fire of the war spirit and of race prejudice, and fail to recall the fairness, the intelligence, and the deference to public opinion which guide the counsels of the Chinese and Japanese governments in their response to our exclusion acts, and to the difficulties which our national government finds under our constitution in rectifying the wrongs done against the immigrants from Eastern Asia and from all other countries.

TRADES UNIONS AND THE CHURCH

It is impossible that the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the command to love and serve all men, and appealing throughout her history to the masses and composed as it is in large measure of workingmen, can be opposed to the working classes. We hold the right of those workingmen who desire to do so, to form labor unions for the advancement of their interests, as we hold the right of individual laborers, who prefer to do so, to keep the control of their own labor.

We are confident that a closer and unprejudiced study on the part of labor unions of the aims and principles of the Church will convince those who exalt Jesus at the expense of his Church that the difference in America between the Master and his disciples is much less than they have been taught to believe. The Church and the trades unions should seek each other's help for the uplift of mankind.

There is one point especially in which the labor unions, as commonly voiced, mistake the Church. The Church is not a museum of perfected specimens. It is a workshop to which all who are willing to "work out their own salvation with fear and trembling" must be admitted. The Church cannot refuse its help and countenance to anyone who professes to accept its principles and to seek a better life, be he either capitalist or laborer. By so much as a capitalist is selfish, miserly, exacting, oppressive, the Church has business with him. She cannot throw him off and away until the last day of his desiccated and shrunken life brings him before God. She must hold before him the image

of the unselfish Christ in the hope that in its light he will see how far he is from the kingdom of God.

Just so the Church must love, embrace, care for, and welcome those whose chief capital is their mechanical skill and muscular strength. If ignorant, she must teach them; if drunken, she must sober them; if improvident, she must bring them to Christian thrift. She can ignore no soul. Whatever the future may promise of a different system, or the dreams of social philosophers may prophesy, the present system is likely to outlast our day and we must permeate it with the Christ spirit on both sides, or leave the employer in an insecurity which paralyzes and the workman in a helplessness which degrades.

Some labor critics of the Church have said that the Church is a closed shop, and only those who comply with certain obligations are admitted to be foremen and workmen therein. The Church is certainly not a closed shop in the sense intended by these critics. It is no more closed as to its foremen than is necessary to ascertain their fitness to lead. The Protestant church does not attempt to interrupt the labors of those who do not work in their way, nor forbid the individual Christian worker from doing what good he can. Nor does it shut away from its most sacred ordinances those who belong to another church, nor exclude the seeking soul which does not belong to any. It does not hold down the labor of the most successful Christian to the level of the least successful, or prescribe how much or little any servant of Christ shall do. Nor does it socially or financially boycott those who do not think as it does, nor exclude the poorest unbeliever from its worship or its benevolent service. The obligation which the Church recognizes is to all souls.

MINISTERIAL SUPPLY AND SUPPORT

We have never been without a ministry ready to adjust itself to difficult conditions, and count it an honor to bear hardship with their people. Nor are we now without such ministry. We have in the rigors of our most severe climates and difficult fields, many men of collegiate and seminary preparation, whose homes are scant in everything except family love and Christian cheerfulness. They are there because they have sought "to endure hardness as good soldiers." But it requires grace beyond ordinary quality and proportion for men who have given themselves to our work to endure what many have to endure even in the older and wealthier part of the work. While we still insist that it is unwise to plan for emoluments in the Church which are likely to make the accidents of salary and house more attractive than the work itself, it is of the highest wisdom to offer such support as secures freedom from anxiety, as well as modest

provision for intelligence, culture, and education of children. We believe that inadequate estimate for these things, even in the great prosperity of recent years, has kept many from our work, who, being necessarily in debt already to our Educational Board, or to relatives and friends for the cost of their education, feel that they cannot wait until middle life before they can hope to repay those they owe.

We therefore beseech this General Conference to consider what it can do, within our principles, to improve these conditions.

A plan carefully worked out by our Commission for the better support of our superannuates, their widows and orphans, will be laid before you. God grant that it may prove to be a method so wise, acceptable, and adapted to all sections that our men may work in the certainty that when age and illness destroy their pastoral activity they will have their necessities met by a grateful Church.

CHURCH UNION

The leading churches of the United States are not here by invention or new foundation.

It was only in shadowy forms that new customs could be maintained in a new land. Conditions made this new life greatly unlike the old. The severities of the new life in widely separated settlements brought these differences into clear vision. Language, worship, ritual, Bible, could be here as at home, and all the more dear as the consolation of the lonely. The preservation of the home churches and their development in the new surroundings thus became a duty, not only for testimony, but for consolation.

When settlements grew into provinces, and provinces into states, and the thin threads of intercourse were spun by the adventurous and by the land hungry; when new communities were founded by that westward movement which possessed and developed the land beyond the Alleghanies, the churches went with the people. The New England Church met in this westward movement the Reformed Church of New York, the Presbyterian of New Jersey, the Baptist of Rhode Island, the Protestant Episcopal of Virginia. In the old world and in the new all had been trained in controversy. Controversy, when it hardens into exclusion and privilege by law, prejudices, embitters, segregates. Conscience as well as customs built up walls between the churches. By so much as one church ante-dated others, and possessed the land, by so much it felt the new comers to be an impertinent intrusion to be chilled by indifference, rebuked by controversy, isolated by ostracism, and withered by contempt.

Such, for a long time, was the spirit of American religious

life. Such was the method by which it was hoped to banish the pioneers of our Methodist Episcopal ministry.

We thank God daily for the happier conditions prevailing, as shown by the growth of fraternity and coöperation among the churches. Yet we cannot believe that the unity for which Christ prayed was to be always a visible union in government and order as well as in creed and spirit.

Unable to recognize as true churches those who abandon all sacraments, or those who deny the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, we have, as opportunity has offered, united with them in Christian philanthropic effort.

The providential foundation of the American churches permits a vision of Christian unity which respects the historic genesis of the churches; believes all to be justified of God when witnessing for truth and righteousness; permits a belief that God must be present where his Spirit is breathed and expressed in pure words and holy living. This view of unity holds that humanity is immersed in God and that therefore all the good of all men is from him. Such a unity will not through pride waste resource in multiplying denominational posts, but will seek only to arrive and stay where it is evident that what is already pointing men Godward in any place, points with wavering finger or with misleading twist of direction. Can we not conceive of a unity which believes that the ultra democracy of one church may be more helpful in some places than another more compact and closely organized? Can we not hope for a unity which will admit that if any part of a community remains unchurched after years of occupation by one church it is no invasion or unfriendliness if another, after friendly conference, makes trial for success? We believe that God is bringing his children together by granting them power to distinguish between the essential and the non-essential in Christianity, and especially by pouring out upon them the spirit of love. We are thankful for those victories of divine charity which, in this favored land, muzzle so effectively the spirit of persecution where unity of belief is impossible.

To all who recognize the apostolic deposit of truth and who, free from hierarchical claims, acknowledge that true churches, as in God's world of nature, may secrete different shells from their own substance, and still be one under a divine plan, we hold out the hope of unity of faith in the bonds of peace.

We feel strongly the evil of too many churches in small communities, but we are not able to say that the history, too well known, of one sluggish church in a community unstirred by Christian rivalry, is better than present conditions which at least permit the survival of the most active and of the one which best justifies itself to the community.

Our hearts lovingly turn to those of like faith and order with

ourselves. We cannot believe that it is the will of the Lord Jesus Christ that those who are practically identical in faith and order should be rivals on the same field, or remain wholly separate except as to a polite yet formal fraternity. We ought not to be separated by bulk, geography, or color.

A generation has passed since fraternal relations were established with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. With varying success, but we believe with a sincere desire on both sides to succeed, efforts have been made to apply practically the principles recognized by both Churches as the basis of improved relations. Both Churches have maintained representative commissions for the purpose of promoting a better understanding, and for securing coöperation instead of rivalry. In some notable instances, adjacent or overlapping Annual Conferences of the two Churches have adopted plans looking to the relief of local irritation by a process of exchange and union. But, in the absence of any authority to pass legally on such cases, the execution of a case agreed upon cannot be guaranteed. If a constitutional method can be found of giving the Annual Conferences thus situated authority to make such adjustments binding, it will be a great step toward happy relations when the two Churches touch each other.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, did not find it practicable to authorize the exchange of ministers between the two Churches by episcopal authority, as recommended by the joint action of the two commissions, thus doing away with the necessity of withdrawal to enter either Church from the other. We trust that nothing will prevent the continuance of the Commission on Federation in some form, nor induce this body to withhold its approval of such closer approach as promises, without prejudice to our work, to bring us into harmonious relations with our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. We thank God for the common hymnal, the common order of worship, and the common catechism, which speak of our growing unity with our southern brethren. Believing, singing, and worshiping alike, we shall surely find other unities appearing in their time.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL FEDERATION

The great interdenominational federation convention held in New York welcomed full representation from our Church, and several of our Bishops, ministers, and laymen took part in its deliberations. We believe that this convention did much to unify in faith and love and aim the chief Protestant denominations. We trust that the plan of federation, which will be laid before you, will meet with your approval and coöperation. The path of federation would be smoother if the testimony of the

Churches as to temperance, divorce, and the obligation to better social conditions were alike. Until also there is a fuller acceptance of the doctrine of a perfected love as the privilege of the believer in this life, we cannot feel it to be our duty to always stay out of communities sufficiently occupied as to numbers but not as to testimony.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES

Churches make it impossible for the Bishops to justly arrange the work by insisting on appointments which, if granted, compel widespread injustice as to other members of the Conference. Conferences pass resolutions protesting against transfers without equivalent exchange, and then wholly refuse transfer; thus putting the appointing power where it must disappoint a church by sending a man not wanted, or crucify a man by sending him to a disappointed officiary if not a disappointed church. This has reached a pass where the Bishops are accused of tyranny and self-will when they do what the law of the Church demands of them. Seeking always to be considerate of every interest; eager to listen to all communications and petitions; not daring to use self-will while standing in the Master's place to send out the Twelve and the Seventy into the world, we keenly feel the embarrassment thus created by both ministers and churches, by proceedings wholly outside the law, while we as Bishops are held, as we ought to be, to the strictest accountability to the laws which compel us to give every effective man a church, and every church a pastor.

We unfeignedly rejoice that God has helped us in the matter of appointment to such a degree that pastoral relations have been inaugurated and continued among us with astonishingly little friction. Not for the joy of exercising authority; not for complacent play of self-will; not for the maintenance of old power in new conditions by men habituated to control, do we sometimes wish that the Church could return to the days when strong men could be sent to build up weak churches, and the waste places could be made to bloom like the rose, because men who know how to care for the Garden of the Lord were found ready to undertake the task. Gradually, it must be confessed, an element had crept in until service, opportunity, certain growth and victory are, with some, less esteemed than a fixed degree of comfort and emolument. Not now as formerly does the Church in any similar degree furnish us with men from secular life, whose joy is to preach the word and who can minister to the weaker places until they become strong. The problem of the country charge cannot be met except as the local preacher shall again be raised up in willingness and power to preach the gospel. Today most of our charges which pay $600 are in the care of local preachers. Below this support they must necessarily be under their care.

LOCAL PREACHERS

The number of local preachers in the Church at the close of 1907.	14,075
Number in foreign fields	1,956
In colored Conferences and missions	4,128
White Conferences and missions	7,991
Total	14,075
Number of traveling preachers in foreign fields	1,347
Number of traveling preachers in colored Conferences	2,117
Number of traveling preachers in home, white, and missions	15,889
Total	19,353
Ratio of local preachers to traveling preachers in foreign fields is	145.2 to 100
In the colored Conferences the ratio is	195 to 100
In the home, white Conferences, the ratio is	50.3 to 100

In the colored Conferences only 385 local preachers were serving as supplies, out of a total of 4,128. The ratio of supplies to the whole number of colored local preachers is 9.3 to 100.

More than 90 per cent of the local preachers in the colored work remained outside the pastoral relation, while in the white work 43.7 per cent are serving as pastors. This list is a grateful surprise. Making an allowance for the proportion of aged and infirm among the local preachers as 13.6 per cent, we have 6,904 from which to draw for pastoral positions 3,472, 50.3 per cent of which number are actually serving as pastors.

MISSION CONFERENCES

We urge the General Conference to consider whether the law ¶ 86, § 2, which deprives the members of Mission Conferences of the right to vote for delegates to the General Conference and to vote on Constitutional Questions is Constitutional. It is a strange anomaly that while members of missions may do this those who are members of a more highly organized body, namely, a Mission Conference, may not. We believe that no member of an Annual Conference can be deprived by his transfer to a Mission Conference of his constitutional right as a judge of constitutional questions or of representation in the General Conference.

THE TIME LIMIT

The Church has not yet reached unanimity concerning the removal of the time limit from the pastorate. The observations of some of our number are quite favorable to the new order. Others would advocate a return to the old plan, with provision for certain cases. The Annual Conferences also differ, as their

memorials will show. We leave the subject to the wisdom of this great body of preachers and laymen.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE CITIES

The problems of the cities are inextricably interwoven with those of the country. In concentrating opportunity it concentrates temptation. Faith seems to be born most easily under the whole dome of the stars and in the naked spaces. The city holds men to earth. There they can have little open vision of the awakening and creative forces. Much of the best life of the cities is that which reaches them from the country. The two greatest problems before us are the redemption of the cities from vice and the salvation of the small country places from Paganism.

It is a matter of profound regret that so many of the immigrants stay in the greater ports. In our larger cities of the north the majority of the population is of foreign extraction. This means the longer spoken preservation of the foreign languages, and slower assimilation to American ideals. It means also the continuance of imported anarchistic and communistic ideals, as property in land is impossible to most who remain in the cities. Property in land is a chief solvent of anarchistic ideas. On account of this congestion of foreign born people in the cities, a heavy drag is attached to the temperance reform. They do not, or will not, see the close connection between social demoralization, crime, and the liquor traffic. It has been a great joy to us to note the growth and success of the city missionary societies. These have conserved property, have filled vacant churches, have founded and sustained Christian settlements in unchristian surroundings, and, in so doing, have won many to the Lord Jesus Christ. This work is always, as to its needs, scant in money and workers. Our constant prayer is that God may help us to the means and the men for this great cause, and that this Conference may develop plans for the extension of a work absolutely necessary for the salvation of the republic.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

There is a close relation between the number of our communicants and the number of our Sunday school scholars. Our membership numbers 3,307,275, while our Sunday school forces number 3,346,483.

Whenever any audience at an Annual Conference is asked to indicate by rising the number who acknowledged Christ before fifteen years of age, two thirds of the congregation will rise.

When those who confessed Christ between fifteen and eighteen are asked to join those standing, five sixths of the audience will be on their feet. The number of those who acknowledge Christ after they are twenty-one is very small.

Thus is emphasized what all know, that the life of the Church depends upon developing Christ in the children more than on the conversion of the mature.

To this our Sunday school work is wisely directed. Its work is in part to convey and impress religious knowledge. But all this is only the preparation for its greatest work, namely, the leading of young souls to a glad testimony of conscious acceptance with God, and to the beginnings and development of Christian character. We believe that no church has better directed effort toward this result, nor more valuable helps as a whole in its Sunday school publications.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

The Epworth League is nineteen years old. Its earlier years were characterized by phenomenal growth and extraordinary enthusiasm. It could not be expected that these conditions would be maintained always, and no one is surprised that the present rate of growth is somewhat slower. The Sunday school was an evolution, and required more than a century to bring it to its present efficiency and strength. So this movement among young Christians will require time to work out the best form of organic life, and the largest usefulness within the Church. We are glad to note that, while the great conventions are not so numerous nor so largely attended, there are many evidences of genuine prosperity. The League is now self-supporting. The spiritual life of the League seems to be deepening. The interest of the young people in the evangelization of the world is growing. The educational movements are being conducted with zeal. The official newspaper organ, The Epworth Herald, maintains a very large circulation, and the different study courses have a wide sale. Not all Leagues are ideal in their spirit and activities, any more than all churches measure up to the best standards. But the movement generally continues to have our warm sympathy and commendation.

Young people are singularly impressible. They readily yield to the influences of their environment. The success or failure of the Epworth League in the local church depends largely upon the character of that church, and upon the kind of leadership it gives to its youth. We cannot, therefore, emphasize too strongly the importance of constant and sympathetic pastoral oversight of the activities of the League, the careful training of young persons who give promise of leadership, and the necessity of keeping the organization close to its original design, namely, the cultivation of symmetrical Christian character, the promotion of the spirit of evangelism, and the enlarged usefulness of our young people in works of mercy and help.

CLASS MEETINGS AND OTHER MEANS OF GRACE

We earnestly call renewed attention to the importance of regular attendance on the evening as well as the morning preaching services, and also upon the social means of grace such as the weekly prayer meeting. We urge in every church the maintenance and thorough working of our class system as a valuable means of spiritual development and Christian training. Especially would we point out the great importance of assigning each member and probationer to a class, and we emphasize the supervisional value of the division of the membership into small bodies with the oversight of leaders who, outside of the class meeting, may see each member at short intervals for the purpose of aiding in the member's Christian development.

DEACONESSES AND THEIR WORK

Our deaconess work began in Germany in 1873, twelve years before its foundation in America, and the deaconesses in German jurisdiction now number about 375. The American work rose independently and has been developed from several centers under different societies, until it appears that 612 deaconesses and probationers are at work at home, and 373 abroad, a total of 985 deaconesses and 446 probationers. The regard which the Church has for the deaconess work is shown by the consecration in the last quarter of a century, to their use, of $3,935,998, an increase for the quadrennium of $312,719. Deducting debt, the property devoted to their use amounts to $3,482,373.

For this work, for those who maintain it and for those who do it, we have only words of praise. They have revived dying churches, and schools almost extinct. They have rescued hundreds of young girls from lives of shame, while watching the incoming trains in great cities. They mother the little children of orphan asylums. In our hospitals they bless the sick and injured by their wise and gentle care and are blessed in turn by those they help to returning health, and by the dying who see their faces as the last object of their earthly vision. God bless them all.

The great growth of the work from the several centers above named has in some cases brought such overlapping of labor and uncertainties of relation that all the leaders in this great movement and the Bishops, as constituting the General Deaconess Board, have united in recommending, not consolidation, but unification under a Central Board created by the General Conference, to which all these centers of organization and support shall be officially related. We believe that the plan which has been worked out by the Commission appointed under the authority of the last General Conference, and aided by the wise and willing counsel of

representatives of several of the deaconess organizations, and which will be laid before you, removes all probability of friction and harmonizes the work without destroying the place and usefulness of any organization. We believe that this proposed action is indispensable to the well-being of the deaconess work.

THE BROTHERHOOD

For about a score of years, Brotherhood work in an organized form has been carried on throughout our Church. This movement has aimed to arouse the activities of the young men in the Church, and especially to induce them to go out and do the specific work of seeking to invite and bring men to the church services, to secure the conversion of men, and to bring men into our Church membership. This special work has been conducted under the direction of two great Brotherhood organizations—the Wesley Brotherhood and the Brotherhood of Saint Paul—and has been prosecuted with the approval of the General Conference, as well as the Board of Bishops. These two bodies, having now united in one organization, the time seems to have come when the General Conference may wisely recognize this men's movement in a more formal manner. We, therefore, recommend that the General Conference recognize "The Brotherhood of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and provide for the incorporation of the Brotherhood in the economy of the local church, assume some general direction and enact such legislation as the General Conference may deem necessary.

AMUSEMENTS AND PARAGRAPH 248

We are moved by a profound conviction of duty in again calling your attention to the subject of popular amusements in relation to the spirit and conduct of spiritual life. We regret that the general prevalence of harmful amusements does not diminish. We still firmly hold that they are "antagonistic to vital piety, promotive of worldliness, and especially pernicious to youth." We have nothing to recall in the deliverance of our Church upon this subject, yet we feel it our bounden duty to say that, in our unanimous judgment, the testimony of our Church against questionable amusements will be stronger and the appeal to the conscience by our ministers more easily and forcibly made, if we combat this evil by spiritual rather than by legislative methods. Hence the General Conference of 1904 adopted the following declaration, which is now an integral portion of our Discipline:

AMUSEMENTS

Improper amusements and excessive indulgence in innocent amusements are serious barriers to the beginning of the religious life and fruitful causes of spiritual decline. Some amusements in common use are also positively demoralizing, and furnish the first easy steps to the

total loss of character. We therefore look with deep concern on the great increase of amusements and on the general prevalence of harmful amusements, and lift up a solemn note of warning and entreaty particularly against theater-going, dancing, and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling; all of which have been found to be antagonistic to vital piety, promotive of worldliness, and especially pernicious to youth. We affectionately admonish all of our people to make their amusements the subject of careful thought and frequent prayer, to study the subject of amusements in the light of their tendencies, and to be scrupulously careful in this matter to set no injurious example.

We adjure them to remember that the question for a Christian must often be, not whether a certain course of action is positively immoral, but whether it will dull the spiritual life and be an unwise example. We enjoin on all our Bishops, Presiding Elders, and pastors to call attention to this subject with solemn urgency in our Annual and Quarterly Conferences and in all our pulpits; and on our editors, Sunday school officers, Epworth League officers, and class leaders to aid in abating the evils we deplore. We deem it our bounden duty to summon the whole Church to apply a thoughtful and instructed conscience to the choice of amusements, and not to leave them to accident or taste or passion; and we affectionately advise and beseech every member of the Church absolutely to avoid "the taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

In view of these strong utterances now embodied in our Discipline, we recommend, not that Paragraph 248 be stricken out, but that it be amended by striking out the confessedly partial list of worldly amusements found therein, beginning with the last word in the eighth line, and ending with the word "other" in the eleventh line, which were inserted in 1872, leaving as the ground for church trial, in case such trial becomes necessary, that portion of the paragraph reading, "Taking such amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and Discipline of the Church," and especially our original rule, "to taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

Grave injustice will be done if this recommendation is interpreted as an abandonment of our early opposition to worldly amusements. Indeed, it is a return to the principles and to the exact words furnished by John Wesley—a return to the historic method by which Methodism combatted worldly amusements for more than a hundred years; and to our unfailing testimony that it is the privilege of all Christians to be so absorbed and satisfied in communion with God, the service of men, and the blessings which our Heavenly Father has provided that the appetite for worldly amusements shall entirely disappear.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE

And now, having examined our own work, and having found abundant reason for thanksgiving, and having also reviewed

those facts and conditions of progress which concern the whole Christian world, we seek in conclusion to answer the question we know to be on your lips, "What of the future?"

Our outlook prophesies the conversion of the world to Jesus Christ; the coming through Christian sacrifice of the day when "the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord." The wavelets only recede. The tide steadily rises. Politically humanity moves onward to its rights. The old tyrannies try to grip with the old grasp, but fingers slip on the larger humanity they are too small to hold. Emperors and kings keep their thrones by representing the people; not by dictating to them. Religious freedom advances with the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and the great concessions made to liberty in Russia and in the South American republics.

The people who feel the weight of the ancient prejudices and proscriptions cry out, "Who shall deliver me from this body of death?" Ideas follow the swift lines of communication. The walls of the ancient citadels are either down or falling down. No one can or will rebuild them. There is no longer a hermit nation. There can no longer be a people without schools. Modern knowledge must have its career and curriculum or the students desert their teacher. Men smile today at thunderings which once scared kings to Canossa. Ancient privileges are challenged. Ancient isolations give place to the world pilgrims. Twenty dollars transfers a man from Italy to America, and twenty more take him home again enlarged, broadened, enriched. The greatest commerce belongs to the nations of the highest Christian development, as witness England, Germany and the United States. Ignorance and superstition diminish energy and lessen earning power. Men see this and throw both aside. Look at our former slaves in this country. Still bearing the mark of their chains, and kept down by the inherited weights of their servitude, they have yet turned their faces to light, order, knowledge, scholarship, purity. The horse supplants the cabin. Chilled steel replaces wood. The blooded team banishes the scrawny and rope driven ox. Patient under discrimination and deprivation of political rights, and in self-imposed labor, they have built churches worthy of any city and colleges of high curriculum. They are now producing men who have exchanged the chuckle and grimace of ignorance for the smile and repose of culture. Forty-five years ago they were a race without a dollar. Today their millions, as to numbers, must be multiplied by fifty to measure and assess the property they own. "Our God is marching on."

Look at awakened Japan. Look at awakening China, and at India, assimilating as to nationality and religion by Christianity and education. Look at the Russian peasant and the Belgian

artisan! Neither icons nor bullets can quiet them. The new, free, broad, brighter life is thrilling them. When wind disturbs the lake, we can only see distorted images. Broken bars of light misrepresent the calm, clear stars and planets which shine above.

So we look at the human world disturbed by ambition, greed, passion of all sorts, and see only broken images of the shining One who said, "I am the Light of the world." But the light we see in His light, and as He calms the race the world will show His form and image, even "the light of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." The Protestant churches have almost ceased to fight each other. Coöperation displaces combat. Fight is transliterated until it spells federation. The old battle between freedom of conscience and the spiritual director goes on, and must go on. There can be no truce between the domination of authority and the freedom of the individual. Christian charity brings Protestants to speak of Roman Catholics as "our brethren of the Roman obedience." It brings Roman Catholics to speak of Protestants as "our separated brethren." Courtesies and philanthropic coöperations make us think better of each other. We rejoice in them all, but the two ideas of authority and freedom can never be harmonized. The soul must find in Jesus Christ its one priest or surrender itself to those who claim to alone possess the keys.

Of our Master His servant said, "He will draw all things unto himself." Christ has said of Himself that "He will draw all men unto himself." Thus man and all that he has about him, great and small, is within the range of Christ's assimilative power. We see this in the weighty fact that the nations which know the most of nature know the most of Him. Where the doctrine of the direct access of the soul to God most abounds, the keys to His mysteries are most in human hands. The old sunlight stored up in the coal condensed from ancient vegetation and restored to modern use shines most and brightest where His light is least tinged by human error.

Christ remains the chief object of study as He is the subject of the largest literature. He is the reward of the deepest learning and the consolation of the truest penitence. His influence grows with the years. Eight years of the twentieth century have verified His testimony, accredited His claims, confirmed His apostolate, broadened His discipleship, exalted and glorified His Church. In His religion the essential ideas of all others are found. His heaven-born man is a better man than the Brahmin, and needs no sacred string to identify him. His disciple expects better things than an absorption into Buddha, and an unconscious Nirvana, yet he hopes to be lost in the will of God. Christ gathers all the personifications of nature unto Himself, and His adoring disciples declare, "By him are made all the

things which are made," and that "all things are sustained by his power." The Christian interprets life by Christ's word and all history in His light. Borne unto the end of earthly life by irresistible force, the Christian is calm, yea, joyful, because his Lord directs that force and gives to it a molding as well as moving energy. The believer is saved both by Christ's death and by His life. Almost two thousand years have proved that the vitality of Christianity inheres in a divine Saviour living and dying for men. This idea inspires and sustains enthusiasm even as it warrants and satisfies hope. Continually decried as improbable, incredible, impossible, the Godman lives in the heart of humanity, moved most of all by Christ's humiliation and His sacrifice. No other message bears such constant repetition; no other biography fascinates the world with such continual charm.

Those who preach the philosophy and ethics of Christianity strengthen the intellect and aid the conduct of a few. Those who preach the living, dying, rising Christ grip the multitudes and rectify whole communities. Of virgin birth, a method of initiating life then existing and now existing in nature, and lifted up that He might live into the plane of that humanity within which it was then and is now hinted, Christ is indeed the Son of man and the Son of God. On this rock He builds His Church. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The gospel will win; is winning this world. The student of God's word and of His providence can see it. We do not believe His message a failure. We dare not preach that His promised victory is to be won by a sudden appearance after the failure of His gospel and the coming of a new heaven and a new earth by a tremendous act of power. Christ works and wins through men. He comes in and through and by His Church. "Even so, Lord Jesus, come quickly. Amen."

ASSIGNMENT OF SEATS

Where the delegates to any General Conference shall have been chosen, the Secretaries of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences shall report the number of delegates, ministers and laymen, to the Secretary of the preceding General Conference.

At a date within two days of the session of the General Conference a committee consisting of the Secretary of the preceding General Conference and the Commission on Entertainment, with a Bishop presiding, shall make the assignment of seats in manner as follows: A plan of the audience room having been constructed, the names of the Annual Conferences shall be placed in a box or other receptacle, and after they have been thoroughly mixed the Secretary of the General Conference shall draw the same. The delegation first drawn shall occupy contiguous seats in the same section, beginning with the row nearest the chair of the presiding officer, and the seats shall be filled by lot in regular order, beginning at the extreme left of the chair of the presiding officer. Any layman desiring to sit separately from his ministerial delegation shall notify the Secretary of the General Conference within one week of his election.—*Journal.*

The committee whose duty it was to choose seats for the delegates for the General Conference met in the parlors of the Belvedere Hotel on the evening of May 4, 1908. Bishop Hamilton presided; J. B. Hingeley, secretary of the General Conference of 1904, acted as secretary, and Mr. O. P. Miller represented the Commission.

The selections were made by lot in accordance with the rules of the General Conference, with the following result:

("R" means to the right of the center as you face the platform; "L" to the left.)

Alabama, R:Q, 7-8.
Andes, R:R, 9-10.
Arkansas, R:U, 1-2.
Atlanta, L:L, 5-8.
Austin, L:K, 7-8.

Baltimore, R:P, 9-10; R:Q, 9-16.
Bengal, L:U, 7-8.
Blue Ridge, L:V, 11-12.
Bombay, R:Y, 7-8.

California, L:P, 3-8; L:Q, 3-8.
California German, R:N, 1-2.
Central Alabama, R:L, 9-10.
Central German, R:M, 11-16.
Central Illinois, L:I, 15-16; L:J, 9-16.
Central Missouri, L:B, 15-16.
Central New York, L:S, 1-4; L:T, 1-6.
Central Ohio, L:G, 1-6; L:H, 1-4.
Central Pennsylvania, L:W, 1-8; L:X, 1-4.
Central Swedish, L:K, 13-14.
Central Tennessee, L:R, 9-10.
Chicago German, L:H, 5-8.
Cincinnati, L:O, 9-16; L:N, 15-16.
Colorado, R:O, 13-16; R:P, 13-16.
Columbia River, R:M, 1-4; R:N, 3-4.

Dakota, R:G, 11-16.
Delaware, L:I, 9-14.
Des Moines, R:K, 1-8; R:L, 5-8.
Detroit, L:W, 9-16; L:X, 9-16.

East German, L:K, 15-16.
East Maine, L:P, 9-12.
East Ohio, R:K, 9-16; R:L, 13-16.
East Tennessee, R:N, 9-10.
Eastern Swedish, L:Q, 9-10.
Erie, R:P, 1-4; R:Q, 1-6.

Florida, R:B, 1-2.
Foochow, L:X, 5-8.

Genesee, L:M, 1-8; L:N, 1-4.
Georgia, R:M, 9-10.
Gulf, L:T, 7-8.

Hinghua, L:H, 13-14.
Holston, L:A, 13-16; L:B, 13-14.

Idaho, R:V, 7-8.
Illinois, R:S, 1-8; R:T, 1-8.
Indiana, R:C, 9-14; R:D, 9-16.
Iowa, L:Y, 1-8.
Italy, L:G, 7-8.

Kansas, R:W, 9-16.
Kentucky, R:L, 1-4.
Korea, R:R, 11-12.

Lexington, R:W, 5-8.
Liberia, R:U, 3-4.
Lincoln, L:B, 11-12.
Little Rock, R:V, 9-12.
Louisiana, L:C, 1-4; L:D, 1-4.

Maine, R:Y, 1-4.
Malaysia, R:D, 7-8.

Mexico, L:R, 1-2.
Michigan, R:E, 1-8; R:F, 1-8.
Minnesota, R:M, 5-8; R:N, 5-8.
Mississippi, R:E, 9-12; R:F, 11-12.
Missouri, L:T, 13-16; L:U, 15-16.
Mobile, R:C, 15-16.
Montana, L:J, 7-8.

Nebraska, R:C, 1-6; R:D, 1-2.
Newark, L:E, 7-8; L:F, 1-8.
New England, L:S, 9-16; L:T, 9-12.
New England Southern, L:N, 5-8; L:O, 5-8.
New Hampshire, L:V, 1-6.
New Jersey, L:G, 9-14; L:H, 9-12.
New York, R:W, 1-4; R:X, 1-8.
New York East, L:M, 9-16; L:N, 9-14.
North Carolina, R:U, 5-8.
North China, R:A, 11-12.
North Dakota, R:N, 12-16.
North Germany, L:A, 9-12.
North India, R:J, 9-12.
North Indiana, R:I, 9-16; R:J, 13-16.
North Montana, L:H, 15-16.
North Nebraska, L:F, 9-14.
North Ohio, L:U, 9-14; L:V, 9-10.
Northern Germany, L:E, 5-6.
Northern Minnesota, R:V, 1-6.
Northern New York, R:E, 13-16; R:F, 13-16.
Northern Swedish, L:G, 15-16.
Northwest German, R:D, 5-6.
Northwest India, L:B, 9-10.
Northwest Indiana, R:H, 9-16.
Northwest Iowa, L:R, 3-8; L:S, 5-6.
Northwest Kansas, R:T, 9-16.
Northwest Nebraska, L:Q, 1-2.
Norway, R:C, 7-8.
Norwegian-Danish, R:V, 13-14.

Ohio, R:O, 1-8; R:P, 5-8.
Oklahoma, L:U, 1-6.
Oregon, R:R, 3-8.

Pacific German, L:V, 7-8.
Philadelphia, R:X, 9-16; R:Y, 9-14.
Philippine Islands, R:T, 9-10.
Pittsburg, L:D, 15-16; L:E, 9-16.
Puget Sound, L:A, 5-8; L:B, 5-8.

Rock River, R:A, 1-8; R:B, 3-8.

Saint Johns River, L:F, 15-16.
Saint Louis, L:L, 9-16.
Saint Louis German, R:A, 9-10; R:B, 9-12.
Savannah, R:U, 9-10.
South America, R:V, 15-16.

South Carolina, L:C, 5-8; L:D, 5-8.
South Germany, R:R, 13-16.
South India, R:R, 1-2.
South Kansas, R:U, 11-16.
Southern California, R:I, 1-4; R:J, 1-4.
Southern German, R:D, 3-4.
Southern Illinois, R:H, 5-8; R:I, 5-8.
Southwest Kansas, L:A, 1-4; L:B, 1-4.
Sweden, L:V, 13-16.
Switzerland, L:I, 7-8.

Tennessee, R:G, 5-8.
Texas, R:O, 9-12; R:P, 11-12.
Troy, L:I, 1-6; L:J, 1-6.

Upper Iowa, L:C, 9-14; L:D, 9-14.
Upper Mississippi, L:R, 11-16.

Vermont, R:F, 9-10; R:G, 9-10.

Washington, L:O, 1-4; L:P, 1-2.
West German, L:K, 9-12.
West Nebraska, R:T, 5-8.
West Texas, L:E, 1-4.
West Virginia, L:K, 1-6; L:L, 1-4.
West Wisconsin, R:G, 1-4; R:H, 1-4.
Western Norwegian-Danish, L:C, 15-16.
Western Swedish, R:L, 11-12.
Wilmington, R:A, 13-16; R:B, 13-16.
Wisconsin, R:S, 9-16.
Wyoming, L:P, 13-16; L:Q, 11-16.

PLAN FOR REFERENCE OF PAPERS TO COMMITTEES OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

(See also Rules of Order 32, 33.)

To the Committee on Episcopacy shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Episcopacy, or to the administration or characters of individual Bishops, as well as proposals to change the law relating to the Episcopate; also all miscellaneous matters relating to the Bishops or their office.

To the Committee on Itinerancy shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to Pastors and the Pastorate, as well as proposed changes touching the Pastorate and the District Superintendency; also Journals of the Annual Conferences.

To the Committee on Foreign Missions shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Board of Foreign Missions, Missionary Societies and Missions, including proposed changes in the law of the Church concerning Foreign Missions and the Board.

To the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers touching the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and these causes in general: also proposed changes in the law relating to them.

To the Committee on Book Concern shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Book Concern and the publishing interests of the Church; also proposals to change the law relating to this department of the Church's interest.

To the Committee on Education shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Board of Education and its work; also proposed changes in the laws relating thereto.

To the Committee on Freedmen shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Freedmen's Aid Society and its work; also proposed changes in the laws relating thereto.

To the Committee on Conference Claimants shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Board of Conference Claimants and the Superannuated Ministry; also proposed changes in the laws relating thereto.

To the Committee on Sunday Schools shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Board of

Sunday Schools and its work; also proposed changes in the laws relating thereto.

To the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the cause of Temperance; also proposals to change the law bearing upon this subject.

To the Committee on Boundaries shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Boundaries of Annual and Mission Conferences, Missions and General Conference Districts, including proposals to change the law relating to such Boundaries.

To the Committee on Temporal Economy shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to property, financial interests, and temporalities in general, not included in the specified work of the preceding committees. Propositions to change the law relating to such matters shall also be referred to this committee; also General Conference Elections, Lay Conferences, Ratio of Representation.

To the Committee on the State of the Church shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers touching the general welfare of the Church not mentioned above as belonging to the preceding committees, and also proposals to change the law relating to matters thus involved; memorials relating to Amusements, Baptized Children, Divorce, Evils and Perils of the Age, the Licensing of Women, Church Membership and Probation, the Sacraments, Sabbath Desecration, and Public Schools are so referred.

To the Committee on Revision shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers proposing or suggesting changes in the wording of the Book of Discipline, excepting changes which come within the province of other committees, as above indicated, and including particularly miscellaneous changes in the text of the Discipline; also Blanks, the Discipline, Journal, Psalter, Ritual and Rubrics.

Any committee may propose changes in the wording of the Discipline if the law is within its province, providing such changes legitimately grew out of subjects submitted to the committee.

RULES OF ORDER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION

1. **Organization.** When a General Conference shall have been convened in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, after the Devotional Services and the calling of the roll, if a quorum be found to be present, the Conference will proceed to its organization by the election of a Secretary by ballot, if there be more than one nomination, and such assistant secretaries as it may deem necessary.

TIME OF MEETING, RECESS, AND ADJOURNMENT

2. **After the opening session** the General Conference shall meet at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 12:30 o'clock P. M.; but the Conference may alter the time of meeting and may adjourn and fix the time to which it shall adjourn at its discretion. A recess of ten minutes shall be taken at 10:30 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered by the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT

3. **The President shall take the chair** precisely at the hour to which the Conference stood adjourned, and cause the same to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer, and on the appearance of a quorum shall have the Journal of the preceding session read and approved, and see that the business of the Conference shall proceed in the regular order, according to these Rules of Order and other rules and regulations adopted by the General Conference.

4. **The President shall decide** all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Conference, and in case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the President may state the grounds of his decision, and the appellant may state the grounds of his appeal.

5. **The President shall appoint** all committees, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Conference.

6. **On assigning the floor** to any member of the Conference, the President shall distinctly announce the name of the member to whom it is assigned and the Conference he represents.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

7. **The regular order of business** shall be:

(1) Devotional services.
(2) The reading of the Journal and action thereon.

(3) The calling of the roll of Conferences in alphabetical order for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business, for immediate consideration.

The person introducing a proposition under this call may speak to it if it be seconded; after which a motion to refer, if made, shall be entertained and be decided without debate. But immediately after the motion or resolution has been presented, and before the person who introduces the proposition has spoken, the question of consideration may be raised by a member saying:

"Mr. President, on that I raise the question of consideration."

The question of consideration shall then be put without debate, and if there is a two-thirds vote against consideration, the proposition shall not be entertained.

(4) Reports, first of the standing and then of the select committees; *provided,* always, that each call severally shall have been completed before either preceding one shall be repeated.

(5) Miscellaneous business.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

8. **When a member is about to speak** in debate, or to deliver any matter to the Conference, he shall arise and respectfully address the President, but shall not proceed until recognized by him. The member must address the chair from his place.

9. **No member shall be interrupted** when speaking, except by the President to call him to order when he departs from the question, or uses personalities or disrespectful language; but any member may call the attention of the President to the subject when he deems a speaker out of order, and any member may explain when he thinks himself misrepresented.

10. **When a member desires to speak to a question of privilege** he shall briefly state the question; but it shall not be in order for him to proceed until the President shall have decided it a privileged question. Questions of privilege are matters relating to the rights and welfare of the individual as a member or of the whole body; and of such an imperative character as to justify the interruption of the regular order.

It shall be the imperative duty of the Bishop presiding to require the member to state his question of privilege. This having been done, the presiding officer shall decide whether it shall be allowed; and, if so, shall hold him closely to the subject.

11. **No person shall speak more than twice** on the same question nor more than ten minutes at one time, without leave of the Conference; nor shall any person speak more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken;

Provided, however, that a committee making a report shall, through its chairman, or one of its members selected by the committee or its chairman, in all cases be entitled to ten minutes to close the debate, either to oppose the motion to lay the report on the table, or, this permission not having been used, to close the debate on the motion to adopt. The committee shall not be deprived of its right to close the debate even after the previous question has been ordered, and, when a report consisting of two or more propositions has a seriatim consideration, the chairman or representative of the committee shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges on each proposition thus decided separately as he would if the report was considered as a unit.

12. **No member shall absent himself** from the sessions of the Conference without leave, unless he is sick or unable to attend.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

13. **Resolutions shall be** *written* and presented *in duplicate* by the mover. All motions shall be reduced to writing if the President, Secretary, or any member request it. If the Conference shall order a resolution to be referred to a committee, then the mover shall furnish to the Secretary a *third copy* for the use of the committee.

14. **Reading.** All written motions, reports, and communications to the Conference shall be passed to the Secretary, to be by him read to the Conference.

15. **When a motion is made** and seconded, or a resolution introduced and seconded, or a report presented and read by the Secretary, or stated by the President, it shall be deemed in possession of the Conference; but any motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment or decision.

16. **The following motions shall be taken without debate:**

(1) To adjourn.
(2) To suspend the rules.
(3) To lay on the table.
(4) To take from the table.
(5) The question of consideration.
(6) The call for the previous question.

17. **No new motion or resolution shall be entertained** until the one under consideration has been disposed of, which may be done by adoption or rejection; but one or more of the following motions may be made, and they shall have precedence in the order in which they are placed, namely:

(1) To fix the time to which the Conference shall adjourn.
(2) To adjourn.

(3) To take a recess.
(4) To lay on the table.
(5) For the previous question.
(6) To postpone to a given time.
(7) To refer.
(8) Substitute.
(9) Amendment.
(10) To postpone indefinitely.

The motion for the previous question cannot be laid on the table.

18. **Only one amendment to an amendment** shall be in order, but then it shall be in order to move a substitute for the main question, and one amendment to the substitute, and if a substitute is accepted, it shall replace the original proposition.

19. **It shall be in order to move the previous question**—or that the question be taken without further debate—on any measure pending, except in cases in which character is involved; and if sustained by a vote of two thirds the question shall be taken; nevertheless, it shall be in order under this rule to move to refer or to recommit (on either of which the vote shall be taken without debate), to divide or to lay on the table, after the previous question has been ordered. It shall not be in order to move the previous question or to move to lay on the table at the close of a speech in which the pending question has been discussed.

20. **On the call of a member** a question shall be divided if it is divisible into distinct propositions.

21. **The motion to adjourn** shall be taken without debate, and shall always be in order, *except*

(1) When a member has the floor.
(2) When a question is actually put, or a vote is being taken or until finally decided.
(3) When a question is pending on sustaining the demand for the previous question.
(4) When the previous question has been called and sustained, and action under it is still pending.
(5) When a motion to adjourn has been negatived, and no business or debate has intervened.

22. **Reconsideration.** When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the Conference, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration; but a motion to reconsider a nondebatable motion shall be decided without debate.

23. **Change of Discipline.** All resolutions contemplating

verbal alterations of the Discipline shall state the language of the paragraph and line to be altered, and also the language to be substituted.

No resolution or report which proposes a change in the Book of Discipline shall be considered until it has been in the possession of the Conference for one day and shall have been printed in the Daily Christian Advocate; but when it is under consideration amendments which are germane and duly presented to the Conference shall be in order.

24. **When any member shall move the reference** of any portion of the Journal of any Annual Conference to any committee he shall at the same time furnish a copy of the portion he wishes referred, prepared as hereafter provided in the case of memorials.

VOTING

25. **Every member who is within the bar** at the time a question is put shall vote, unless the Conference, for special reasons, excuses him. No member shall be allowed to vote on any question who is not within the bar at the time when such question shall be put by the President, except by leave of the Conference, when such member has been necessarily absent.

26. **Voting shall be by the uplifted hand**, but on a division of the house, a count vote shall be taken, the delegates rising in their places and standing until they shall have been counted. Votes may also be taken by ballot and by ayes and noes.

27. **Ayes and Noes**. It shall be in order for any member to call for the ayes and noes on any question before the Conference, and if the call be sustained by one hundred members present, the vote thereon shall be taken by ayes and noes. If not sustained, members voting in the minority, if the number voting in said minority is less than one hundred, may have their votes recorded by name.

28. **Order of Voting.** In voting when there is a substitute and amendments have been proposed to the original resolution and an amendment to the substitute has been moved, the Conference shall pursue the following order, namely: The main question shall first be perfected by voting on the amendments proposed thereto, and then the Conference shall vote upon the amendment to the substitute, then upon the question of substitution, and finally upon the question of adoption.

29. **A call for a vote by orders** shall be made and seconded by members of the same order, "and shall require the vote of one third of the order of delegates present and voting."

30. **When voting by orders** the separation shall be merely in regard to the taking, announcing, deciding, and recording the

vote of each order on the question on which the separate vote is demanded. Any incidental matter bearing upon such vote shall be decided by the Conference acting as one body. In taking a vote by orders it shall be by a count vote, first of the order calling for the separate vote and then of the other, but either order may call for the ayes and noes by one fourth of its members, and if the call is sustained the names of the delegates, first of the order calling and then of the other, shall be called, and each member shall answer aye or no.

MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PAPERS FOR UNANNOUNCED REFERENCE

31. **All memorials** and all resolutions and miscellaneous papers not presented for immediate consideration shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary without announcement.

32. **Members presenting memorials**, petitions, and other papers for reference shall prepare the paper (preferably written on "legal cap") by writing in a plain hand on the back of it, after folding, the following items, in the following order, namely:

(1) Name of the member presenting the paper.
(2) Conference to which he belongs.
(3) Conference, member, or church whence it comes.
(4) Subject to which it relates.
(5) First name on the petition.
(6) Number of other petitioners.
(7) The committee to which he desires it referred.

All resolutions and papers thus presented shall be **delivered, in triplicate, directly to the Secretary** of the Conference, and shall be sent by him to the committee according to indorsement, and announced in the Journal of the day; *provided*, that in case of memorials and documents of unusual length, which are not intended for publication, only one complete original copy shall be required, together with two copies of the indorsement thereon as required by this paragraph.

COMMITTEES

33. **The Standing Committees** shall be:

(I) Episcopacy.
(II) Judiciary.
(III) Itinerancy.
(IV) Boundaries.
(V) Revision.
(VI) Temporal Economy.
(VII) State of the Church.
(VIII) Temperance and Prohibition.

(IX) Book Concern.
(X) Foreign Missions.
(XI) Home Missions and Church Extension.
(XII) Education.[1]
(XIII) Freedmen.[1]
(XIV) Sunday Schools.[1]
(XV) Conference Claimants.
(XVI) Deaconess Work.
(XVII) Epworth League.

34. **The several delegations shall appoint** one minister and one lay member for each Standing Committee, excepting the Committee on Judiciary.

35. **For the Committee on Judiciary** the delegates of each General Conference District shall nominate from their number one member, and the Bishops shall nominate four, making the total number nineteen.

36. **The committees shall hold their meetings** at 3 P. M. on the days of the week, as follows:

The Committees on Episcopacy, Itinerancy, Boundaries, Revision, Temporal Economy, and State of the Church, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the Committees on Temperance and Prohibition, Book Concern, Foreign Missions, Home Missions and Church Extension, Education, and Freedmen, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the Committees on Epworth League, Sunday Schools, Deaconess Work, and Conference Claimants, on Tuesday and Friday.

The Committee on Judiciary shall meet at such times as the committee may decide, or as may be ordered by the General Conference.

37. **Committees shall not originate business,** but shall consider and report upon all subjects referred to them by the General Conference.

38. **A business Quorum** of a Standing Committee shall be fifty, except the Committee on Judiciary, in which the quorum shall be a majority of all the members of the committee, and the Committee on Epworth League, in which thirty-five shall constitute a quorum.

39. **A committee shall not consider** a matter which the General Conference has refused to refer to said committee.

40. **Where a matter has been received** by the Conference and referred to a committee, and a report thereon has been made to the Conference, it shall not be in order for another committee to

[1] In the General Conference, 1908, Education, Freedmen, and Sunday Schools formed one committee. The above arrangement corresponds with changes made subsequently, and will govern the arrangement for the General Conference of 1912.

consider the same subject, or for the Conference to entertain a report from another committee on the said subject; but when any committee shall ascertain that a subject which has been referred to it has also been referred to another committee, it shall report the fact to the Secretary of the Conference, who shall reassign the paper to the proper committee unless he shall be in doubt, in which case he shall report the matter to the Conference for its decision.

41. **There shall not be reported** as coming from a committee any matter which has not been considered and acted upon by the committee duly assembled.

42. **All committees proposing changes of the Discipline** shall not only recite the paragraph and line to be amended, but also the paragraph as amended.

43. **All committees shall furnish duplicate copies** of their reports, one copy for the Secretary and one for the Daily Christian Advocate.

44. **Reports of Standing Committees signed** by the chairman and secretary, and minority reports signed by at least five members, shall be considered in the possession of the Conference when they shall have been printed in the Daily Christian Advocate. But in a report from the Committee on Judiciary one signature will be sufficient.

45. **When the chairman of a committee is not in harmony** with a report ordered by the committee, it shall be his duty to state the fact to the committee, and the committee shall select one of its members to represent it in the presentation and discussion of the report in the General Conference; but, if in such a case the committee fails to select such a representative, the chairman shall designate a member to thus represent the action of the committee, and said representative shall have all the rights and privileges of the chairman in relation to the report.

MISCELLANEOUS

46. **All demonstrations of approval** or disapproval during the progress of debate shall be deemed a breach of order.

47. **No person shall stand in** the open spaces in the room.

48. **The ushers shall keep the aisles clear** for their proper use, and none but delegates shall be admitted within the inclosure constituting the bar of the Conference, except by ticket issued by the Chairman of the Commission of the General Conference.

49. **In all matters not herein specified** the proceedings of the Conference shall be governed by common parliamentary law.

50. **These rules shall not be suspended** except by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

JOURNAL

OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1908

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6

MAY 6 FIRST DAY. Opening.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH convened in Lyric Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, at ten o'clock in the morning of the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1908.

The Conference was called to order by Bishop Henry W. Warren, senior Bishop, presiding.

Devotional services were conducted as follow:

1. Hymn 180 was announced by the Bishop,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!"

2. Recitation of the Apostles' Creed by the Conference.

3. Prayer by Bishop John H. Vincent.

4. First Scripture lesson, Psalm 72, read by Bishop James M. Thoburn, of India.

5. The Gloria Patri.

6. Second Scripture lesson, Eph. 3. 14-21, read by Rev. K. A. Jansson, D.D., of Sweden.

7. Hymn 415 was announced by Rev. B. F. Witherspoon, D.D., of South Carolina,

"Faith of our fathers! living still."

8. Prayer by Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, of Africa.

9. Hymn 208 was announced by Rev. Hiram H. Lowry, of North China,

"I love thy kingdom, Lord."

Roll call.

The Bishop requested Joseph B. Hingeley, Secretary of the last General Conference, to call the roll.

Deceased Bishops.

At the suggestion of the Bishop, the Conference stood during the calling of the names of the Bishops who had

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been "transferred to the Church above since the session of the last General Conference," namely:

STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
CHARLES H. FOWLER,
JAMES N. FITZGERALD,
ISAAC W. JOYCE,
CHARLES C. MCCABE.

Bishops present.

The Secretary completed the roll of the Bishops, and the following responded to their names:

HENRY W. WARREN,
JOHN M. WALDEN,
WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
DANIEL A. GOODSELL,
EARL CRANSTON,
DAVID H. MOORE,
JOHN W. HAMILTON,
JOSEPH F. BERRY,
HENRY SPELLMEYER,
WILLIAM F. MCDOWELL,
JAMES W. BASHFORD,
WILLIAM BURT,
LUTHER B. WILSON,
THOMAS B. NEELY.

Missionary Bishops.

The following Missionary Bishops responded to their names:

JAMES M. THOBURN,
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL,
FRANK W. WARNE,
ISAIAH B. SCOTT,
WILLIAM F. OLDHAM,
JOHN E. ROBINSON,
MERRIMAN C. HARRIS.

Delegates.

The roll of delegates-elect was called, and the following responded to their names:

ALABAMA

Ministerial: John B. Miller.

ANDES

Ministerial: Godsil F. Arms.
Lay: Mrs. Adelaide W. LaFetra.

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ARKANSAS

Ministerial: William R. Nelson.

ATLANTA

Ministerial: Madison C. B. Mason, George W. Arnold.
Lay: Luther J. Price, Alonzo M. Wilkins.

BALTIMORE

Ministerial: John F. Goucher, James C. Nicholson, Charles W. Baldwin, Whitford L. McDowell, Frank M. Bristol.
Lay: John W. Young, John T. Stone, Summerfield Baldwin, William H. Anderson.

BENGAL

Ministerial: William P. Byers.
Lay: Rupert Remfry.

BLUE RIDGE

Ministerial: William A. Patton.
Lay: C. Wesley Smith.

BOMBAY

Ministerial: Edwin F. Frease.
Lay: Tobias T. Wright.

CALIFORNIA

Ministerial: Freeman D. Bovard, William C. Evans, Winfield S. Matthew, Edward P. Dennett, William Angwin, Elbert R. Dille.
Lay: Mrs. Mary A. Lakin, Charles B. Perkins, Lewis J. Norton, Rolla V. Watt, Jeremiah Leiter, Harry Morton.

CALIFORNIA GERMAN

Ministerial: Otto Wilke.
Lay: Ludwig B. G. Koenig.

CENTRAL ALABAMA

Ministerial: Edward M. Jones.
Lay: William C. Davis.

CENTRAL GERMAN

Ministerial: Albert J. Nast, John W. Huber, Christian Golder.
Lay: Charles A. J. Walker, Gottlieb Golder, Louis Hartman.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

Ministerial: Samuel VanPelt, R. Emory Buckey, William R. Wiley, David S. McCown, Richard Crewes.
Lay: Charles W. Neitz, Roscoe E. Ward, Olney K. Morgan, Elbert W. Oliver, Jehiel Fuller.

CENTRAL MISSOURI

Ministerial: Richard E. Gillum.
Lay: Albert C. Maclin.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

Ministerial: William H. Giles, Charles E. Jewell, Frederick T. Keeney, John W. Webb, Grove E. Campbell.
Lay: Eugene A. Beach, John J. Richford, Judson L. Transue, Harvey E. Dingley.

CENTRAL OHIO

Ministerial: Christian R. Havighorst, Elias D. Whitlock, Thomas H. Campbell, Samuel L. Roberts, Wesley G. Waters.
Lay: William H. C. Goode, John M. Killits, Mrs. Florence D. Richards.

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CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Ministerial: William W. Evans, Benjamin C. Conner, Horace L. Jacobs, Emory M. Stevens, Richard H. Gilbert, Thomas S. Wilcox.
Lay: William H. Sweet, John A. Affleck, Thomas H. Murray, Charles H. Stallman, Herbert T. Ames, William L. Woodcock.

CENTRAL SWEDISH

Ministerial: William Swenson.
Lay: Frank A. Johnson.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE

Ministerial: William S. Bovard.

CHICAGO GERMAN

Ministerial: John L. Nuelsen, Julius A. Mulfinger.
Lay: William F. Filter, William E. Bletsch.

CINCINNATI

Ministerial: Adna B. Leonard, Henry C. Jameson, Stanley O. Royal, D. Lee Aultman, John A. Story.
Lay: Harvey C. Minnich, Oliver N. Sams, William S. F. Boyd, William Christie Herron, Oran F. Hypes.

COLORADO

Ministerial: Claudius B. Spencer, William D. Phifer, Ruluf A. Chase.
Lay: Albert H. Dunn, Alfred R. King, Robert H. Beggs, William F. Brooks.

COLUMBIA RIVER

Ministerial: Ulysses F. Hawk, Robert Warner, Matthew H. Marvin.
Lay: John Sarginson, David H. Cox, Leroy V. Wells.

DAKOTA

Ministerial: Thomas Nicholson, John P. Jenkins, Joseph O. Dobson.
Lay: Silas E. Morris, Horace G. Tilton, George F. Knappen.

DELAWARE

Ministerial: Noah W. Moore, Charles A. Tindley, James H. Scott.
Lay: Herbert S. Wilson, Stephen H. Long, Harrison Jenkins.

DES MOINES

Ministerial: Benjamin F. Miller, Fletcher Brown, Edmund M. Holmes, Albert H. Collins, Elmer W. McDade, Charles L. Nye.
Lay: Charles R. Benedict, Walter G. Clark, Mrs. Emma W. Lamme, Miss Christene S. Erickson.

DETROIT

Ministerial: John Sweet, Clarence E. Allen, George Elliott, Arthur W. Stalker, William J. Balmer, A. Raymond Johns, Charles B. Steele, James E. Jacklin.
Lay: Mrs. Jane B. Robinson, Durand W. Springer, James T. Moore, Theodore F. Shepard, Daniel M. Christian.

EAST GERMAN

Ministerial: William Giesregen.
Lay: Egbert Winkler.

MAY 6
FIRST DAY.

EAST MAINE

Ministerial: David H. Tribou, Harrie W. Norton.
Lay: Amanda M. Wilson, Clarence E. Frost.

EAST OHIO

Ministerial: Lemuel H. Stewart, Oliver W. Holmes, Charles B. Mitchell, John S. Secrest, John J. Wallace, John C. Smith.
Lay: Monroe Patterson, Sidney R. Badgley, Leonard T. Cool, Benjamin J. Taylor, Salem Kile.

EAST TENNESSEE

Ministerial: Ephraim J. Cox.
Lay: Christopher D. Schell.

EASTERN SWEDISH

Ministerial: Henry W. Eklund.
Lay: Emil T. Rolander.

ERIE

Ministerial: Thomas W. Douglas, Daniel A. Platt, William P. Murray, William H. Crawford, Harvey M. Burns.
Lay: William C. DeForrest, Charles E. Welch, George G. Stitzinger, Benjamin N. McCoy.

FLORIDA

Ministerial: James P. Patterson.
Lay: Robert R. Robinson.

FOOCHOW

Ministerial: Huong Pau Seng, Harry R. Caldwell.
Lay: Miss Julia Bonafield.

GENESEE

Ministerial: Ray Allen, Ward D. Platt, Frank S. Rowland, William C. Wilbor, Frederick H. Coman.
Lay: Alvaro L. Thompson, Hector W. Blake, Silas L. Strivings, James Fenton, George C. Rosa, Willis T. Mann.

GEORGIA

Ministerial: William A. Parsons.

GULF

Ministerial: George B. Hines.
Lay: William E. Cline.

HINGHUA

Ministerial: William N. Brewster.
Lay: Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster.

HOLSTON

Ministerial: Richard J. Cooke, John J. Manker, James J. Robinette.
Lay: John A. Patten, John W. Fisher, William T. Smith.

IDAHO

Ministerial: Wilmot W. VanDusen.
Lay: George H. Currey.

ILLINOIS

Ministerial: Christie Galeener, William J. Davidson, Benjamin F. Shipp, John W. Miller, Joseph W. VanCleve, Robert Stephens, William H. Wilder, Parker Shields.
Lay: Edmund J. James, Samuel A. Bullard, Joseph R. Harker, William T. Dwire, Charles M. C. Hamilton, Henry R. Crawford, William C. Ross.

MAY 6
FIRST DAY.

INDIANA

Ministerial: Edwin H. Hughes, Charles E. Bacon, Joshua Stansfield, Marshall B. Hyde, John W. Duncan, Lewis F. Dimmitt, E. Robb Zaring.
Lay: Samuel J. Wilson, Frederick E. Bye, William N. Showers, Cassius B. Cooper, Andrew J. Bigney, Charles E. Grubb, Loree E. VanOsdol.

IOWA

Ministerial: John C. Willits, Americus V. Kendrick, John M. McClelland, Isaac B. Schreckengast.
Lay: Horace M. Havner, John F. Holiday, Ulysses M. Hibbets, Oliver P. Wright.

ITALY

Ministerial: N. Walling Clark.
Lay: Carlo M. Ferreri.

KANSAS

Ministerial: John T. McFarland, John S. Ford, John R. Madison, William C. Hanson.
Lay: Claudius D. Walker, Edward L. Knostman, Christian B. Stemen, Mrs. Flora W. Bechtel.

KENTUCKY

Ministerial: John D. Walsh, Elman L. Shepard.
Lay: Robert T. Miller, John Venn.

KOREA

Ministerial: G. Heber Jones.

LEXINGTON

Ministerial: Elam A. White, David E. Skelton.
Lay: Richard A. Crolley, John W. Mebane.

LIBERIA

Ministerial: Ashford L. Sims.
Lay: Wilmot E. Dennis.

LINCOLN

Ministerial: David G. Franklin.
Lay: Andrew J. Scales.

LITTLE ROCK

Lay: Mrs. Hilda M. Nasmyth.

LOUISIANA

Ministerial: John W. Turner, B. Mack Hubbard, Joshua J. Obee, Hubbard Daniels.
Lay: Matthew S. Davage, Frank B. Smith, Isaac W. Young, Aaron W. Brazier.

MAINE

Ministerial: Charles F. Parsons, D. B. Holt.
Lay: Samuel Vose, Charles A. Tilton.

MALAYSIA

Ministerial: George F. Pykett.
Lay: Mrs. Amelia A. Pykett.

MEXICO

Ministerial: John W. Butler.
Lay: Miss Anna R. Limberger.

MAY 6
FIRST DAY.

MICHIGAN

Ministerial: William P. French, Marshall M. Callen, Edward A. Armstrong, Dempster D. Martin, Frank E. Day, James Hamilton, John C. Floyd, Nicholas L. Bray.
Lay: Samuel Dickie, James B. Field, Lyston Harding, Claude Cole, George L. Yaple, Frank L. Convis, Frank B. Reynolds.

MINNESOTA

Ministerial: Henry C. Jennings, Franklin M. Rule, J. Frank Stout, Frank Doran.
Lay: Joseph L. Mitchell, Wesley A. Sperry, Frank J. Clemans, Delbert U. Weld.

MISSISSIPPI

Ministerial: William W. Lucas, John G. Hibbler, William McMorris.
Lay: Jesse C. Payne, James A. Lagrone, Sidney D. Redmond.

MISSOURI

Ministerial: John T. Pierce, William F. Burris, Grant A. Robbins.
Lay: Joe McCallister, Arthur H. Brown.

MOBILE

Ministerial: Handy N. Brown.
Lay: Mrs. Emma C. White.

MONTANA

Ministerial: John W. Bennett.
Lay: John H. Inch.

NEBRASKA

Ministerial: James R. Gettys, Thomas H. Worley, George I. Wright, William M. Balch.
Lay: George M. Spurlock, Wesley A. Taylor, Bartlett L. Paine, Charles Strader.

NEWARK

Ministerial: Henry A. Buttz, John Krantz, Charles M. Anderson, Charles L. Mead, Abel C. McCrea.
Lay: Morris S. Daniels, James R. Joy, James W. Pearsall, William M. Dufford, Henry K. Carroll.

NEW ENGLAND

Ministerial: Charles F. Rice, George S. Butters, Dillon Bronson, Joel M. Leonard, William E. Huntington.
Lay: Matthew Robson, Timothy D. Potter, Albert B. F. Kinney, George W. Taylor, George F. Washburn, Roswell R. Robinson.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

Ministerial: Marcus D. Buell, Stephen O. Benton, J. Francis Cooper, James I. Bartholomew.
Lay: Edward F. Thompson, George R. Pierce, George W. Smith, Herbert L. Chipman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ministerial: Edwin S. Tasker, William Warren, Edgar Blake.
Lay: George H. Bartlett, Richard E. Wilder.

NEW JERSEY

Ministerial: J. Morgan Read, John D. Fox, James W. Marshall, John Handley, Holmes F. Gravatt.
Lay: William H. Heisler, Harry P. Bennett, Henry S. Springer, W. Holt Apgar, Henry Bradway.

MAY 6
FIRST DAY.

NEW YORK

Ministerial: William F. Anderson, Ezra S. Tipple, George P. Eckman, James R. Day, Philip M. Watters, Frank L. Wilson.
Lay: John S. Huyler, Harris L. Cookingham, John E. Andrus, Sliter D. Smith, Andrew M. Taylor, Edward C. Dean.

NEW YORK EAST

Ministerial: James M. Buckley, David G. Downey, George P. Mains, William V. Kelley, Charles S. Wing, F. Mason North, John E. Adams.
Lay: Willis McDonald, Frank L. Brown, Wilbur C. Abbott, H. Wade Rogers, John M. Bulwinkle, Minot C. Kellogg, Ezra B. Tuttle.

NORTH CAROLINA

Ministerial: Robert E. Jones, Milton M. Jones.
Lay: Robert B. McRary, J. Lot Bullock.

NORTH CHINA

Ministerial: Hiram H. Lowry.
Lay: Ch'en Wei-cheng.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ministerial: Jabez G. Moore, Charles A. Macnamara, Edward P. Robertson.
Lay: Charles A. Pollock, Samuel P. Johnson, Peter Bertelson.

NORTH GERMANY

Ministerial: Heinrich C. Burkhardt, Edmund C. Anner.
Lay: Heinrich Stehl, Heinrich Weiss.

NORTH INDIA

Ministerial: John W. Robinson, Thomas J. Scott.
Lay: Nathaniel Jordan.

NORTH INDIANA

Ministerial: Henry W. Bennett, Cyrus U. Wade, Leslie J. Naftzger, Cassius C. Crissell, Thomas M. Guild, William D. Parr.
Lay: Everett G. Eberhart, Charles C. Ayres, Caldwell G. Cartwright, Mrs. Alice E. Waugh, Abraham May, Dee O. Skillen.

NORTH MONTANA

Ministerial: William W. VanOrsdel.
Lay: Miss E. Augusta Ariss.

NORTH NEBRASKA

Ministerial: Jesse W. Jennings, George H. Main, William Gorst.
Lay: Mrs. Allie P. McLaughlin, Bayard H. Paine, Clayton W. DeLamatre.

NORTH OHIO

Ministerial: William F. Whitlock, Glezen A. Reeder, Charles Gallimore, Charles F. Johnson.
Lay: Edward L. Young, Isaac H. Goode, George T. Barnes, William M. Bayne.

NORTHERN GERMAN

Ministerial: Charles L. Lehnert.
Lay: Peter Bendixen.

MAY 6 FIRST DAY.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Ministerial: Robert Forbes, Joseph B. Hingeley, Ezra C. Clemans.
Lay: Joseph S. Ulland, William J. Dean, Thomas H. Martin.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Ministerial: Charles C. Townsend, Samuel J. Greenfield, Edward B. Topping.
Lay: George W. Sanborn, Frank G. Moore, Edwin R. Redhead, Delmont S. Brown.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

Ministerial: Charles G. Nelson.

NORTHWEST GERMAN

Ministerial: William H. Rolfing.
Lay: Frederick W. Klaus.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Ministerial: Philo M. Buck.
Lay: Ebenezer Millicans.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

Ministerial: John S. Hoagland, Edwin A. Schell, George W. Switzer, Paul C. Curnick.
Lay: William E. Carpenter, J. Frank Hanly, Marvin Campbell, John F. Simison.

NORTHWEST IOWA

Ministerial: Wilson S. Lewis, John B. Trimble, George C. Fort, Ebenezer S. Johnson, Robert Smylie.
Lay: Oscar P. Miller, Charles H. Lockin, Erastus B. Soper, Jonathan P. Dolliver, John L. Bleakley.

NORTHWEST KANSAS

Ministerial: Charles W. Wynant, William J. Meredith, John L. King.
Lay: Charles G. Morrison, Charles E. Jewell, George W. Stober.

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA

Ministerial: Allen R. Julian.
Lay: Lindley W. Gorton.

NORWAY

Ministerial: Christian Torjussen.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

Ministerial: Carl F. Eltzholtz.

OHIO

Ministerial: Adam J. Hawk, Willis V. Dick, Purley A. Baker, Arthur M. Mann, Levi C. Sparks, Levi Gilbert.
Lay: Mrs. Mary B. Townsend, George D. Selby, David S. Gray, William M. Leiby, Wesley Montgomery, Samuel M. Bright.

OKLAHOMA

Ministerial: George H. Bradford, Abraham G. Murray, Charles S. Burchfield.
Lay: James B. Cullison, Henry C. Hicks, Mrs. Morfydd F. Miller.

MAY 6
FIRST DAY.

OREGON

Ministerial: Bargar F. Rowland, William B. Hollingshead, John W. McDougall.
Lay: B. Lee Paget, Charles D. Minton.

PACIFIC GERMAN

Ministerial. George Hartung.
Lay: Dietrich Bakenhus.

PHILADELPHIA

Ministerial: John G. Wilson, William H. Shaffer, George Gaul, Frank B. Lynch, Charles M. Boswell, Jabez G. Bickerton, Samuel W. Thomas.
Lay: William H. Berry, Leander W. Munhall, Samuel K. Felton, John A. Wallace, Franklin Lewis.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Ministerial: Homer C. Stuntz.

PITTSBURG

Ministerial: Charles W. Smith, William F. Conner, Daniel Dorchester, Jr., Thomas N. Boyle, Edward J. Knox.
Lay: Harvey Henderson, Joseph M. Keister, Robert B. Ward, George H. Hocking, William S. Throckmorton.

PUGET SOUND

Ministerial: George A. Landen, Benjamin F. Brooks, Edward M. Randall, Spencer S. Sulliger.
Lay: Frederick A. Hazeltine, Otis P. Callahan, William P. Hopping.

ROCK RIVER

Ministerial: William A. Quayle, Polemus H. Swift, Joseph A. Matlack, Charles J. Little, James K. Shields, William O. Shepard, Robert H. Pooley.
Lay: William M. Shimmin, Henry W. Johnson, Hemmerle B. Williams, James B. Hobbs, James M. Kittleman, Hubert A. Clark, David D. Thompson.

SAINT JOHNS RIVER

Ministerial: Luther S. Rader.
Lay: Charles W. Kinne.

SAINT LOUIS

Ministerial: Matthew S. Hughes, John W. Stewart, Naphtali Luccock, Lewis G. Reser.
Lay: Hanford Crawford, John P. Walker, Harry L. Hunter, Sherman T. Gresham.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN

Ministerial: Frederick Munz, George B. Addicks, Edwin S. Havighorst.
Lay: Arthur F. Hertzler, Phil H. Sipfle, George Brand.

SAVANNAH

Ministerial: Wade H. Brown.
Lay: Samuel A. Hull.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ministerial: Charles C. Jacobs, Clayton R. Brown, James S. Thomas, Benjamin F. Witherspoon.
Lay: Amos J. Andrews, Joseph R. Bulkley, Elias B. Holloway, James L. Cain.

SOUTH GERMANY

Lay: Ernst G. Bek.

SOUTH INDIA

Ministerial: David O. Ernsberger.
Lay: William E. Gay.

SOUTH KANSAS

Ministerial: Henry J. Coker, Cyrus S. Nusbaum, William H. Mulvaney.
Lay: J. Luther Taylor, Charles F. Henson, Edward W. Barker.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Ministerial: Robert McIntyre, Edwin J. Inwood, Harcourt W. Peck, Alva W. Adkinson.
Lay: Mrs. Martha A. R. Reynolds, Hugh E. Smith, Alexander M. Drew.

SOUTHERN GERMAN

Ministerial: J. Andrew Traeger.
Lay: Fritz Blumberg.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Ministerial: John F. Harmon, Charles D. Shumard, Charles A. Beckett, James W. McNeill.
Lay: Mrs. Etta R. Edwards, Robert Gray, John M. Mitchell, Cyrus D. Kendall.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Ministerial: William J. Martindale, Frank E. Mossman, Charles J. Howes, Edwin A. Hoyt.
Lay: Edward W. Hoch, James S. Barnes, James Allison, Ezra R. Burkholder.

SWEDEN

Ministerial: Karl A. Jansson, Gustaf Wagnsson.
Lay: Erik Lundgren.

SWITZERLAND

Ministerial: Ernst Lienhard.

TENNESSEE

Ministerial: Samuel M. Utley, Hilary W. Key.
Lay: William D. Hawkins, Daniel W. Fields.

TEXAS

Ministerial: Matthew W. Dogan, Wade H. Logan, Frank Gary.
Lay: Henry B. Pemberton, Thomas W. Sparks, Mrs. Rosa Simpson.

TROY

Ministerial: Homer Eaton, Purcell L. Dow, Eugene Wiseman, John H. Coleman, Irving D. Van Valkenburgh, Charles Edwards.
Lay: Charles McKernon, Edgar S. Ryder, Herbert P. Lansdale, John H. Coon, Thaddeus D. Southworth.

UPPER IOWA

Ministerial: Thomas E. Fleming, William W. Carlton, William A. Shanklin, Edmund J. Lockwood, Horace W. Troy, William F. King.
Lay: Thomas J. B. Robinson, Edwin J. Esgate, Silas M. Weaver, Joseph J. Clark, Robert B. Raines, James E. Park.

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UPPER MISSISSIPPI

Ministerial: Griffin G. Logan, Richard Sewell, Thomas W. Davis.
Lay: J. Beverly F. Shaw, James T. Strong, Ephraim H. McKissack.

VERMONT

Ministerial: Elwell A. Bishop, George W. Hunt.
Lay: Samuel D. Hobson, Clark S. Andrews.

WASHINGTON

Ministerial: McHenry J. Naylor, Isaac L. Thomas, John W. E. Bowen.
Lay: I. Garland Penn, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Samuel E. Monroe.

WEST GERMAN

Ministerial: Gustav Becker, Otto E. Kriege.
Lay: John A. Kost, William F. Muenzenmayer.

WEST NEBRASKA

Ministerial: Lucius H. Shumate, George W. Abbott.
Lay: Frederick W. Kiplinger.

WEST TEXAS

Ministerial: David C. Lacy, Lazarus H. Richardson.
Lay: Reuben S. Lovinggood, John W. Frazier.

WEST VIRGINIA

Ministerial: Sterling J. Miller, Lewis E. Ressegger, Samuel K. Arbuthnot, Richard B. Ward, Joseph Lee.
Lay: Henry C. McWhorter, John H. Holt, Harvey W. Harmer, Charles W. Evans, Patrick J. Berry.

WEST WISCONSIN

Ministerial: Samuel W. Trousdale, Edwin C. Dixon, William H. Vance, Frederick W. Straw.
Lay: Adolphus P. Nelson, Edwin E. Bentley, John A. Hosig, Franklin Johnson.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH

Ministerial: Christian L. Hanson.
Lay: Frederick Engebretsen.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Ministerial: Peter Munson.
Lay: Swan Johnson.

WILMINGTON

Ministerial: Alpheus S. Mowbray, Adam Stengle, William C. Koons, Stephen M. Morgan.
Lay: Isaac T. Parker, John P. Holland, Robley D. Jones.

WISCONSIN

Ministerial: Samuel Plantz, Perry Millar, James H. Tippet, William W. Stevens.
Lay: George W. Jones, Henry A. Larson.

WYOMING

Ministerial: Leonard C. Murdock, Hugh C. McDermott, John H. Race, George A. Cure, Moses D. Fuller.
Lay: Charles W. Laycock, Harry C. Perkins, James G. Shepherd, Daniel Powell, John W. VanCott.

MAY 6 FIRST DAY.

The Secretary reported that 755 out of the 787 delegates-elect had responded to their names, and the Bishop declared that there was a quorum present.

Reserves seated.

On motion of the Secretary of the General Conference and the chairmen of the several delegations, the following reserve delegates were seated in place of delegates-elect who were not present:

CENTRAL OHIO

Elisha T. Bowdle, reserve lay delegate, in place of William Beatty.

COLORADO

Sylvanus B. Warner, reserve ministerial delegate, in place of Henry A. Buchtel.

DETROIT

Robert J. West, reserve lay delegate, in place of R. Clark Reed.

FOOCHOW

Miss Lydia A. Trimble, reserve lay delegate, in place of Miss Hu Ging Eng.

GENESEE

Lafayette Congdon, reserve ministerial delegate, in place of Thomas Cardus, deceased.

MICHIGAN

James M. Davis, lay reserve delegate, in place of George F. Stevens.

MISSOURI

Homer Hall, lay reserve delegate, in place of Henry E. Bragg.

NORTH INDIA

Mrs. Lois S. Parker, lay reserve delegate, in place of William E. Crawshaw.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

William D. Marsh, reserve ministerial delegate, in place of Albert C. Loucks.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

John A. Stromberg, lay reserve delegate, in place of Fred Graaf.

OREGON

Herbert L. Gilkey, lay reserve delegate, in place of Robert A. Booth.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mrs. Jean H. Rader, lay reserve delegate, in place of Cipriano Santos.

SOUTH AMERICA

Charles W. Drees, ministerial reserve delegate, in place of William Tallon.

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WISCONSIN

Thomas Gardner, lay reserve delegate, in place of Lewis M. Alexander.

Election of Secretary.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, Joseph B. Hingeley, of the Northern Minnesota Conference, was unanimously elected Secretary of the General Conference by acclamation.

Assistant Secretaries.

The Secretary nominated the following Assistant Secretaries, and they were elected:

Stephen O. Benton, New England Southern Conference.
Charles C. Townsend, Northern New York Conference.
Ebenezer S. Johnson, Northwest Iowa Conference.
Alpheus S. Mowbray, Wilmington Conference.
Thomas S. Wilcox, Central Pennsylvania Conference.
Charles B. Perkins, California Conference.
Frank B. Smith, Louisiana Conference.
Matthew W. Dogan, Texas Conference.
D. Lee Aultman, Cincinnati Conference.
Eugene A. Beach, Central New York Conference.
Charles R. Benedict, Des Moines Conference.
William F. Burris, Missouri Conference.
Ch'en Wei-cheng, North China Conference.
Ezra C. Clemans, Northern Minnesota Conference.
Carlo M. Ferreri, Italy Conference.
Christian L. Hanson, Western Norwegian-Danish Conference.
Nathaniel Jordan, North India Conference.
Otto E. Kriege, West German Conference.
Griffin G. Logan, Upper Mississippi Conference.
Frank B. Lynch, Philadelphia Conference.
Joseph A. Matlack, Rock River Conference.
Sterling J. Miller, West Virginia Conference.
Bayard H. Paine, North Nebraska Conference.
Robert B. Raines, Upper Iowa Conference.

Resolutions for organization.

John A. Patten presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, The date on which we assemble and the importance of the business to be considered makes it desirable to complete

the organization of the General Conference and its committees with the least possible delay; be it

MAY 6 FIRST DAY.

Resolved, That the following resolutions and directions for the conduct of our business be adopted:

Rules of Order.

Resolved, 1. That the Rules of Order of the last General Conference as modified by its order and printed in the Handbook be adopted for this General Conference until changed in the manner provided in the said rules.

Standing Committees.

2. That the list of members of the Standing Committees printed in the Daily Christian Advocate of this date be recognized as the official roll of the Standing Committees for this General Conference.

Changes in committees.

3. That when vacancies occur in the Standing Committees they shall be referred to the individual delegations, and that changes in membership shall be certified in writing to the Secretary of the General Conference by the chairman of the delegation affected, and by the Secretary reported to the secretary of the Standing Committee involved.

Organization.

4. That the Bishops be requested to designate one of their number to preside at the organization of each of the Standing Committees until the committee shall choose its chairman, and that the Secretary of the Conference be requested to assign an assistant secretary to each committee to act until the committee secretary is elected.

Meetings.

5. That the first or Monday group of committees be called to meet today at 3 P. M. at the following-named places: *Episcopacy*, at Madison Avenue Methodist Church; *Itinerancy*, at Associate Congregational Church; *Boundaries*, at Guilford Avenue Methodist Church; *Revision*, at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church; *Temporal Economy*, at First Methodist Church; *State of the Church*, at Madison Avenue Methodist Church; and that the second or Tuesday group of committees be called to meet today at 4:30 P. M. at the following-named locations: *Temperance and Prohibition*, at Strawbridge Methodist Church; *Book Concern*, at Madison Avenue Methodist Church; *Foreign Missions*, at Associate Congregational Church; *Home Missions and Church Extension*, at First Methodist Church; *Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools*, at Madison Avenue Methodist Church; *Deaconesses and Evangelism*, at First Methodist Church; *Epworth League*, at Strawbridge Methodist Church. The *Judiciary Committee* shall be called to meet Friday at 4:30 P. M. at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church.

Quorum.

6. That the business quorum of the Standing Committees be fixed at fifty members, except the Judiciary, where the quorum shall be a majority of all the members of the committee.

Reports printed.

7. That reports of Standing Committees signed by the chairman and the secretary, and minority reports from said committees signed by at least five members, shall be considered as in the possession of the Conference when they have been printed in the Daily Christian Advocate.

Return.

8. That the secretaries of the several Standing Committees be instructed to return to the Secretary of the Conference (after they have been considered) all memorials referred to the committees, and also the records of the committee meetings.

District meetings.

9. That the General Conference District meetings be called at the following-named places, at 4:30 P. M. tomorrow, Thursday, to select the members of the Judiciary Committee and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting:

I. Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church.
II. Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church.
III. Madison Avenue Methodist Church.
IV. Madison Avenue Methodist Church.
V. Guilford Avenue Methodist Church.
VI. First Methodist Church.
VII. First Methodist Church.
VIII. Strawbridge Methodist Church.

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IX. Strawbridge Methodist Church.
X. Associate Congregational Church.
XI. Eutaw Place Methodist Church.
XII. Eutaw Place Methodist Church.
XIII. Trinity Methodist Church, South.
XIV. Trinity Methodist Church, South.

General Conference Districts.

10. That the arrangement of the General Conference Districts as printed in the Appendix of the Discipline, page 367, be adopted for this General Conference, with the following changes (making official the revised list appearing in the Handbook):

Omit the Virginia Conference from the Sixth District.
Add the Philippine Islands Conference to the Thirteenth District.
Omit the Japan Conference from the Fourteenth District and add thereto the Hinghua, North Montana, and Korea Conferences.
Change the name of the Western South America Conference to Andes Conference.
Change the number of delegates to correspond to the present representation.

Episcopal Address.

11. That the Bishops be invited to present the Episcopal Address following the recess tomorrow (Thursday) morning, and that, following the reading of the address, it shall by the Secretary be distributed among the different committees having jurisdiction over the subjects treated.

Reports.

12. That the reports in the General Conference Handbook be accepted as the official reports of the different organizations, and that they be referred to the several committees for consideration.

Committees.

13. That the Bishops be requested to appoint the following Special Committees:

(a) Committee of five on Credentials, to consider contests and requests of members to be excused before adjournment.
(b) Committee of five on Memoirs to deceased Bishops and General Conference officials who have died during the quadrennium, all papers presented at the Memorial Service to be limited to fifteen minutes, and suitable recognition also to be made of members-elect of this General Conference who have died. They will recommend to the Conference the time the Memorial Service shall be held.
(c) Committee of five on Fraternal Delegates.
(d) Committee of fifteen on Federation, one from each General Conference District and one at large, to consider reports, memorials, and other papers relating to federation and organic union.
(e) Committee of fifteen on American Bible Society, one from each General Conference District and one at large.
(f) Committee of fifteen on City Evangelization Union, one from each General Conference District and one at large.

J. A. PATTEN,
J. B. HINGELEY,
J. M. BUCKLEY,
W. F. WHITLOCK,
C. W. BALDWIN,
C. W. SMITH,
R. J. COOKE.

E. A. Schell moved to amend resolution number 6 by striking out the number "fifty" as constituting a

quorum for the Standing Committees and substituting therefor the number "thirty-five." MAY 6 FIRST DAY.

On motion of W. O. Shepard, the amendment was laid on the table.

H. L. Jacob moved to amend resolution number 1, adopting the Rules of Order, by changing rule number 35 so as to read: Judiciary Committee.

"For the Committee on Judiciary nineteen members shall be elected in the following manner: The delegates of each of the General Conference Districts shall elect one of their number, and the members thus elected shall elect additional members so as to make a total of nineteen."

Charles W. Smith moved as a substitute that a committee of five be appointed to which all proposed amendments to the Rules of Order should be referred with instructions to report before the time for the election and organization of the Committee on Judiciary.

The substitute was accepted and adopted.

C. F. Rice moved to amend resolution number 7 by changing the number necessary to a minority report so as to have it printed in the Daily Christian Advocate, from "five" to "ten." Minority reports.

G. I. Wright moved to amend the amendment by adding, "except when the report is from the Committee on Judiciary, in which case the signature of three members shall be sufficient."

On motion of J. F. Harmon, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of L. H. Richardson, the amendment was laid on the table.

M. S. Hughes moved that minority reports from Standing Committees, except the Committee on Judiciary, be signed by not less than ten members, and that minority reports from the Committee on Judiciary shall require the signature of five members.

On motion of C. J. Little, this motion was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order already ordered.

The resolutions presented by J. A. Patten were then adopted.

The Bishop announced that Bishop John M. Walden had been designated by the Board of Bishops as chair- Boundaries.

MAY 6 FIRST DAY.

man of the Committee on Boundaries; and the Secretary announced that he had appointed J. A. Matlack as secretary of the Committee on Boundaries.

Daily Christian Advocate.

On motion of P. H. Swift, amended by E. C. Clemans, the Publishing Agents were requested to supply three copies of the Daily Christian Advocate to each delegate and also to representatives of the press.

Second reading.

H. A. Buttz offered the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order:

Amend rule 20 of the Rules of Order by inserting immediately preceding the present rule the following:

"When the report of any committee is before the General Conference for action, said report shall on motion of any member be laid over until the next day and be read a second time before action is had thereon, provided that one third of the members of the General Conference present and voting shall sustain the motion"; so that the rule will read as follows:

"20. When the report of any committee is before the General Conference for action, said report shall on motion of any member be laid over until the next day and be read a second time before action is had thereon, provided that one third of the members of the General Conference present and voting shall sustain the motion. When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the Conference, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration; but a motion to reconsider a nondebatable question shall be decided without debate."

Greetings to Bishop Bowman.

W. W. Evans, in behalf of the Central Pennsylvania delegation, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Our dearly beloved and senior Bishop, the Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D., LL.D., is prevented by delicate health, and the conditions of his strength incident to his many years, from attending the sessions of this General Conference;

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and hereby is, instructed to send to this distinguished and highly esteemed servant of the Church our congratulations, sympathy, blessings, and prayers; and that the correspondence be duly reported to the General Conference and inserted in the Journal.

In accordance with this action the following letter was sent to Bishop Bowman:

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LYRIC HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.

Bishop Thomas Bowman, D.D., LL.D., Orange, N. J.

REVEREND AND DEAR BISHOP: On motion of Rev. W. W. Evans, of the Central Pennsylvania delegation, the Secretary was instructed to send greetings assuring you of our high regard and sincere love, our congratulations on your prolonged life, our sympathy in the feebleness which prevents you from attending our sessions, and our prayers for continued

blessings from our heavenly Father to be showered upon you during the days of the lengthening shadows. MAY 6 FIRST DAY.

It gives me great personal pleasure to perform this service.

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY,
Secretary.

May 6, 1908.

Greetings to Bishop Foss.

On further motion of John Krantz, it was ordered that greetings of tenderest sympathy be extended to Bishop Cyrus D. Foss in the affliction which prevents his attendance at this General Conference.

On motion of J. C. Willits, the committee in charge of the Hall was requested to have the floor space in the rear of the delegates carpeted before the session of to-morrow morning.

Telegram to Speaker Cannon.

By a standing and unanimous vote, on motion of A. B. Leonard, it was ordered that a telegram be sent to the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, earnestly urging the continuance of the exclusion of saloons for the sale of intoxicating liquors from the various branches of the Soldiers' Homes of the United States.

Episcopal Address.

On motion of J. A. Patten, the reading of the Episcopal Address was made the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning.

Reports of Bishops in foreign fields.

Reports of the General Superintendents who have been in foreign fields and of the Missionary Bishops were, on motion of A. B. Leonard, made the Order of the Day for 10:30 o'clock Friday morning.

Announcements.

Announcements were made of the time and place of the meeting for the organization of the several Standing Committees, and of the names of the Bishops designated by the Board of Bishops to preside and of the secretaries appointed to read the several rolls.

Wesley gavel.

The Bishop announced that the gavel in his hand was made from the wood of an oak tree under which John Wesley stood when he landed in America.

Amendments to Rules.

On motion of H. T. Ames, it was ordered that any member who desired to propose amendments to the Rules of Order be authorized to hand them to the Committee on Rules of Order, which was instructed to report as to rule 35 to-morrow morning.

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W. F. Whitlock, chairman of the Commission on Entertainment, made the announcements.

Committee on Rules.

The Bishop announced the appointment of the following *Committee on Rules:* C. W. Smith, J. A. Patten, J. M. Buckley, J. P. Dolliver, and W. W. Evans.

Adjournment.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Henry W. Warren.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7

Devotional services.

Bishop Earl Cranston called the Conference to order at 8:30 o'clock A. M. and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. J. W. Jennings, D.D., of North Nebraska, Bishop William F. Oldham, of India, and Rev. W. J. Martindale, D.D., of the Southwest Kansas Conference.

Journal approved.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of R. H. Gilbert, the rules were suspended and the following resolutions were adopted:

Pennsylvania Bible Society.

Whereas, The Pennsylvania Bible Society, the pioneer Bible Society of our country, begins to-day the celebration of the first centennial of its existence, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia; and,

Whereas, We recognize the Bible as the authoritative Word of God, the "entrance of which giveth light," setting forth the fundamental principles of righteousness as related to personal, domestic, social, commercial, and ecclesiastical well-being;

Resolved, 1. That we extend our heartiest greetings to the Pennsylvania Bible Society and felicitate it on coming to its first centennial with so worthy a record of distinguished usefulness and large accomplishments; and we devoutly pray that the achievements of the past century may be wholly eclipsed in the record to be made in the next hundred years, furnishing the occasion for heartier thanksgiving at the celebration of its second centennial.

2. That the Secretary of the General Conference be instructed to communicate our greetings to that body through its General Secretary, the Rev. Dr. L. W. Eckard.

R. H. GILBERT,
B. C. CONNER,
W. W. EVANS.

Invited to platform.

The following persons were invited to seats on the platform: Rev. William Godman, LL.D., on motion of W. F. Whitlock; Rev. W. S. Edwards, D.D., and Rev. J. St. Clair Neal, D.D., on motion of J. C. Nicholson; Rev. R. T. Taylor, D.D., on motion of T. N. Boyle;

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Rev. Thomas O'Hanlon, D.D., on motion of John Handley; Mr. Henry P. Magill, on motion of P. H. Swift.

Strawbridge gavel.

The Bishop announced that the gavel which he held in his hand was made of wood from the tree under which Strawbridge preached, and was presented by the Rev. Harold M. Rider, who had bought the tree.

Episcopal Address.

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, representing the Board of Bishops, read the Episcopal Address.

Resolutions of appreciation.

The following resolutions were offered by A. B. Leonard, and were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference has heard the quadrennial address of our honored Board of Bishops with great delight. We profoundly and reverently thank God for such capable, courageous leaders.

2. That we place upon record our hearty approval of the sentiments and principles of this great address upon civic, reformatory, and moral questions, and particularly its emphatic condemnation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as being not only grossly immoral but essentially murderous; and we hereby pledge ourselves anew to the task of its absolute extermination wherever the American flag, the emblem of liberty, is unfurled.

3. That the Publishing Agents be requested to print five thousand copies of this address in pamphlet form and furnish five copies to each member of the Board of Bishops and to each delegate; and also to have the address printed as a supplement to all our Church papers.

Recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Resolutions on Littlefield bill.

The following resolutions were presented by J. F. Hanly; who moved their adoption:

Whereas, A majority of the States of the Union, in the exercise of police powers acknowledged and inherent in them, have excluded by legislative enactment the traffic in intoxicating liquors from large areas of their territory; and,

Whereas, Seven other States have by like enactment or by constitutional provision wholly inhibited such traffic; and,

Whereas, The territory from which such traffic has been excluded constitutes in the aggregate more than seventy per cent of the whole territorial area of the United States, and contains a population of more than 38,000,000 of people; and,

Whereas, The effectiveness of such inhibition by the several States, both legislative and constitutional, is seriously impaired for lack of federal legislation prohibiting interstate shipments of intoxicants into such territory; and,

Whereas, Such legislation has been for many years annually presented to the national Congress and urged upon its consideration through the petitions of millions of American citizens; and,

Whereas, No effective action has ever been taken thereon by the Congress; and,

Whereas, There is now pending before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives an effective and satisfactory measure known as "The Littlefield Interstate Liquor Shipment Bill," and has been so pending from the day of the organization of the present House of Representatives; and,

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Whereas, Such committee has failed to act upon such measure upon the ground of doubt as to the constitutionality thereof; and,

Whereas, Able jurists and profound constitutional lawyers differ upon the question of such constitutionality; and,

Whereas, Certainty as to the constitutionality of such measure, in this age of multiplying, varying, and conflicting precedents by divided courts, is impossible prior to its interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States; and,

Whereas, Failure of the federal government to act in this behalf daily nullifies the enactments of the several States as aforesaid in a matter of grave import affecting the peace, happiness, and welfare of society throughout every State which has sought to limit the evils of such traffic by excluding it from a part or all of its boundaries; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in this goodly city, the cradle of Methodism in America, in General Conference assembled, that it is our conviction that all doubts as to the constitutionality of such measure should be resolved in behalf of the people and of the public welfare; that said committee should report the same to the House of Representatives with favorable recommendation; that the House should thereupon enact the same and send it to the Senate for its consideration and action before the adjournment of the present session of the Congress; and that in this we voice the awakened conscience of a Christian people and the high resolve of millions of Christian freemen, who intend that the results achieved by them in the control and inhibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors by State government shall be preserved without further impairment by Congressional inaction.

Be it also further *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the Board of Bishops, consisting of one member from each General Conference District and ten members at large, and that such committee be and the same is hereby directed to repair to Washington and to respectfully present a copy of this resolution to the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, with the request that he cause the same to be submitted to that body for its consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FRANK HANLY,
P. A. BAKER,
CHARLES A. POLLOCK,
WILLIAM H. BERRY,
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
D. D. THOMPSON.

Time extended.

During the debate which followed, an extension of time was granted to E. W. Hoch, on motion of J. D. Walsh.

On motion of Summerfield Baldwin, the previous question was ordered.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of C. A. Pollock, J. F. Hanly was added to the committee ordered by the resolution, and he was made chairman of the committee.

Report of Commission on Federation.

Under suspension of the rules R. J. Cooke presented the report of the Commission on Federation, appointed by the last General Conference, and, on his motion, it

was ordered printed in the Daily Advocate, and referred to the Commission on Federation. (See Report.)

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Charles W. Smith presented Report 1 of the Committee on Rules of Order, and, on his motion, the report was adopted, as follows:

Report 1, Rules of Order.

REPORT NO. 1

Before the present rule 1 insert the following to be rule 1, and change all succeeding numbers accordingly:

ORGANIZATION

"1. When a General Conference shall have been convened in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, after devotional services and the calling of the roll, if a quorum be found to be present, the Conference shall proceed to its organization by the election of a Secretary by ballot, if there be more than one nomination, and such Assistant Secretaries as it may deem necessary."

Strike out of the present rule 1 all after the word "session" in the first line down to and including the word "Church" in the third line, so that it shall read: "After the opening session the General Conference shall meet at 8:30 A. M.," etc.

Amend rule 35 so that it shall read:

"For the Committee on the Judiciary the delegates of each General Conference District shall nominate one from their own number and the Bishops shall nominate five, making the total number nineteen members."

Amend resolution 7 of the paper presented yesterday by John A. Patten and others by striking out "five" and inserting "ten" as the number necessary to authorize a minority report from any of the Standing Committees except the Committee on Judiciary, from which committee any member may submit a dissenting opinion.

Report of Managers Board of Education, Freedmen, and S. S.

Harvey C. Minnich presented the report of the Board of Managers of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, and, on his motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. (See Report, page 582.)

Committee on Agressive Evangelism.

Under suspension of the rules Hugh E. Smith presented the following resolutions, and they were adopted:

Whereas, At the General Conference held at Los Angeles in 1904 a General Conference Commission on Aggressive Evangelism was created; and,

Whereas, Said Commission was duly organized and has faithfully carried out the instructions of the General Conference; and,

Whereas, Said Commission met in Baltimore, Maryland, May 6, 1908, and appointed Hugh E. Smith a committee for the Commission to bring their desires before the Baltimore General Conference; be it

Resolved, That the Bishops appoint one from each General Conference District, as a special committee, who, together with

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three of their own number, shall consider the special evangelistic work of our beloved Church for the coming quadrennium along the lines outlined for the Commission four years ago.

Greetings to Churches.

On motion of I. L. Thomas, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary convey the greetings of this body to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in Norfolk, Virginia, and to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Philadelphia.

Invitation to visit American University.

Summerfield Baldwin announced an invitation from the Trustees of the American University of Washington, D. C., to visit that institution by special excursion on May 16. On motion of J. W. Jennings, the invitation was unanimously accepted.

Invitation to visit Annapolis.

Summerfield Baldwin also presented an invitation to visit the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, by a special excursion on May 23. On motion, the invitation was unanimously accepted.

Greetings to the President.

On motion of Charles W. Smith, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, consisting of one Bishop, three ministers, and three laymen, be appointed to present the greetings of this General Conference to his excellency, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Roll call dispensed with.

On motion of the Secretary, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the names of delegates who arrived since the first roll call be entered as present this morning, provided they report in writing to the secretary; and that there be no further calling of the roll.

In accordance with the above resolution the following delegates were recorded as present:

AUSTIN

Ministerial: Oscar F. Linstrum.
Lay: John S. Hetherington.

BALTIMORE

Lay: Hillman A. Hall.

CENTRAL OHIO

Lay: Charles W. Benedict.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE

Lay: William J. O'Callaghan.

GEORGIA

Lay: Horace M. Ellington.

ILLINOIS

Lay: John G. McKinney.

LITTLE ROCK

Ministerial: James M. Cox.
Lay: Henry H. Sutton.

MINNESOTA

Lay: Harry E. Woodis.

PHILADELPHIA

Lay: Thomas Bradley.

SOUTH AMERICA

Ministerial: William Tallon.
Lay: James H. Moore.

SOUTH KANSAS

Lay: Edward W. Barker.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Lay: George L. Hazzard.

TROY

Lay: Charles Z. Lincoln.

WEST NEBRASKA

Lay: Voorhees Lucas.

WILMINGTON

Lay: Walter O. Hoffecker.

WISCONSIN

Lay: John V. Stevens.

Making a grand total of 768 delegates answering to the roll. Grand total present.

William Tallon, ministerial delegate from South America, having arrived, was seated in place of C. W. Drees, reserve delegate. William Tallon seated instead of C. W. Drees.

On motion of J. C. Hibbler, S. D. Redmond, lay delegate from the Mississippi Conference, was excused from further attendance on account of illness, and J. L. Dennis, a reserve, was seated in his stead. J. L. Dennis seated instead of S. D. Redmond.

The Bishops announced the names for the special committee to visit Washington and present resolutions to Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (See List, page 114.) Committee to visit Speaker Cannon.

The Conference was declared adjourned by expiration of time. Adjournment.

After the singing of the Doxology Bishop Cranston dismissed with the benediction.

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The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

ARKANSAS

Reunion of Methodism.

W. R. Nelson presented a memorial from R. W. McMaster and four others asking for action looking toward the union of the different branches of Methodism.

W. J. White presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking for a reunion of different branches of Methodism. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

AUSTIN

Use of churches.

J. S. Hetherington presented a memorial requesting that the house of God be used for no purpose that would detract from or lower its sanctity. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

CALIFORNIA

President W. F. M. S.

W. C. Evans presented a memorial from the California delegation asking that the president of the local auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society be made a member of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

Conference Claimants.

D. S. McCown presented a memorial from C. O. McCulloch and five others asking for better support for superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Transfer of membership.

Also one from the Conference touching the transfer of members. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

Election of Presiding Elders.

W. H. Giles presented a memorial from the Central New York Conference asking that ¶ 189 of the Discipline be changed so that it will read, "Presiding Elders shall be nominated by the presiding Bishop and confirmed by the Annual Conference."

C. E. Jewell presented a memorial from the same

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requesting that Annual Conferences be allowed to nominate the pastors from among whom the Bishop shall appoint presiding elders. Both referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Bureau of membership.

F. T. Keeney presented a memorial from the Syracuse Preachers' Meeting requesting the establishment of a bureau for transfer of membership. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Secretary for Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the same Conference asking for the appointment of a general secretary for Conference claimants.

Also a petition from the same Conference asking for better support for superannuates. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Trustees.

H. T. Ames presented a memorial from J. S. Williams asking that the trustees' report be made at the first Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Presiding Elders.

Also one from the Conference relating to the title "Presiding Elders." Referred to Committee on Revision.

Conference Claimants.

W. W. Evans presented a memorial from the Committee on Conference Claimants asking that precedence be given to legislation for the support of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Restatement of Faith.

R. H. Gilbert presented a memorial from William Brill and fourteen others asking for a Commission on the Restatement of Faith. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Records.

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial from himself and others requesting that it be made the duty of the Committee on Church Records to see that records are properly kept.

Membership.

Also one from the Conference relating to questions of admission into full membership. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

Missionary Bishops.

Also one concerning the election of Missionary Bishops. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

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CENTRAL SWEDISH

Conference Claimants. William Swenson presented a memorial from the Conference relating to Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

CHICAGO GERMAN

Quarterly Conference. J. A. Mulfinger presented a memorial from the Chicago Methodists' Preachers' Meeting relating to questions in the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision.

COLORADO

Conference Claimants. W. D. Phifer presented a memorial from himself and one hundred and five others relating to Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Admission to Conference. C. B. Spencer presented a memorial from the Conference concerning questions asked ministers when admitted into full connection.

Also one from the same body concerning questions asked in Annual Conferences. Both referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Lay elections. Also a memorial from the same body concerning the exclusion of ministerial influence in the election of lay delegates. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Conference Claimants. Also a memorial from the same body urging the better support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

DAKOTA

Connectional plan. Thomas Nicholson presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a connectional plan for the aid of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

GENESEE

Stewards. Ray Allen presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a change in the number of stewards. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Supernumerary. Also one from L. D. Watson asking that the supernumerary relation be discontinued and that the super-

numerary and superannuated relations be combined and called noneffective. MAY 7 SECOND DAY.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking for the restoration of the time limit. Both referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Time limit.

HINGHUA

W. N. Brewster presented a memorial from himself and nine others relating to the apportionment of the benevolences. Referred to Committees on Foreign Missions, and Home Missions and Church Extension. Apportionments.

HOLSTON

J. J. Manker presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the Board of Bishops to assign one of their number for an entire quadrennium to Conferences contiguous to his residence, and to request that he travel at large in these Conferences. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal supervision.

J. J. Robinette presented a memorial from the same body favoring the adoption by the General Conference of measures to secure adequate support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

ILLINOIS

W. H. Wilder presented a memorial from the Illinois Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences asking the General Conference to adopt the "plan" of the General Conference commission for the support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

INDIANA

C. E. Bacon presented a petition from himself and one hundred and four others asking for better support for Conference claimants.

Also a petition from the ministers of Indianapolis, Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany requesting the same. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

KANSAS

J. S. Ford presented a memorial from S. A. Bright and fifty-seven others urging the adoption by the Gen-

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eral Conference of the report of the commission on the support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Catechism.

J. R. Madison presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the publication by the Book Concern of the old Catechism, in view of the defective definitions in the new. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

LITTLE ROCK

Division of Conference.

W. S. Sherrill presented a memorial from J. W. Jackson and fifty others asking for a division of the Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

LOUISIANA

Neglect of duty.

B. M. Hubbard presented a memorial from himself and seven others favoring the revision of ¶ 249, § 2, of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

MAINE

Conference Claimants.

C. F. Parsons presented a memorial from the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences asking the General Conference to adopt the report of the commission on the support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Nonresident members.

Also one from the Conference asking for a column in the statistical blanks for nonresident members. Referred to Committee on Revision.

MEXICO

Missionary Bishop.

Miss A. R. Limberger presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking for the appointment of a Missionary Bishop for Mexico. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

MICHIGAN

Quarterly Conference.

N. L. Bray presented a memorial from E. A. Armstrong and one other relating to ¶ 99 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

MISSOURI

Lay election.

W. F. Burris presented a memorial from himself and four others concerning the election of lay delegates.

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Also a memorial from himself and five others relating to Quarterly Conference membership. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Quarterly Conference.

Also a memorial from himself and five others in favor of revising ¶¶ 80, 99, 258, 273, and 316 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision. Revision.

MONTANA

J. H. Inch presented a petition from the Montana Lay Electoral Conference asking for the early consideration of the proper care of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

NEBRASKA

W. M. Balch presented a memorial from the Conference on the relation of the Church to social problems. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Social problems.

G. I. Wright presented a memorial in favor of fixing the number of delegates to the General Conference at 700. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Representatives.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

J. F. Cooper presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the better support of Conference claimants. Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the same body in favor of counting the widow of a transferred preacher among the Conference claimants of the Conference to which said preacher originally belonged. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the same asking for the appointment of a commission to act with a similar commission appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to prepare a joint statement of the Methodist faith. Referred to Committee on the Restatement of Faith. Restatement of Faith.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

E. S. Tasker presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of republishing Catechisms 1, 2, and 3. Referred to Committee on Revision. Catechisms.

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Property transfer.

Also a memorial from the same in favor of better legislation concerning the consolidation and transfer of church property.

Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the same and from the Lay Electoral Conference for better support of Conference claimants. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW JERSEY

Brotherhood.

John Handley presented a memorial from H. P. Bennett and others favoring the adoption of rules under which to organize a Brotherhood of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred to Special Committee on Methodist Brotherhoods.

Hymnal.

Also one from the Preachers' Meeting of the New Brunswick District requesting the insertion of the number of the Psalms printed in the Hymnal, and the publication of an index on the subjects of hymns. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NEW YORK EAST

Conference Claimants.

D. G. Downey presented a memorial from the Conference asking for better aid for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH INDIA

Ritual.

J. W. Robinson presented a memorial from the Conference asking for changes in the Ritual to make it suitable for use in foreign fields. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NORTH INDIANA

Ministers' Association.

H. W. Bennett presented a memorial from the Retired Ministers' Association. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NORTH MONTANA

Amusements.

W. W. Van Orsdel presented a memorial from the Conference asking that ¶ 248 be not taken from the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH OHIO

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C. F. Johnson presented a memorial from himself and seven others recommending that greater care be taken with reference to titles of Church property. Titles to property.

Also one from the same recommending the amendment of ¶ 71, § 1, of the Discipline, relating to the incorporation of Annual Conferences. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Incorporation of Conferences.

Also one from same and six others in favor of adding a question as to custodianship of deeds to church property in the Quarterly Conference business. Referred to Committee on Revision. Custodianship.

W. F. Whitlock presented a memorial from Mrs. Delia Williams, for the Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society, asking that the president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society be made a member of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision. President W.H.M.S.

Also one from the same requesting the unification of deaconess work. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work. Deaconesses.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial touching the shortening of the term of probation, subject to the judgment of the pastor and the leaders and stewards' meeting, or the official board. Probation.

Also one recommending the establishment of an Historical Society. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church. Historical Society.

Also one concerning the trial of evangelists. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Evangelists.

Also one asking for a church auditor of accounts. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Church auditor.

Also a report from the Trustees of the John Street Church, signed by James S. Coward and one other. John Street Church.

Also a report from the Trustees of the Chartered Fund, signed by George Bodine and two others. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Chartered Fund.

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NORTHERN NEW YORK

Sabbath observance.

S. J. Greenfield presented a memorial from the Conference touching the observance of the Sabbath during the sessions of the Annual Conference.

Social problems.

C. C. Townsend presented a memorial from the same on the social problem in relation to capital and labor. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Graded lessons.

Also a memorial from the same requesting the Secretary of the Sunday School Union to prepare a series of graded lessons covering a period of fourteen years, and a postgraduate course for Bible study classes. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

Probation.

J. S. Hoagland presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the length of probation be placed in the hands of the pastor and official board. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

Amusements.

C. F. Eltzholtz presented a memorial from the Epworth Leagues of the Norwegian and Danish churches of Chicago requesting the General Conference not to remove ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Subsidies.

Also one from the same Conference asking the continuance of the subsidy to the two papers, Den Christelige Talsmand and Hyrdestemmen. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

OHIO

Church and labor.

P. A. Baker presented a memorial from the Columbus Preachers' Meeting favoring closer relations between the Church and the laboring classes. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Buildings.

A. J. Hawk presented a memorial from the Conference asking that authority be given Quarterly Conferences to make contracts for building churches and

parsonages. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. MAY 7 SECOND DAY.

Also one from the same body, signed by one hundred and fifteen persons, asking for the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Time limit.

Also one from Gallipolis Chapter No. 92, Epworth League, and thirty-five others urging that no change be made in ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

OREGON

J. W. McDougall presented a memorial from the Portland Preachers' Meeting asking for the appointment of a commission to revise the Articles of Religion. Referred to Committee on Revision. Revision of Faith.

Also a memorial from the same asking for the omission of all reference to amusements in ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

Also a memorial from the same asking for the discontinuance of World-Wide Missions and The Christian Republic. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. World-Wide Missions.

Also a memorial from the same asking for the continuance of Portland as an episcopal residence and the assignment of Bishop D. H. Moore to the same. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal residence.

Also a memorial from the same asking for a more economical administration of the benevolent boards. Economy.

Also a petition from the same asking for change in method of administering funds for superannuates. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

PITTSBURG

W. F. Conner presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Time limit.

Also a memorial from the same body asking for the consolidation of trustees' and stewards' funds. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Local funds.

SOUTH KANSAS

C. S. Nusbaum presented a petition from the Conference asking for a reduction of the number of Field Secretaries.

MAY 7 SECOND DAY.

Field Secretaries. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Quarterly Conferences.

E. J. Inwood presented a memorial from the Conference asking that presiding elders be relieved from holding the second and third Quarterly Conferences. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Commission on Labor.

Also a memorial from the same asking for the establishment by the General Conference of a Commission on Labor. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

VERMONT

Conference Claimants.

E. A. Bishop presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the Conference claimants' fund be made connectional, and that the report of the Commission of 1904 be adopted. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Amusements.

Peter Munson presented a memorial from a convention of laymen and ministers of the Conference requesting the General Conference not to change or alter ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

WISCONSIN

Statistics.

W. W. Stevens presented a memorial from the Conference suggesting a new form of statistics. Referred to Committee on Revision.

MAY 8 THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8

Devotional services.

Bishop Henry W. Warren called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. Frank B. Lynch, D.D., of the Philadelphia Conference, and Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D.D., of the Pittsburg Conference.

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell took the chair.

Journal approved.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Under suspension of the rules F. M. North presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

MAY 8 THIRD DAY.

Resolved, That a special committee on the Methodist Brotherhood, to consist of two members from each General Conference District, one minister and one layman, and fifteen at large, all to be nominated by the Bishops, be formed; to which committee shall be referred the paragraph in the Episcopal Address relating to a Brotherhood for the Methodist Episcopal Church, the memorial of the Methodist Brotherhood, and all kindred papers and resolutions. Methodist Brotherhood.

On motion of J. B. Miller, Mrs. Anna D. Elder was seated in place of John Ellis, the lay delegate from the Alabama Conference. Mrs. A. D. Elder seated.

On motion of J. W. Jennings, the committee in charge of the Hall was requested to appoint a sufficient number of ushers to compel quietness in the rear of the room. Order.

The following resolution was, under suspension of the rules, presented by C. E. Bacon, and adopted: Authorization of expenses.

Resolved, That the Commission on Entertainment appointed by the Book Committee under the authority of the last General Conference be hereby constituted a commission on expenses of delegates to this General Conference, and be, and hereby is, authorized to pay the same.

The calling of the roll of Conferences in alphabetical order for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business for immediate consideration was taken up. FIRST CALL OF CONFERENCES.

CENTRAL OHIO

Mrs. Florence D. Richards presented the following resolutions, and, on her motion, they were adopted unanimously: Polygamy.

Whereas, The testimony before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate of the United States in the Smoot case, showed that polygamous relations were being continued by a great many leaders and members of the Mormon Church in violation of solemn pledges given to the nation when the State of Utah was admitted to the Union; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress in 1906, recommended the submission to the several States of a proposition to amend the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy; and,

Whereas, Two propositions to that end have been presented to the United States Senate;

Resolved, 1. That we, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respectfully urge that the committee having these propositions for consideration report for action either the measure proposed by Senator Hansborough or that of Senator Hopkins, both of which provide for the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; and,

2. That we respectfully appeal to the Congress to submit, during the present session, such a constitutional amendment to the several States for adoption; and,

3. That the Secretary of this Conference be, and hereby is, directed to present a copy of these resolutions to each House of Congress.

MAY 8 THIRD DAY.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

B. C. Conner presented the following resolution:

Reorganization of benevolences.

Resolved, That all memorials relating to the rearrangement or reorganization of our benevolent societies be referred to a committee composed of the Corresponding Secretaries of the various Boards involved and one person, either lay or ministerial, from each Annual Conference, said person to be selected by their respective delegations; and that said committee be instructed to report its recommendations to the General Conference at the earliest possible date.

On this T. N. Boyle raised the question of consideration, and consideration was refused.

Federation.

H. T. Ames presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, There was constituted at the last General Conference a joint Commission on Federation appointed by the Board of Bishops, with powers which were defined in the preamble and resolution which provided for the appointment of the Commission; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we recommend the continuance of the joint Commission on Federation for another quadrennium, its members to be appointed by the Board of Bishops.

2. That said Commission be and is hereby further authorized and empowered to signify to all other Churches of like creed, polity, spirit, and purpose with our own a desire that some initial step be taken looking toward the organic union of said Churches.

3. That if any of said Churches shall appoint a like commission, that we authorize and empower the commission hereby authorized to meet said commission or commissions from other Church or Churches and consider the whole subject of organic union and the basis upon which the same can be effected, and to make report to the next General Conference.

4. That these resolutions be printed in the Daily Advocate, and that they be taken up for consideration by the General Conference on Monday, May 11, 1908, immediately after recess.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federation already ordered.

Missions in Japan.

H. T. Ames presented the following resolutions, which were, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions:

Whereas, The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Japan availed themselves of the right granted by the last General Conference to form a union with other Methodist bodies and have organized the Methodist Church of Japan; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Foreign Missions be and is hereby directed to inquire into and to report to the General Conference at the earliest possible time the relation which the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church sustains to the work of the Methodist Church of Japan.

2. That the Committee shall report to the General Conference what legislation, in its opinion, is necessary to provide for the government of the work of the Missionary Society in its relation to the new conditions called into existence by the organization of the Methodist Church in Japan.

MAY 8 THIRD DAY.

H. T. Ames presented the following resolution, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Relation of Bishop Harris.

Whereas, The General Conference of 1904 elected the Rev. Merriman C. Harris, D.D., LL.D., Missionary Bishop of Japan; and,

Whereas, The General Conference of 1904 appointed a commission to which was referred the subject of the unification of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan with other Methodist bodies; and,

Whereas, The Methodist bodies of Japan have organized the Methodist Church of Japan; and,

Whereas, The relation existing between our missions and Bishop Harris as Missionary Bishop has ceased by reason of said union; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire into the relation which Bishop Harris sustains to the Methodist Episcopal Church, by virtue of his election as Missionary Bishop of Japan, in view of the unification of the several Methodist bodies of Japan into the Methodist Church of Japan, and what action, if any, this General Conference should take in the matter.

Electing Missionary Bishops General Superintendents.

H. T. Ames presented the following resolutions, which were, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, 1. That we request the Committee on Episcopacy to report to the General Conference not later than May 15, 1908, the advisability of electing all of the Missionary Bishops General Superintendents.

2. That if the Committee on Episcopacy deem it advisable to elect the Missionary Bishops General Superintendents, then said committee is to report to the General Conference how many General Superintendents shall be elected by the General Conference to give to the Church and mission fields substantially the same superintendency now enjoyed.

3. Should said committee deem it advisable to elect the Missionary Bishops General Superintendents, and if the report of the committee should be adopted by the General Conference, then said committee is to report later to the General Conference where episcopal residences should be located in our mission fields, so that our missions shall have adequate episcopal supervision, and what Bishops shall be assigned thereto.

CINCINNATI

General Missionary Committee.

A. B. Leonard presented a communication from the General Missionary Committee, and, on his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

DAKOTA

Daily Advocate sent to colleges, etc.

H. G. Tilton offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the publishers of the Daily Christian Advocate be instructed to send one copy of the Daily Christian Advocate and of the Episcopal Address to the libraries of all our colleges, universities, theological schools, and Conference seminaries in the United States and in foreign lands and mission fields; also to each State library in the United States.

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THIRD DAY.
Laymen's Associations.

HOLSTON

J. A. Patten presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be directed to consider a plan for the disciplinary recognition of the Conference Laymen's Associations of the Church, and, if a plan is agreed upon by said committee, to report the same to the General Conference by May 14.

Introductions.

The Bishop introduced the following visiting ministers: Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Rev. J. H. Lamb, D.D., of the Evangelical Association; Rev. F. D. Tagg, D.D., President of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

IOWA

Order during devotions.

I. B. Schreckengast presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

In view of the confusion at the time of morning worship and the consequent dissipation of the devotional spirit:

Resolved, That the ushers be instructed to keep the doors closed from the beginning to the end of devotional exercises.

NEBRASKA

The Church and social problem.

W. M. Balch presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, The social unrest and the changing order indicate imperative and immediate duty of the Church in the interests of the kingdom of God; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops be authorized to appoint a commission of nine members to which shall be referred the consideration of the relation of the Church to the social problem;

2. That said commission be instructed to deliberate during the ensuing four years, and also, during that time, to move the Church at large to earnest and prayerful thought concerning this theme, and, at the end of that time, to report to the General Conference of 1912 in the following particulars, subject to the final utterance and action of said General Conference:

First. What principles and measures of industrial, political, and social reform are so evidently righteous and Christian as to demand the specific approval and support of the Church?

Second. How can the agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church be wisely used or altered with a view to promoting the principles and measures thus approved?

Third. How may we best coöperate in this behalf with the other Christian denominations?

Fourth. How can our courses of ministerial study in seminaries and Conferences be modified with a view to better preparing our preachers for efficiency in moral reform?

J. M. Buckley raised the question of consideration. The resolutions were entertained.

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On motion of T. N. Boyle, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

The Order of the Day, reports of the General Superintendents who have been in foreign fields, and of the Missionary Bishops, were taken up.

Report of Bishop Oldham.

Missionary Bishop W. F. Oldham presented his report. (See Report, page 843.)

Retirement of Bishop Thoburn.

Missionary Bishop J. M. Thoburn read the following personal statement which, on motion of T. N. Boyle, was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

Fifty years ago, while a youth, preaching on a country circuit in Ohio, I accepted a call from God and the Church to missionary work in India. The following year I sailed for my field and have since been associated with our missionaries in that country. For this privilege I cannot be sufficiently thankful under God to our Church and our noble Missionary Society. God has spared my life and has given me splendid opportunities for achieving success. To him supremely, and to you, dear fathers and brethren, as representing his Church, I beg to express my unspeakable thanks. But, with the lapse of years and increase of life's burdens, I have become convinced that the time has come for me to lay down my official responsibilities and only attempt such tasks as changed circumstances may permit.

I therefore respectfully request that you will be good enough to grant me the relation of a retired Missionary Bishop under such conditions as may commend themselves to your judgment.

Again thanking you, and in your name thanking the Church for the splendid opportunity which you have given me, I remain, dear fathers and brethren,

Your obedient and grateful servant,

J. M. THOBURN.

Appreciation of Mrs. Oldham.

On motion of C. J. Little, the Conference by a rising vote recorded its grateful appreciation of the loving and unshrinking devotion of Mrs. W. F. Oldham, wife of Missionary Bishop Oldham, who so nobly nursed the daughter of Bishop James N. FitzGerald during her fatal illness.

A. B. Leonard announced the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1908.

A. B. LEONARD, D.D.:

Opium dens.

Anti-Opium Society cablegram to International Reform Bureau reports British government to-day ordered closing of opium dens in Ceylon and Hongkong.

WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

Letter from Bishop Bowman.

The Secretary read the following letter from Bishop Thomas Bowman, written with his own hand:

ORANGE, N. J., May 5, 1908.

DEAR BRETHREN OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH:

I am sorry I cannot be with you. I am nearly ninety-one years of age. I am very delicate and have not been able to

MAY 8 THIRD DAY.

preach for several years. I hope and pray that this may find you all well, and that you may have a grand session, and reach your homes safely and finally get to heaven.

Affectionately,

THOMAS BOWMAN.

Telegrams.

The following telegrams were read by the Secretary. Referred to Committee on State of the Church:

Polygamy.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 7.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS:

Please protest against the spread of polygamy and seating of teachers of polygamy in United States Senate.

FRANK L. WOOD,
Pres. Young Men's Methodist Union.

Educational Union.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 7.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE:

Greetings. The Educational Union earnestly requests your honorable body to authorize the Methodist Episcopal churches of your connection to protect and promote Bible reading in all schools throughout nation.

ELIZABETH M. COOK.

Announcements were made.

Missionaries invited to platform.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, all missionaries in attendance at the Conference were invited to seats on the platform.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Report of Bishop Bashford.

Bishop James W. Bashford presented the report of his work in China. (See Report, page 779.)

Committees announced.

On behalf of the Board of Bishops, Bishop Walden named the Committees on Credentials, Memorial Services and Memoirs, Fraternal Delegates, Federation, the American Bible Society, and the City Evangelization Union. (See Committees, pages 112, 113.)

Executive session of the Standing Committees.

E. A. Schell, under a question of privilege, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That an order for an executive session of any Standing Committee shall not be interpreted to exclude a member of the General Conference, unless such committee shall previously secure authorization for the executive session from the General Conference.

A motion by J. C. Nicholson to lay the resolution on the table did not prevail.

On motion of E. C. Clemans, the previous question was ordered.

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The resolution was lost.

The Secretary announced the organization of the General Conference Districts. (See List, page 113.) General Conference District organization.

Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop James M. Thoburn pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

CENTRAL GERMAN

A. J. Nast presented a petition from Mot Dietert and sixty-five others asking for plans for the relief of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the Ministers' Association of the Cincinnati District asking for the arranging of the Conferences in America into episcopal districts, and that the German Conferences constitute one district. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal supervision.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

E. A. Beach presented a memorial from the Conference recommending that the question be asked at each Quarterly Conference, "Are the Sunday schools organized into temperance societies?" Referred to Committee on Temperance. Temperance societies.

W. H. Giles presented a memorial from the Cazenovia District Conference in favor of amending ¶ 77 of the Discipline, which relates to the transfer of preachers. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Transfers.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking that the name of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be changed to the Board of Education and the Board of Home Missions respectively. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. Benevolent Boards.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial defining the duties of the Committee on Church Records. Referred to Committee on Revision. Records.

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DAKOTA

Connectional Fund.

Thomas Nicholson presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of a connectional fund for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

DES MOINES

Presiding elders.

E. M. Holmes presented a memorial from himself and eight others asking for a modification of the duties of presiding elders as to the second and third Quarterly Conferences. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

DETROIT

Lay representatives.

J. T. Moore presented a memorial from the Detroit Lay Electoral Conference asking for equal lay and ministerial representation in Annual Conferences. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

MEXICO

Missionary Bishop.

Miss A. R. Limberger presented a memorial from the Mexico Lay Electoral Conference asking for the appointment of a Missionary Bishop for Mexico. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

Sunday Schools.

J. F. Cooper presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of separating the Sunday schools from all other benevolences. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Deaconess work.

Also a memorial from the Conference favoring the adoption of the report of the General Conference Commission on Deaconess Work. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Temperance.

J. B. Hingeley presented a request from Alex. Avision asking permission to address the General Conference on the subject of temperance. Referred to Committee on Temperance.

Bishops for Europe and China.

Also a memorial from R. N. Adams, of the Denmark Mission Conference, asking that Bishops for races and languages be not applied in Europe.

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THIRD DAY.

Also a memorial from the West China Mission opposing a Missionary Bishop for China. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

ROCK RIVER

Temperance.

J. A. Matlack presented a memorial from the Conference urging the General Conference to memorialize the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the island possessions of the United States. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Unification of Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the same asking that in the unification of the publishing interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church the depository and publishing house be retained at Chicago. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Board of Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from the same asking for the separation of the Sunday Schools from the other benevolences. Referred to Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences.

Insurance.

W. M. Shimmin presented a memorial from the Conference asking for more explicit questions as to the insurance of church property. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Amusements.

R. H. Pooley presented a memorial from M. E. Cady and others in favor of amending ¶ 248 by omitting the words beginning with "dancing" and ending with "questionable moral tendency." Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Bohemian paper.

W. A. Quayle presented a memorial from Joseph Misicka and Frank J. Bercka asking for the establishment of a Bohemian paper. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Connectional Fund.

H. W. Johnson presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference in favor of a connectional Sustentation Fund Society.

Also a memorial from the same asking for the extension of the Conference Sustentation Fund Society

MAY 8 THIRD DAY.

throughout the Church. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Sunday School hymnal.

J. M. Kittleman presented a memorial from the same asking for the publication of a hymnal for Sunday schools. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Pensions.

Also one from himself and J. A. Matlack recommending the pensioning of Book Concern employees. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Lay preachers.

P. H. Swift presented a memorial from the Conference favoring lay preachers. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Social problems.

Also one from the same asking for the establishment of a clearing house of information as to social conditions, movements, and theories in connection with the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Elective eldership.

H. B. Williams presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the election of presiding elders. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

SAINT LOUIS

Trustees.

M. S. Hughes presented a memorial from the Kansas City Preachers' Meeting referring to trustees, stewards, and official boards. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

"Retired."

Also a memorial from the same recommending the substitution of the word "retired" for the word "superannuated." Referred to Committee on Revision.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Conference Claimants.

C. C. Jacobs presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the better support of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

J. F. Harmon presented a memorial from the Conference, signed by John H. Jones and one hundred and sixteen others, asking for the better support of super-

annuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. MAY 8 THIRD DAY.

TROY

Charles Edwards presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of changing the word "superannuated" to "retired." Referred to Committee on Revision. "Retired."

WEST WISCONSIN

S. W. Trousdale presented a memorial from the Conference requesting correction of statistical blanks. Referred to Committee on Revision. Blanks.

Also one from the same requesting better support for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH

C. L. Hanson presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of subsidizing the Vidnesbyrdet. Subsidy.

Also one from himself and another asking for the same. Both referred to Committee on Book Concern.

WISCONSIN

J. H. Tippet presented a memorial from the Conference, signed by S. Terry and one hundred and sixty-five others, requesting better support for Conference claimants. Conference Claimants.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting lay representation in the Annual Conference. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Lay representation.

WYOMING

H. C. McDermott presented a memorial from the Conference, signed by two hundred and twenty-nine persons, requesting the better support of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9

MAY 9 FOURTH DAY.

Bishop David H. Moore called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. W. W. Van Orsdel, D.D., of the North Montana Devotional services.

MAY 9 FOURTH DAY.

Conference; Rev. B. F. Brooks, D.D., of the Puget Sound Conference; Rev. J. W. Bennett, D.D., of the Montana Conference; Rev. U. F. Hawk, D.D., of the Columbia River Conference; Rev. J. W. McDougall, D.D., of the Oregon Conference, and Rev. W. W. Van Dusen, D.D., of the Idaho Conference.

Journal approved.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

C. Z. Lincoln, under suspension of the rules, presented the following resolutions, which, on motion of T. N. Boyle, were referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Constitution of the Church.

Resolved, That Article I of Part II of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE I. *How Composed.* The General Conference shall be composed of five hundred members, two hundred and fifty of whom shall be chosen by Annual Conferences and two hundred and fifty by Lay Electoral Conferences."

Resolved, That § 1 of Article II of Part II of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"§ 1. Ministerial delegates to the General Conference shall be apportioned among the several Annual Conferences as nearly as may be according to the number of ministers and laymen, including probationers. Every Annual Conference shall always be entitled to one ministerial delegate in the General Conference. The quotient by dividing the whole number of members of the Church in all the Annual Conferences by two hundred and fifty shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: The number of members of the Church in each Annual Conference shall be divided by the ratio. The product of this division shall be the number of ministerial delegates which such Annual Conference shall be entitled to elect; provided that the whole number produced by such first division shall be less than one hundred and fifty the remainder shall be distributed by assigning one additional delegate to each of the Annual Conferences having the largest fraction in the order thereof respectively, beginning with the highest, as may be necessary to make the whole number of ministerial delegates two hundred and fifty.

During the interval between the Spring and Fall Conferences in the year 1911, and quadrennially thereafter, the Board of Bishops shall apportion ministerial delegates among the several Annual Conferences according to the above rules. Such apportionment shall be based upon the number of ministers, local preachers, and laymen, including probationers, in each Annual Conference, to be ascertained either from the Conference reports or in such other manner as the Bishops may determine. The apportionment shall be immediately published in the official Church papers. Any member of the Church may appeal to the next General Conference from an apportionment, stating in the notice of appeal the grounds on which the apportionment is alleged to be erroneous, and the General Conference shall have power to correct the apportionment and make such an order in the premises as it may deem proper.

Resolved, That the Bishops be and they are hereby requested to submit the foregoing proposed amendments to the Fall Annual Conferences of 1910, and the Spring Annual Conferences of 1911, and that special Lay Electoral Conferences be called to meet in connection with such Annual Conferences for the purpose of considering the foregoing proposed amendments.

MAY 9
FOURTH DAY.

Robert Forbes presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Better accommodations.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be requested to make some better provision, if possible, for the accommodation of those delegates who are seated in the rear of the room; and that the Bishop appoint a committee of five from among those delegates who are seated in that part of the Hall to confer with the Local Committee on Arrangements to adjust the difficulty.

F. M. Bristol moved to amend by adding that the members seated in the last four rows of seats be exempt from the requirement of rule 7, providing that a member must address the chair from his place.

On motion of P. M. Watters, the amendment was laid on the table.

The resolution was adopted.

Committee named.

The Bishop appointed the committee ordered by the resolution, as follows: Robert Forbes, W. L. Woodcock, J. C. Willits, P. M. Watters, J. E. Andrus.

Executive sessions of the Standing Committees.

C. E. Bacon moved to reconsider the action taken yesterday on the resolution concerning executive sessions of Standing Committees.

On motion of D. L. Aultman, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

On motion of S. O. Benton, the special Order of the Day was taken up.

Report of Bishop Burt.

Bishop William Burt presented his report on the work in Europe. (See Report, page 794.)

Special Orders.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the further presentation of reports from foreign fields was made the Order of the Day for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, it was ordered that the Conference adjourn to-day at 12 o'clock noon, in order to accommodate delegates who desired to take the Gettysburg excursion.

Announcements were made by W. H. Whitlock and the Secretary.

Recess omitted.

On motion of B. C. Conner, the usual recess was omitted.

Dr. Sasamori introduced.

Dr. Uichero Sasamori, the Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Japan, was introduced.

MAY 9 FOURTH DAY.

Committees announced.

Bishop John M. Walden, on behalf of the Board of Bishops, announced the Committees on Aggressive Evangelism, Methodist Brotherhoods, and the five names selected by the Bishops as members of the Standing Committee on Judiciary. The Secretary read the names of the members of the Committee on Judiciary who had been elected by the several General Conference Districts. (See Committees, page 85.)

H. L. Jacobs offered the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

Committee on Judiciary confirmed.

Resolved, 1. That the nominations for the Committee on Judiciary be confirmed.

2. That to the Committee on Judiciary shall be referred all appeals from Conferences, from individual ministers and members of the Church, the records of Judicial Conferences, and all other questions which may be referred to it by the General Conference.

Quorum in Committee on Epworth League.

C. L. Mead presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Whereas, There are forty-seven Conferences whose delegates are all on Standing Committees; and,

Whereas, There are sixty-three Conferences whose delegates are on from three to six Standing Committees; and,

Whereas, The meetings of the Epworth League Committee conflict with all committees, the Monday division on Friday and the Tuesday division on Tuesday; and,

Whereas, It is important that this Committee proceed with its work;

Resolved, That the number constituting a quorum for the Committee on Epworth League shall be thirty-five instead of fifty.

Report 1, Federation.

J. F. Goucher presented Report 1 from the Committee on Federation, to be printed in the Daily Advocate.

R. B. Freeman seated in place of C. W. Laycock.

On motion of L. C. Murdock, R. B. Freeman, reserve lay delegate from the Wyoming Conference, was seated temporarily in place of C. W. Laycock, without additional expense.

Committee on Reorganization of Benevolent Societies.

B. C. Conner presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That all memorials relating to the rearrangement or consolidation of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be referred to a committee composed of the Corresponding Secretaries of the two Boards involved and one person, either lay or ministerial, from each Annual Conference, said person to be selected by the respective delegations thereof; and that said committee be instructed to report its recommendations to the General Conference at the earliest possible date.

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W. L. McDowell moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

William Gorst moved as a substitute that the Committee on Foreign Missions and the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension be authorized to hold joint sessions for the consideration of the memorials referred to in the resolution.

On motion of R. H. Gilbert, the substitute was laid on the table.

F. M. North moved as an amendment that members of the Special Committee shall be selected from the members of the Committees on Foreign Missions and on Home Missions and Church Extension.

On motion of W. L. Woodcock, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of John Handley, the previous question was ordered.

The resolution was adopted.

Committee on Restatement of Faith.

G. P. Mains moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hereby request the Board of Bishops to appoint a committee of fifteen who shall take into careful consideration the question of the restatement of the fundamental doctrines of Methodism as submitted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; which committee shall report its recommendations, if any, to this Conference for action.

J. I. Bartholomew moved to refer to the Committee on State of the Church.

On motion of M. H. Marvin, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

The resolution was adopted.

Overture from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The Secretary read the following overture from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, on his motion, it was referred to the committee just ordered:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Baltimore, Md.

HONORED AND DEAR BRETHREN: The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its session in Birmingham, Alabama, in May, 1906, passed the following resolution:

"Believing that the different branches of world-wide Meth-

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odism that are represented in the Ecumenical Methodist Conference can and should unite in the preparation of such a statement of our common faith as is needed in our day, and believing that this General Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to secure in the early future the co-operation of other representative Methodist Churches in the preparation of a new statement of our faith, we, therefore, offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the College of Bishops be requested to appoint a commission of five members, one of whom shall be a Bishop, and all of whom shall be members of the next Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which shall invite other branches of Methodism to unite with us in the preparation of such a statement of our faith and such an expression of our doctrinal system as is called for in our day, and this commission shall represent our Church in the preparation of the same."

This action was taken with the understanding that the preparation of this new statement of doctrine shall be undertaken by the commission only when such coöperation on the part of other representative branches of Methodism shall have been secured as shall give to the statement prepared an ecumenical character and make it an expression of the faith of world-wide Methodism.

In accordance with this resolution the College of Bishops appointed the following commission, namely: Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, Wilbur F. Tillett, Collins Denny, O. E. Brown, and R. H. Mahon.

Acting under the instructions of our General Conference, this commission hereby cordially invites the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to unite with the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in its purpose and effort to secure an ecumenical statement of our common faith by the appointment of a similar commission to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church in the preparation of the same or by the adoption of such other method as may seem best adapted to accomplish the end desired.

Assuring you of the Christian love of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the great Church which you represent, and praying that you may have divine guidance in all your deliberations and plans for the upbuilding of the kingdom of our common Lord, we are, in behalf of the commission,

Very fraternally yours,

ALPHEUS W. WILSON, *Chairman*.
WILBUR F. TILLETT, *Secretary*.

Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1908.

Names of Committee on Reorganization.

On motion of W. W. Evans, it was ordered that the chairman of each delegation report to the Secretary not later than Monday the name of the representative of his delegation selected to serve on the Committee on the Reorganization of the Missionary Boards.

I. L. Thomas presented a resolution concerning Merrill's Digest which, on motion of Samuel Dickie, was laid on the table.

Charles Strader presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Mothers' Day.

Resolved, That we observe Sunday, May 10, as Mothers' Day, and that each member of the Conference wear a white flower in memory and honor of our mothers.

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On motion of W. S. Matthew, the following resolution was adopted:

California rehabilitation.

Whereas, The calamity of April, 1906, entirely destroyed several of our church buildings in San Francisco and seriously damaged more than forty others; and,

Whereas, Not a single church in the burned district has been restored, but all are still in ruins;

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to appoint a committee of sixteen, to consist of the Bishop resident in San Francisco, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and seven ministers and seven laymen, who shall consider and report to this General Conference at the earliest practicable moment what measures, if any, can be taken by the General Conference to relieve the distress of the brethren in California and to restore their ruined churches.

Greetings from the African Zion Church.

The Secretary read the following telegram of greeting from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 9, 1908.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

Accept greeting from your sister denomination, the A. M. E. Zion Church. Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and our Lord Jesus Christ be with you always. Amen.

Adjournment.

The Bishop declared the Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Moore.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

"District Superintendent."

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial recommending that the title "Presiding Elder" be changed to "District Superintendent." Referred to Committee on Revision.

CHICAGO GERMAN

W. H. M. S.
W. F. M. S.

J. A. Mulfinger presented a memorial from the Chicago Preachers' Meeting requesting a change in ¶ 377, so that presidents of auxiliaries of the Woman's Home Missionary Society and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society may become members of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

COLORADO

Conference Claimants.

W. D. Phifer presented a memorial from John Collins and one hundred and five others requesting that the

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cause of Conference claimants receive the chief attention of the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Lay elections.

C. B. Spencer presented a memorial from himself and W. F. Steele asking that members of Annual Conferences be forbidden to interfere with Lay Electoral Conference elections.

Supernumerary.

Also one from the same requesting that a notation be made of the number of years a minister has held the supernumerary relation. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

DETROIT

Lay representation.

J. T. Moore presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking that the General Conference provide equal lay and ministerial representation in Annual Conferences. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

EAST MAINE

Conference Claimants.

C. E. Frost presented a memorial asking for additional aid for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

GENESEE

Stewards.

Ray Allen presented a memorial from the Conference asking a change in the number of stewards. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

HINGHUA

Missions.

W. N. Brewster presented a memorial from J. B. Trimble and nine others asking that special attention be given to the missionary responsibility of the Church. Referred to Committees on Foreign Missions and Home Missions and Church Extension.

ILLINOIS

Conference Claimants.

W. H. Wilder presented a memorial from the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences asking the General Conference to adopt the plan of the General Conference commission for the support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

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LITTLE ROCK

Enabling act.

W. S. Sherrill presented a memorial, signed by himself and fifty others, asking for an enabling act to divide the Little Rock Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

MAINE

Conference Claimants.

C. F. Parsons presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference urging that the cause of Conference claimants be made the chief concern of the General Conference.

Also one from himself, Thomas Baker, and ninety-five others making the same request. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

Board of Sunday Schools.

J. F. Cooper presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the separation of the Sunday schools from the consolidated benevolences. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Deaconesses.

Also one from the same indorsing the General Conference report on deaconess work. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Social problems.

E. S. Tasker presented a memorial from the Conference recommending the appointment of a commission to consider the relation of the Church to social problems. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH INDIA

Missionary Bishops.

Nathaniel Jordan presented a memorial from the missionaries of North India requesting the retention of the missionary episcopacy for Southern Asia. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

OHIO

Time limit.

Mrs. M. B. Townsend presented a memorial from the Second Street Quarterly Conference, Zanesville, Ohio,

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requesting that no change be made in the method of appointing pastors. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

PUGET SOUND

Amusements.

O. P. Callahan presented a memorial from the Epworth Leagues of Bellingham District favoring the retention of ¶ 248 in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTH AMERICA

Return of Bishop Neely.

J. H. Moore presented a memorial from himself and thirty-eight others asking that Bishop Neely be returned to South America for the next quadrennium.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting the same. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

TROY

Amusements.

J. H. Coleman presented a memorial from the Conference on the question of amusements. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Time limit.

Also a memorial from the same asking for the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Organic union.

P. L. Dow presented a memorial from the same favoring organic union of the various Methodist bodies. Referred to Committee on Federation.

"Retired."

Charles Edwards presented a memorial from the same asking that the word "retired" be substituted for "superannuated." Referred to Committee on Revision.

VERMONT

Conference Claimants.

E. A. Bishop presented a memorial from the Conference, signed by G. W. Hunt and sixty-three others and by the Lay Electoral Conference, asking for the better support of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

WILMINGTON

A. S. Mowbray presented a memorial from the Wilmington Conference favoring the better support of Con-

ference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. MAY 9 FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11

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Bishop John W. Hamilton called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. Christian Golder, D.D., of the Central German Conference; Mrs. Mary A. Lakin, of the California Conference; Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D.D., of the Atlanta Conference; and Rev. Peter Munson, D.D., of the Western Swedish Conference. Devotional services.

Bishop Hamilton described the gavel in his hand as made of wood from the Masterson House, near Lexington, Kentucky, where Bishop Asbury held the first Conference in Kentucky, in 1790, and said that the gavel had been used in two General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and this is the fifth time it has been used in General Conferences of our Church. The Masterson gavel.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved. Journal approved.

On motion of J. L. Nuelsen, W. E. Bletsch, of the Chicago German Conference, was excused from the sessions of to-day and to-morrow. W. E. Bletsch excused.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the Committee on Temporal Economy was instructed to prepare and report rules governing the nominations for all offices except those of General Superintendents and Missionary Bishops; to present a plan for the election, and to prepare the necessary forms of ballots. Rules for elections.

On motion of M. M. Callen, the report of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism was made the special Order of the Day for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Special Orders.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial from the Laymen's Missionary Meeting held in Lyric Hall last Saturday evening, and, on his motion, Mr. J. Campbell White was invited to address the Conference concerning the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Laymen's Missionary Meeting.

Mr. J. Campbell White was introduced and addressed the Conference. Address of J. Campbell White.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

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Method of excusing delegates.

Marvin Campbell presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Resolved, 1. That when any delegate desires to be excused from attending the session of this General Conference his explanation shall first be made to the Committee on Credentials and the recommendation of the committee be presented to this General Conference at the same time as it presents the delegate's request to be excused.

2. That each delegate shall receive such part of the cost of transportation from his home to Baltimore and return as his days of attendance are a part of the entire session, and that from this rule there shall be no variation except such special cases as may be recommended by the Committee on Credentials and approved by the General Conference.

3. That in the event of any delegate to this General Conference being elected Bishop or to any other office he be requested to continue to represent his Annual Conference unless it be his preference that another take his place, and without additional expense to the General Conference.

A motion by C. J. Howes to lay the resolutions on the table did not prevail.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy with instructions to report on or before Friday next.

City Evangelization.

On motion of Charles W. Smith, it was ordered that all matters relating to city evangelization be referred to the special Committee on City Evangelization.

Dr. Monroe and Mrs. Butler invited to platform.

On motion of John Krantz, the Rev. David S. Monroe, D.D., former Secretary of five General Conferences, was invited to a seat on the platform.

On motion of J. A. Patten, Mrs. William Butler was invited to a seat on the platform.

Reference of papers.

On motion of Daniel Dorchester, Jr., certain memorials in the hands of the Committee on the State of the Church were referred to appropriate committees.

Report 1, Federation, adopted.

On motion of J. F. Goucher, Report 1 of the Committee on Federation was adopted. (See Report, page 621.)

Introductions.

The following were introduced to the Conference: The Rev. John H. Goodman, Fraternal Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference and the Irish Methodist Church; Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Evangelical Association; Mr. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., Fraternal Lay Delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada; Rev. David S. Monroe, D.D., former Secretary of the General Conference; Mrs. William Butler,

widow of the founder of our missions in India and Mexico. MAY 11 FIFTH DAY.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the special Order of the Day was taken up.

Bishop Goodsell announced that in the reading of the Episcopal Address one page had been omitted, and, on his request, it was ordered that the omitted page be recognized and printed as a part of the address. Episcopal Address addenda.

Bishop Merriman C. Harris presented his report of the work in Japan and Korea. Report of Bishop Harris.

On motion of H. K. Carroll, it was ordered that such portions of the report of the General Superintendents from foreign fields and Missionary Bishops as suggest action be referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions. Reference.

Announcements were made and recess was taken. Recess.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

H. W. Rogers presented the following resolutions, and, on his motion, they were adopted: Invitation to the President and Ambassador Bryce.

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session at the city of Baltimore invites the President of the United States and the Right Honorable James Bryce, the Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, to be present on the occasion of the reception of the Fraternal Delegates from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain and the Irish Methodist Church, and from the Methodist Church of Canada, and expresses the hope that they will address the Conference.

2. That the chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates is hereby requested to communicate this invitation to the President and to the Hon. James Bryce.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, Mrs. C. C. McCabe, widow of the late Bishop Charles C. McCabe, was invited to a seat on the platform. Mrs. McCabe invited to platform.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the regular order, the calling of the Roll of Conferences for resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration was taken up. CALL OF CONFERENCES.

NEBRASKA

G. I. Wright presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption: Printing proposed amendments.

Whereas, Important proposals for the amendment of our Constitution, making radical changes in the basis of representation are introduced; and,

Whereas, Their most careful consideration should be encouraged; therefore, be it

Resolved, That such proposed amendments to the Constitu-

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tion as change the basis of representation from the number of members in the Annual Conference to some other basis are hereby directed to be published in the Daily Advocate.

On motion of J. T. Pierce, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Total abstinence candidates.

J. R. Gettys presented the following resolution, which, on motion of J. F. Hanly, was referred to the Committee on Temperance:

Resolved, 1. That we respectfully request the political parties of this nation to consider well the great interests of our country as affected by the liquor traffic, and to nominate no man for the high office of President who is not in harmony with the movement to divorce this nation from the crime of liquor-selling.

2. That no candidate for the office of President of the United States who is not himself a total abstainer, and in harmony with the abolition of the liquor traffic, from the federal government down, should receive the support of Christian citizens.

Philippine gavel.

Bishop John E. Robinson presented a gavel from the recently organized Philippine Islands Conference.

Mexico-India gavel.

J. W. Butler presented a gavel made from a piece of wood taken from the first house built by his father, William Butler, the first missionary to India, and used at two successive sessions of the Mexico Annual Conference.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Grouping Conferences for Bishops.

Edgar Blake presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we request the Board of Bishops that they so arrange the plan of episcopal supervision and visitation that individual assignments be made as far as possible to a group of contiguous Conferences during a period of not less than four consecutive years.

W. F. Conner raised the question of consideration.

On motion, consideration was agreed to.

On motion of Edgar Blake, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEW JERSEY

Brotherhoods.

John Handley presented the following resolutions, and, on his motion, they were referred to the Committee on Brotherhood:

Whereas, The Bishops have recommended the formation of a Brotherhood;

Resolved, 1. That the name be the Brotherhood of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That this Brotherhood be under the supervision of the General Conference.

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3. That there be a Board of Control of General Conference delegates, ministers and laymen equally represented.

4. That each General Conference District, Annual Conference, and Presiding Elder's District be empowered to elect their own officers.

5. That the subject primarily be religious and spiritual, as suggested by the four points of Invitation, Welcome, Conversion, and Membership in our Methodist Episcopal Church.

6. That a Bishop be appointed president of the Brotherhood.

NEW YORK

Race-track gambling.

E. S. Tipple presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

Whereas, This General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has noted with profound gratitude to Almighty God the growing interest of our people in the moral questions of the day, and their determined purpose as shown in many ways to combat evil of every name and nature; and,

Whereas, Among the moral questions to which increasing attention has been recently given is that of gambling, and particularly race-track gambling; and,

Whereas, We must ever regard gambling in every form as an intolerable evil, its baneful effects being perceived everywhere; and,

Whereas, In various States and in the District of Columbia an awakened public conscience has been and is demanding an immediate and righteous settlement of this question, which is not in any sense a political issue but in every sense a moral issue; and,

Whereas, The climax of the most noteworthy moral struggle in many years will soon be reached inasmuch as the Legislature of the State of New York assembles to-day in extraordinary session at Albany, New York, to consider at the request of the Governor of the State of New York, and to act upon sundry bills for the abolition of race-track gambling; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we assure the Governor of the State of New York of our unyielding opposition to this destructive evil, and of our unwavering moral support in this notable battle for righteousness; and,

Resolved, That we solemnly urge the members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of New York to pass these bills; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Conference be directed to communicate this action by telegraph to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly, of the State of New York.

NORTH OHIO

Order of Day for elections.

W. F. Whitlock presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the beginning of General Conference elections be made the special Order of the Day, Wednesday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

2. That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to report on the number of Bishops needed not later than the 19th inst.

Question of privilege by I. L. Thomas.

I. L. Thomas rose to a question of privilege and called attention to an article in a Baltimore paper which he deemed a reflection upon himself.

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On motion of T. N. Boyle, the reporter of the paper referred to was requested to make suitable correction.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Journal authorized.

E. C. Clemans presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were severally adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference be authorized to edit the Journal of this Conference for publication, and that the published copy, properly certified to by him, be the official Journal of this Conference.

Verbal changes.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to destroy papers referred to committees; and to make such verbal changes in the phraseology of the Journal as may be necessary to correctness and uniformity, but not so as to change the meaning of any action of the General Conference.

Return of memorials.

Resolved, That the secretaries of the several Standing Committees be instructed to return to the Secretary of the General Conference all memorials referred to them after they have been considered; and also the records of the Committee meetings.

Distribution of the Episcopal Address.

J. F. Stout, under a question of privilege, presented the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary on the distribution of the Episcopal Address.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 620.)

Meeting of Committee on Reorganization.

B. C. Conner presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That each Conference delegation be requested to promptly select its representative on the Special Committee on the Reorganization of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and to send the name of such representative, without delay, to the Secretary of the General Conference.

2. That any Standing Committee having memorials bearing on this subject be requested to hand the same to this special committee.

3. That the Local Committee on Arrangements be asked to provide a room for the meetings of the committee.

International arbitration and peace.

H. C. Minnich presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed on international arbitration and peace, and that said committee be instructed to arrange appropriate exercises for the 18th of May commemorative of the opening of the first Hague Conference.

On motion of J. T. Pierce, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Greetings from the Pennsylvania Bible Society.

R. H. Gilbert read the following from the Pennsylvania Bible Society:

Accept thanks of the Pennsylvania Bible Society for resolution of Conference which is highly appreciated. Resolution will be published.

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Bishop Walden announced the following deputations appointed by the Bishops to visit the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church: Bishop Henry W. Warren, LL.D., Rev. J. F. Goucher, D.D., Senator J. P. Dolliver. Deputation to the Methodist Protestant Church.

Bishop John M. Walden read a telegram from A. M. Wilkins of Atlanta, Georgia, announcing the death of the Rev. George Standing, the first teacher appointed by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Death of George Standing.

On motion of M. S. Hughes, Conference adjourned. Adjournment.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Hamilton pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

ANDES

G. F. Arms presented a memorial from the Bolivia District requesting a division of the Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Division of Conference.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting the publication of Church literature in Spanish. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Spanish publications.

Also one from the Annual Conference concerning church insurance. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Church insurance.

AUSTIN

J. S. Hetherington presented a memorial asking for a change in ¶ 99 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision. Quarterly Conference.

Also one urging the Church to emphasize tithing. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Tithing.

Also one requesting a change in ¶ 248 concerning temperance. Temperance.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference urging the union of all temperance organizations and churches in work against the saloon. Both referred to Committee on Temperance.

BOMBAY

E. F. Frease presented a memorial from the Central Conference for Southern Asia requesting authority to Residences of Missionary Bishops.

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fix the residences of the Missionary Bishops for Southern Asia. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Quarterly Conference membership.

Also one from the same body asking that women workers in foreign fields be admitted to membership in District and Quarterly Conferences. Referred to Committee on Revision.

CALIFORNIA

Swedish work.

E. R. Dille presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the formation of a Swedish Presiding Elder's District.

Also one from the Conference requesting the organization of a Swedish Mission Conference.

Also one from himself stating that the enabling act of 1904 is not practicable. All referred to Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL ALABAMA

Boundary.

E. M. Jones presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the consolidation of the Central Alabama and Mobile Conferences. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

Transferred members.

H. E. Dingley presented a memorial from the Syracuse Methodist Episcopal Union asking for the establishment of a Church bureau to look after transferred members. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Administration of Bishop Berry.

William H. Giles presented a petition from H. G. Mitchell making complaint against the administration of Bishop Berry in his presidency of the Conference in 1907. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Time limit.

J. A. Affleck presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Temperance.

H. T. Ames presented a memorial asking for such a change in the Discipline as will allow a Field Secretary of the Temperance Society; that the central office be in Chicago; and that a public collection be taken for the Society once a year.

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Also one asking such change in ¶ 248 as to omit the reference to intoxicating liquors and insert the part so omitted in ¶ 244.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference recommending that provision be made for a Field Secretary and for an annual collection for the Temperance Society. All referred to Committee on Temperance.

Managers of Benevolent Boards.

R. H. Gilbert presented a memorial from the Conference asking that Boards of Managers of various benevolences be composed of members of the several Annual Conferences adjacent to the place of meeting of the respective Boards, and that the expenses of the members shall be paid out of the respective treasuries. Referred to Committees on Foreign Missions and Home Missions and Church Extension.

Italian work.

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the consideration of the Italian work in the Eastern and Middle States.

Also one from the same asking for a better arrangement of the Italian work in the Eastern and Middle States. Both referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Election of Missionary Bishop.

Also one in favor of striking out the reference to electing a Missionary Bishop in the interim of the General Conference in ¶ 171 of the Discipline.

Trustees' report.

T. H. Murray presented a memorial from the Conference recommending that the trustees of church property be required to report at the first instead of the fourth Quarterly Conference. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

New Benton Church.

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial from the official board and members of the New Benton Independent Methodist Church asking that the said church be included in the Central Pennsylvania Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Elective eldership.

Also one from the Conference asking that presiding elders be elected by ballot, without debate, by members of Annual Conferences. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Stewards.

Also one from W. W. Evans and nine others requesting an increase in the number of stewards for churches hav-

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ing more than five hundred members. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL SWEDISH

Elective eldership.

William Swenson presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the election of presiding elders. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

CINCINNATI

Deaconesses.

J. A. Story presented a memorial recommending that Quarterly Conferences be authorized to appoint local deaconesses. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

Social problem.

Also one from himself and others recommending that the Quarterly Conference questions include one on the Church and the social problem. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Missions.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial relating to the missionary cause. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

COLORADO

General Committee

R. H. Beggs presented a memorial from W. F. Steele requesting a change in the Discipline to harmonize ¶ 9 of the Appendix, with ¶ 420, § 1. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Boundary.

R. A. Chase presented a memorial from four churches requesting a transfer of the colored work within Colorado Conference to the Lincoln Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Elective eldership.

Also one from the Pueblo District Conference asking for the election of presiding elders. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

"District Superintendent."

Also one from the same asking that the term "District Superintendent" be substituted for the term "Presiding Elder."

"Official Conference."

Also one from the same asking that the term "Quarterly Conference" be changed to "Official Conference."

Amusements.

Also one asking for a change in the wording of ¶ 248 in the Discipline. All referred to Committee on State of the Church.

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S. B. Warner presented a memorial from W. F. Steele requesting a change in the rubric for matrimony. Marriage Ritual.

Also one from the same asking a recasting of the chapter on supernumerary and superannuated preachers. Supernumerary preachers.

Also one from the same asking for reports from ministers left without appointment. "Without appointment."

Also one from the same asking for a better prorating of the funds for the support of the ministry. All referred to Committee on Revision. Prorating.

Also one from the same asking for a change in the probationary period. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Probation.

DELAWARE

J. H. Scott presented a memorial from the Conference with reference to a change in the boundaries of the Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Boundary.

DES MOINES

C. R. Benedict presented a memorial from William Downey recommending better divorce legislation. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Divorce.

A. H. Collins presented a memorial from T. McK. Stuart providing for a more adequate support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

B. F. Miller presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the nomination of presiding elders by the Annual Conference. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Elective eldership.

Also one from himself and others asking that better provision be made for the support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

Also one recommending that the probationary limit be removed from the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Probation.

Also one providing for a change in the Discipline with reference to a tie vote for delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision Lay elections.

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DETROIT

Elective eldership.

A. R. Johns presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the General Conference send down to the Annual Conferences a proposition to change the law governing the method of appointing presiding elders. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

ERIE

Temperance.

R. H. Gilbert presented a memorial recommending additional disciplinary questions to promote instruction on temperance in the Sunday schools. Referred to Committee on Temperance.

Time limit.

H. G. Osborn presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference recommending that the three or five year time limit, with clearly defined exceptions, be restored. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

GENESEE

Local preachers.

Ray Allen presented a memorial from the Corning District Conference asking that provision be made for licensing suitable persons for local preachers without subjecting them to courses of study and examination. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Episcopal supervision.

Also one from the Conference asking the General Conference to request the Bishops to so arrange the plan of episcopal supervision that a Bishop may be assigned to a group of contiguous Conferences for a period of not less than four consecutive years. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

HINGHUA

W. N. Brewster presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the assignment of a General Superintendent to preside continuously for a quadrennium over a specified group of Conferences and Missions. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Benevolent contributions.

Also one from J. B. Trimble and nine others recommending that our people be asked to give as much for all benevolences, home and foreign, as to their own local church budget. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

HOLSTON

Methodist Advocate-Journal.

R. J. Cooke presented a memorial from himself and twenty-two others asking for the continuance of the subsidy for the Methodist Advocate-Journal. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Reception of members.

J. J. Robinette presented a memorial from himself and eight others favoring a change in the method of receiving members into the Church. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Lay associations.

J. A. Patten presented a memorial from the Laymen's Association of the Holston Conference asking that the Discipline authorize associations of laymen within the bounds of any Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

IDAHO

Conference Claimants.

W. W. VanDusen presented a memorial from the Conference favoring legislation to secure better support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

ILLINOIS

Field Secretaries.

Christie Galeener presented a memorial from the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences recommending that the power of the Mission Boards to appoint Field Secretaries be curtailed. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also one from the Conference recommending that the powers of the Boards of all the benevolent societies to appoint Field Secretaries be curtailed. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

IOWA

Consolidation of Advocates.

A. V. Kendrick presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the consolidation of Advocates. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Quarterly Conference.

Also one from the Oskaloosa District relating to ¶ 99 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Time limit.

J. M. McClelland presented a memorial from J. C. W. Coxe and eighty-four others asking for a restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

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Board of Education.

J. C. Willits presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the location of the office of Secretary of the Board of Education. Referred to Committee on Education.

Representation.

Also one from E. H. Waring relating to General Conference representation. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

KANSAS

Board of Home Missions.

W. C. Hanson presented a memorial concerning a change in the location of the offices of the Board of Home Missions. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Organic union.

J. R. Madison presented a memorial relating to the organic union of Methodism. Referred to Committee on Federation.

Amusements.

Also one from W. H. Mitchell and eight others relating to ¶ 248.

Social problems.

J. T. McFarland presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the Church and the social problem. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Conference Claimants.

C. B. Stemen presented a memorial from himself and three others relating to Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

LITTLE ROCK

Boundary.

W. S. Sherrill presented a memorial from J. W. Jackson and nine others relating to the division of the Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

MAINE

Missionary appropriations.

C. F. Parsons presented a memorial from the Conference recommending an advisory committee to assist the presiding elders in distributing missionary money. Referred to Committee on Home Missions.

MALAYSIA

Amusements.

G. F. Pykett presented a memorial from the Conference recommending that ¶ 248 of the Discipline remain unchanged. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

MEXICO

Missionary Bishop.

J. W. Butler presented a memorial from the Conference requesting a Missionary Bishop for Mexico. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

MICHIGAN

Discipline.

N. L. Bray presented a memorial from E. A. Armstrong and one other relating to changes in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Ladies' Aid.

D. D. Martin presented a memorial relating to Ladies' Aid Societies. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

MISSOURI

Conference Trustees.

W. F. Burris presented a memorial from himself and five others relating to the Conference Board of Trustees. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Trials.

Also a memorial relating to trial of members. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Conference Claimants.

John T. Pierce presented a memorial from J. J. Bentley and ninety-nine others requesting adequate provision for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Organic union.

Also one from the Conference relating to organic union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Referred to Committee on Federation.

MOBILE

Boundary.

H. N. Brown presented a memorial from the Conference relating to Boundaries. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

MONTANA

Hospitals.

J. W. Bennett presented a memorial from the Conference recommending the creation of a Board of Hospital Extension. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NEBRASKA

Epworth League expenses.

B. L. Paine presented a memorial from the Board of Control of the Epworth League recommending that statistical reports of the Epworth Leagues be printed in the Conference Minutes and providing for the admin-

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istrative expenses of the Epworth League. Referred to Committee on Epworth League.

NEW ENGLAND

H. G. Mitchell.

Franklin Hamilton presented a memorial from H. G. Mitchell touching the action of the Board of Bishops in the matter of his confirmation as professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis in the School of Theology of Boston University. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Episcopal supervision.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking for the appointment of a commission, consisting of three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen to consider possible improvements in the present method of episcopal supervision.

Also one from the same asking that the General Conference request the Board of Bishops to so arrange the plan of episcopal supervision that individual assignments be made to groups of contiguous Conferences. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Elective eldership.

Also one from the same asking the General Conference to change the method of selecting of presiding elders to election by ballot by members of the Annual Conference. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Social problems.

Also one favoring the appointment of a commission to consider the relation of the Church to the social problem.

Amusements.

Also one asking that ¶ 248 be removed from the Discipline.

Ritual of baptism.

Also one asking for an addition to ¶ 442 of the Discipline. All referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Conference Claimants.

Also one asking for provisions for better support for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW JERSEY

Brotherhood.

John Handley presented a memorial from himself and three others asking for the organization of a Methodist Brotherhood. Referred to Special Committee on Brotherhoods.

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J. M. Read presented a memorial from the Conference asking that presiding elders be elected by the Annual Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Elective eldership.

NEW YORK

W. F. Anderson presented a memorial from J. B. Cross asking for a change in ¶¶ 244-249, § 2, and ¶ 258. Trials.

Also one signed by G. W. Grinton asking that the term "superannuated" be changed. Both referred to Committee on Revision. "Superannuated."

Also one from the Conference asking for an elective presiding eldership. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Elective eldership.

Also one from the same asking for the removal of ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

NEW YORK EAST

J. M. Buckley presented a memorial from the Conference relating to John Street Church. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. John Street Church.

D. G. Downey presented a memorial from Omar Powell and others asking that the General Conference appoint a special committee of nine, three each from the New York, New York East, and Newark Conferences, to which all papers relating to John Street Church shall be referred, said committee to report to the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also one from the Conference favoring the readjustment of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools in harmony with proposition of the Board of Managers of said Society. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. Boards of Education, etc.

Also a memorial asking that the individual communion cup be authorized. Communion cups.

G. P. Mains presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of Chester Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, asking for a standard book for church Records.

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records. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Brotherhood.

F. M. North presented a memorial from H. E. Dingley asking for the organization of the Methodist Brotherhood. Referred to Special Committee on Brotherhoods.

Conference Claimants.

Also one from four members of the Conference asking for legislation to secure better support for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Amusements.

C. S. Wing presented a memorial from the Conference asking for a change in ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH CHINA

Episcopacy for China.

H. H. Lowry presented a memorial from the Conference recommending that Peking, China, be designated as an episcopal residence.

Also one from the China Central Conference asking that no missionary or race Bishop be elected for China.

Also a petition from the same asking for additional episcopal supervision for China.

Also one from the same asking that Bishop Bashford be assigned to China for another quadrennium. All referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Methodist union in China.

Also a memorial from the China Central Conference recommending that a commission be appointed to promote the union of Methodist bodies in China with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred to Committee on Federation.

NORTH INDIA

Missionary Episcopacy.

Nathaniel Jordan presented a memorial from William Peters and two hundred and thirty-eight native preachers recommending that the missionary episcopacy for Southern Asia be continued. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Enabling act.

J. W. Robinson presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Southern Asia requesting an enabling act to organize the Central Provinces Mission Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

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Amusements.

Also one from one hundred and forty-five Epworth League chapters of Southern Asia asking that no change be made in the Discipline so far as it relates to worldly amusements. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Bishops for races.

T. J. Scott presented a memorial recommending that the Third Restrictive Rule, ¶ 46, § 3, of the Discipline be changed so that Bishops may be designated for work among particular races and languages. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Central Mission Conferences.

Also a memorial from himself and others recommending that Central Mission Conferences be called with the Annual Conferences in the roll call of the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NORTH MONTANA

Conference organization.

W. W. Van Orsdel presented a memorial from George Logan on the organization of the North Montana Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

NORTH NEBRASKA

Quarterly Conferences.

B. H. Paine presented a memorial from the Ohio Annual Conference asking for a change in the Discipline permitting Quarterly Conferences to make contracts for building churches. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Divorce.

E. C. Clemans presented a memorial from the Conference recommending stricter divorce laws. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Home Missions.

Robert Forbes presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the adoption of the report of the Special Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also one from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension on striking out ¶ 80 and creating a District Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also one from the same striking out ¶¶ 379-402 and inserting the others recommended by the Board of Home Missions.

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Also one from the same on amending ¶¶ 98, 99, 190, and 193 by inserting the words "Home Missions and" before the words "Church Extension."

Also one from the same on amending ¶¶ 71, 84, and 99 by inserting and omitting certain words. All referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

"District Superintendent."

Also one on substituting the words "District Superintendent" for the words "Presiding Elder." Referred to Committee on Revision.

Superintendent for Mexico.

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial from the Mexico Annual Conference against appointing a permanent Superintendent for the Mexico Annual Conference.

Bishop Harris.

Also one from the Eastern Conference of Japan relating to the work of Bishop Harris. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Enabling act.

Also one from the Danish Mission Conference, signed by Chr. Jensen, asking for an enabling act to organize an Annual Conference.

Boundary.

Also one from the Black Hills Mission, signed by H. W. Maxwell, on fixing the boundary line between the said Mission and the Dakota Conference. Both referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Ecumenical Conference.

Also one from the Eastern Section Executive Committee on the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, 1911. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Labor question.

Also one from W. R. Hickman on the Book Concern and labor. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Japanese Methodism.

Also one from E. T. Iglehart and other missionaries in Japan recommending a better adjustment of the work in Japan. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Conference Claimants.

C. C. Townsend presented a memorial from the Conference favoring better care of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

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Amusements.

C. G. Nelson presented a memorial from the Lake Superior District Conference protesting against change in ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Swedish Conference.

Also one from Swedish churches on the Pacific Coast asking that the General Conference organize a Swedish Mission Conference to include the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and also western Montana. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Swedish Bishop.

Also one signed by B. Howe and fifty-two others asking for the election of a General Superintendent capable of speaking the Swedish language.

Also one from the Atwater Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church making a like request.

J. A. Stromberg presented a memorial from the Northern Swedish Lay Electoral Conference, signed by Carl J. Andreen, with a like request.

Also one from Edw. Ericson and others recommending the election of a Swedish Bishop, and that he be assigned to Swedish Conferences.

Also one from C. G. Swenson and others recommending the same. All referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Boundary.

Also one from the Conference recommending that the boundaries of the Conference be changed. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

Book Committee.

Marvin Campbell presented a memorial recommending that the powers of the Book Committee be enlarged. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

NORWAY

Bishop Burt.

Christian Torjussen presented a memorial from the Annual and the Lay Electoral Conferences requesting that Bishop Burt be assigned to Europe for another quadrennium. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

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NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

Enabling act.

C. F. Eltzholtz presented a memorial from the Denmark Mission Conference, signed by S. S. Gaarde, asking for an enabling act to permit them to be organized into an Annual Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

OHIO

Amusements.

A. J. Hawk presented a memorial from the Epworth League of Middleport asking that the General Conference retain ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Conference Claimants.

Also one from himself and ninety-six other members of the Conference asking for the better support of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

OREGON

General Conference District.

W. B. Hollingshead presented a memorial from the delegates of the Conference asking for an additional General Conference District to be known as the Fifteenth General Conference District. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Philippines.

Homer Stuntz presented a memorial in behalf of the Conference asking that the Philippine Islands Conference remain a part of the Southern Asia mission field. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

PUGET SOUND

Consolidation.

B. F. Brooks presented a memorial from the Centralia District Ministerial Association asking that the offices of Field Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be discontinued and the duty of these Field Secretaries be put upon the presiding elders and pastors; also that the official papers of the two Boards be consolidated in the interest of economy. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

Swedish Conference.

Also one from the Tacoma Preachers' Meeting asking, in behalf of the Swedish work on the Pacific Coast, that

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the work in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho be organized into the Pacific Coast Swedish Mission Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Conference Claimants.

W. P. Hopping presented a memorial from the Conference, signed by himself and one hundred and eight others, urging that the cause of the Conference claimants be made an object of first importance, and that legislation be enacted providing for their more adequate support. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Boundary.

G. A. Landen presented a memorial from the Centralia Ministerial Association asking for clearer statement of boundaries between Columbia River and Puget Sound Conferences. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Field Secretaries.

Also one from the Centralia District Association asking for the discontinuance of Field Secretaries. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also one from the Seattle Preachers' Meeting asking the General Conference to order the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Board of Foreign Missions to dispense with the services of Field Secretaries and publish their periodicals alternately. Referred to Committees on Foreign Missions, and Home Missions and Church Extension.

Swedish Conference.

S. S. Sulliger presented a memorial, signed by Andrew Garrett and others of the Northwestern Swedish Methodist Preachers' Association, asking for a Swedish Mission Conference.

Also one, signed by J. E. Hillberg and thirty-one others, asking the General Conference to organize the Swedish work on the Pacific Coast into a Mission Conference. Both referred to Committee on Boundaries.

ROCK RIVER

Bishop McDowell.

C. J. Little presented a memorial from the Garrett Biblical Institute requesting that Bishop McDowell be continued in episcopal residence at Chicago.

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Also one from the Northwestern University requesting the same. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Typographical Union.

Also one from the Chicago Preachers' Meeting recommending an investigation of the controversy between the Agents of the Western Book Concern and the Typographical Union. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Boundary.

J. A. Matlack presented a memorial from the Conference recommending that the Erie, Illinois, charge be restored to the Rock River Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Quarterly Conferences.

R. H. Pooley presented a memorial from the Conference recommending changes in ¶ 99 of the Discipline relating to the order of business in the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Conference Claimants.

W. A. Quayle presented a memorial from the Conference recommending better care of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

SAINT LOUIS

Episcopal residence.

Naphtali Luccock presented a memorial requesting the designation of Saint Louis as an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Board of Home Missions.

Also a memorial from himself and others in favor of changing the location of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension from Philadelphia to Kansas City. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN

Conference Claimants.

G. B. Addicks presented a memorial from the Conference recommending the better support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

SOUTH AMERICA

Temperance.

J. H. Moore presented a memorial from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Uruguay requesting

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a higher standard of temperance in South America. Referred to Committee on Temperance.

Bishop Neely.

Also a memorial from himself and others referring to the administration of Bishop Neely.

William Tallon presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that Bishop Neely be again assigned to South America. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Enabling act.

C. C. Jacobs presented a memorial from the Conference requesting an enabling act to divide the Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Episcopal supervision.

A. W. Adkinson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the assignment of Bishops to a group of contiguous Conferences for four consecutive years. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Theological seminaries.

E. J. Inwood presented a memorial from the Conference recommending that the powers of the Bishops as supervisors of theological seminaries be enlarged. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Elective eldership.

Also a petition from the Conference favoring the election of presiding elders. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Lay Conferences.

Also a petition from the Annual and the Lay Electoral Conferences requesting the General Conference to send down to the Annual Conferences the question, "Shall the Lay Electoral and the Annual Conferences meet together as one body quadrennially to consider and act upon General Conference matters, except the election of delegates?" Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

SOUTHERN GERMAN

German Federation.

J. A. Traeger presented a memorial from the Annual and the Lay Electoral Conferences favoring the federation of German Methodist bodies in Texas. Referred to Committee on Federation.

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SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Probation. J. F. Harmon presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the probationary system in our Church be retained but that the embarrassing features of a six months' time limit be removed.

Amusements. Also one from the same asking that ¶ 248 be retained unchanged in the Discipline. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Deaconesses. Also one from the same asking that deaconesses, when regularly appointed on a charge, be made members of the Official Board and Quarterly and District Conferences. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

Organic union. Also a memorial from the same asking the General Conference to appoint a commission to meet a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with a view to the union between these two denominations. Referred to Special Committee on Federation.

W. H. M. S. W. F. M. S. J. W. McNeill presented a memorial from himself and seven others asking that the president of the W. F. M. S. and the president of the W. H. M. S. be made members of the Quarterly Conference.

Also one from the same asking that these two questions be added to ¶ 99 of the Discipline: Has this charge a W. F. M. S.? Has this charge a W. H. M. S.? Both referred to Committee on Revision.

TROY

Special appointments. Charles McKernon presented a memorial from himself and others asking for an amendment of ¶ 173, § 3, of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

UPPER IOWA

Probation. H. W. Troy presented a memorial from the Decorah District Conference asking for the modification of ¶ 49, § 1, of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Field Secretaries. Also one from the same asking for the removal of Field Secretaries. Referred to Committees on Foreign Missions, and Home Missions and Church Extension.

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T. E. Fleming presented a memorial from the Dubuque District Conference asking for the modification of the probationary system. Probation.

E. J. Lockwood presented a memorial from the Cedar Rapids District Conference on the same subject. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

W. A. Shanklin presented a memorial asking for a change in the ritual so as to include the form of assent to the baptismal covenant of persons baptized in infancy. Referred to Committee on Revision. Baptism.

WEST GERMAN

Gustav Becker presented a memorial from the Conference asking for a new plan of relief for superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

WEST NEBRASKA

L. H. Shumate presented a memorial from the Conference relating to Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

WEST TEXAS

D. C. Lacy presented a memorial relating to the duties of Bishops. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Bishops.

WEST VIRGINIA

S. K. Arbuthnot presented a memorial from H. C. McWhorter and eight others relating to Conference boundaries. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Boundary.

Also one from S. M. Malsen relating to Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

WEST WISCONSIN

S. W. Trousdale presented a memorial from himself and one hundred and sixty others relating to the transfer of membership by certificate. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Certificates.

Also one from the Conference relating to the consolidation of Advocates. Consolidation of Advocates.

MAY 11 FIFTH DAY. Unification.

Also one from himself and one hundred and sixty-four others asking for the unification of the publishing interests. Both referred to Committee on Book Concern.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Enabling act.

Peter Munson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting an enabling act to organize a Mission Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

WILMINGTON

Time limit.

I. T. Parker presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking for the restoration of the three years' time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

WISCONSIN

J. H. Tippet presented a memorial from the Janesville Church concerning the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

WYOMING

Organic union.

L. C. Murdock presented a memorial from the Conference asking the General Conference to enact definite legislation looking to organic union of all branches of Methodism. Referred to Committee on Federation.

Time limit.

H. C. McDermott presented a memorial from the same asking the General Conference to submit to the several Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences the question of the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Bible Department.

Also one from the Conference favoring the creation of a Bible Department in the Book Concern. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

MAY 12 SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12

Devotional services.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. A. W. Stalker, D.D., of the Detroit Conference; Rev. F. H. Coman, D.D., of the Genesee Conference;

Rev. D. D. Martin, D.D., of the Michigan Conference; Rev. P. H. Swift, D.D., of the Rock River Conference. MAY 12 SIXTH DAY.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Journal approved.

On motion of F. B. Lynch, Rev. A. G. Kynett, D.D., Recording Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, was invited to a seat on the platform. A. G. Kynett invited to platform.

The Call of Conferences for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business for immediate consideration was resumed. CALL OF CONFERENCES.

NEWARK

H. K. Carroll presented the following resolutions, and, on his motion, they were severally adopted: Ecumenical Methodist Conferences.

Whereas, A communication has been received from an Executive Committee representing the several Methodist bodies in Great Britain, proposing that an Ecumenical Methodist Conference be held in October, 1911, at some accessible point within the Western Section; and,

Whereas, Consideration of and response to the propositions presented in said communication require the early organization of an executive committee representing the several Methodist bodies of the United States and Canada; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of fifteen persons, one Bishop, seven ministers, and seven laymen, be appointed by the Bishops, to be called the Committee on Ecumenical Conferences, to which shall be referred for report the question of suitable action by the General Conference.

Whereas, The third Ecumenical Missionary Conference is to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in June, 1910, and delegates thereto from churches in the United States and Canada carrying on foreign missionary work are to be appointed, as well as delegates from the foreign mission fields; and, Ecumenical Missionary Conference.

Whereas, The chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee of the Western Section request an expression of interest and sympathy from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church concerning said Ecumenical Missionary Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That this matter be referred for report to the Committee on Ecumenical Conferences.

OREGON

B. L. Paget presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Temporal Economy be hereby requested to devise and report at an early date some plan whereby the principles and practice of tithing shall be so presented to our people that it may become a more generally recognized and observed part of our economy, whether through the agency of some gifted person assigned to this special work or by such other effective means as they may deem best. Tithing.

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Delegates seated: F. T. Eagleson, N. L. Cramer, J. L. Bleakley, L. E. Kirkpatrick, W. J. White, Voorhees Lucas, H. H. Simpson, C. R. Brenton, C. L. Stratton.

The following delegates, having arrived since the calling of the roll, were seated: F. T. Eagleson, East Ohio Conference; N. L. Cramer, Central New York; J. L. Bleakley, Northwest Iowa; L. E. Kirkpatrick, Puget Sound; W. J. White, Arkansas; Voorhees Lucas, West Nebraska; H. H. Simpson, Detroit; C. R. Brenton and C. L. Stratton, Des Moines.

PITTSBURG

Executive sessions.

T. N. Boyle presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That whenever a statement is made in an executive meeting of any of the Standing Committees reflecting upon the standing or character of any Bishop or any member of this body, the attention of the one making the statement shall be called to it, and, if he does not retract, the party affected by the statement shall be notified and shall have the right to meet the accuser in the presence of the committee to explain or refute the statement.

PUGET SOUND

Pacific Christian Advocate.

F. A. Hazeltine presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The Pacific Northwest Territory, comprising the States of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, is developing more rapidly than any other portion of our country; and,

Whereas, Methodism is keeping pace with this phenomenal growth; and,

Whereas, The paid circulation of the Pacific Christian Advocate, our only organ for this vast territory, has increased one hundred and thirty per cent in the past quadrennium, and is indispensable to the maintenance of the growth of Methodism in this section of our country; be it

Resolved, That we the representatives appointed for this purpose by the delegates of the Puget Sound, Columbia River, Montana, North Montana, Oregon, and Idaho Conferences respectfully request the General Conference to direct the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church to pay the current indebtedness of said paper, and for the coming quadrennium provide the white paper, and, instead of $2,000 heretofore allowed annually for expenses, that the Book Concern allow not more than $1,500 per year.

Pensions.

W. O. Shepard presented a resolution concerning a bill pending in the United States Congress providing for pensions of officers who had served in the volunteer army during the Civil War.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the resolution was laid on the table by a count vote of 278 to 262.

Annual Address of the Bishops.

W. O. Shepard presented a resolution proposing an annual address by the Board of Bishops to be read by the pastors to their congregations.

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J. T. Pierce raised the question of consideration.

The Conference declined to consider the resolution.

H. N. Wilson invited to platform.

On motion of C. W. Baldwin, Dr. Henry N. Wilson, the father of Bishop Wilson, was invited to a seat on the platform.

T. C. Iliff invited to platform.

On motion of W. W. Van Orsdel, the Rev. T. C. Iliff, D.D., First Additional Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of M. M. Callen, the report of the Committee on Aggressive Evangelism was made the Order of the Day for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, instead of this morning.

SOUTH KANSAS

Journal to schools.

H. J. Coker presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Publishing Agents be instructed to send, free of charge, one copy of the General Conference Journal of 1908 to the libraries of our denominational colleges, universities, and theological seminaries, and one copy to each State library of the United States, and to the Congressional Library at Washington.

UPPER IOWA

Individual communion cups.

H. W. Troy presented the following resolution, which, on motion of Samuel Dickie, was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Resolved, That this General Conference give its consent to the use of individual communion cups in the sacramental service when authorized by the Quarterly Conference.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

Federation with A. M. E. Church.

G. G. Logan presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, There are in the Methodist Episcopal Church about three hundred thousand members of color in the United States, chiefly in the South; and,

Whereas, There are in this country several other denominations of Methodists, chief among which are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with a membership of about seven hundred thousand, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, with a membership of nearly six hundred thousand, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, with a membership of nearly three hundred thousand; and,

Whereas, These various denominations and the colored membership of our own Church occupy in large measure the same territory and minister to the same peoples, religiously, socially, and educationally; and,

Whereas, We believe a closer federation among our colored members and the various colored denominations of the United States would be productive of great good; therefore, be it

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Resolved, That a commission of seven, consisting of one Bishop, three ministers, and three laymen, be appointed by this General Conference to serve during the ensuing quadrennium to confer with similar representatives of the three Churches above named upon such questions as may lead to a more harmonious coöperation among them and the solution of their difficult problems.

Resolved, That the General Conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, now in session in Philadelphia, and of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Norfolk, Virginia, and of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held two years hence, be informed by the Secretary of this General Conference of this commission and of our willingness to confer with a similar commission appointed by them.

Substitute by I. G. Penn.

I. G. Penn moved the following as a substitute:

Whereas, There was convened in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1902, and in Washington, D. C., in 1906, a Congress of Christian Young People of the Negro Race, composed of all denominations working among that race, in which the representatives of our 300,000 colored members participated; and,

Whereas, The said Congress had its birth in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Control of the Epworth League having authorized the Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League to interest others and convene such a meeting; and,

Whereas, Various Boards of our Church by a vote of the same participated in and contributed to it by representation and nominal financial help, and our Board of Bishops sent representatives from among their number to study the movement and bear the greetings of the Church; and,

Whereas, The movement is now permanent, meeting every four years, the next session to be held in 1910, and has for its chief purpose the reaching of the unreached of the race by inspiring those already reached to noble and aggressive Christian endeavor;

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church approves of the spirit and purpose of the movement, wishing it Godspeed, and encourages our colored membership to continue to participate in this effort to show what has been done in race development through the churches, and inspire the young people of the race to added and more aggressive work in reaching the thousands of the race yet unreached and untouched by our Church.

2. That our Bishops be requested to appoint ten persons, without expense to the Church, to represent our Methodist Episcopal Church in the preparation for and administration of the affairs of the next Congress of 1910, so that our Church may be adequately represented, and that we contribute our quota to the continued success of the movement.

On motion of C. J. Little, the resolutions and substitute were referred to the Committee on Federation.

WEST WISCONSIN

One missionary periodical.

S. W. Trousdale presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

That the Special Committee ordered on Saturday, May 9, on the Reorganization of the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions, be and hereby is, instructed to take under consideration the desirability, advisability, and practicability of issuing one missionary periodical in place of the World-Wide Missions and the Christian Republic, and to report to this General Conference.

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On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the previous question was ordered.

The resolution was adopted.

Roses for Bishop Berry.

J. A. Patten, under a question of privilege, presented to Bishop Joseph F. Berry, the presiding officer, in behalf of fifty-two representatives of the press, a bouquet of fifty-two roses in token of their good wishes to the Bishop on this his fifty-second birthday.

The Bishop made a suitable response.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, it was ordered that after recess, and the calling of the remaining seven Conferences on the roll, the reports from foreign fields be resumed.

Committees announced.

Bishop John M. Walden, in behalf of the Board of Bishops, announced the appointment of the Committee on San Francisco Rehabilitation. (See Committees, page 112.)

Plans for comfort.

J. T. Pierce moved that those in charge of the Hall be requested to shut off the electric fans because of the added difficulty of hearing.

The motion was lost.

Robert Forbes, in behalf of the committee to secure some relief for those who are seated in the back part of the Hall, reported proposed plans.

Change in Rules of Order.

Charles W. Smith, in behalf of the Committee on Rules, moved to amend rule 39 by striking out all after the words "report the fact to the Conference," and inserting therefor the words "and the Secretary of the Conference shall reassign to the proper committee, unless he shall be in doubt; in which case he shall report the matter to the Conference for its decision."

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

CALL OF CONFERENCES.

The Call of the Conferences for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business for immediate consideration was resumed.

WYOMING

Pastors' salaries.

J. G. Shepherd presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The average salary paid the pastors of our Church is altogether too small and has not increased proportionately

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to the prosperity of the Church and nation, or with the increased cost of living; and,

Whereas, We need in this most important office of the Church the best brain and life that the country affords; and,

Whereas, We should not expect, nor can we consistently ask, our ministers to labor for a less amount than will provide them a comfortable and respectable support; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask the Committee on Itinerancy to report to this General Conference at its earliest convenience, for our consideration and adoption, some plan by which a more adequate support may be afforded our traveling ministry.

W. H. Wilder moved to amend by striking out the word "Itinerancy" and inserting therefor the words "Temporal Economy."

P. H. Swift moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was accepted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Completion of First Call.

The Secretary announced the completion of the first Call of Conferences.

Episcopal support.

W. W. Evans presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, In its issue of October 10, 1907, The Christian Advocate contained an article, duly signed by its author, entitled "The Annual Conferences and the Episcopal Fund"; and,

Whereas, In the said article, a copy of which is herewith submitted, are statements alleging grave inequity in connection with matters pertaining to the maintenance of the Episcopal Fund; and,

Whereas, These said statements concern matters in which every Annual Conference, every district, and every charge of our entire connection have a direct interest; and,

Whereas, There is much adverse criticism of the past and present methods of procedure in the matters involved, and manifest unrest existing in some of our Conferences and in many of our churches; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the said article be referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy with instructions to give to it careful consideration; and, if the alleged inequity is verified as existing, to report such recommendations as the facts may demand.

2. That a copy of the said article in the said Christian Advocate be referred also to the Committee on Episcopacy with instructions to give to it like careful consideration before the said committee reports any recommendations as to the number of General Superintendents it may deem it to be wise to elect.

H. L. Jacobs moved to amend by adding that the article referred to in the resolution be printed in the Daily Christian Advocate.

The amendment was accepted.

The resolutions as amended were adopted.

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On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Rev. A. B. Kendig, D.D., for fifty-seven years a Methodist preacher, was invited to a seat on the platform. A. B. Kendig invited to platform.

C. J. Little, under a question of privilege, reminded the Conference that to-day is the one-hundredth anniversary of the election of William McKendree as Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Election of Bishop McKendree.

Edgar Blake rose to a question of privilege, and explained his intention in moving to refer the resolution which he offered yesterday. Edgar Blake on question of privilege.

The Special Order was taken up.

On motion of Homer Eaton, the doors in the rear were ordered closed during the presentation of the report of Bishop Hartzell.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell then represented the work in Africa. (See Report, page 821.) Report of Bishop Hartzell.

W. H. Wilder presented Report 1 from the Committee on Temporal Economy. Report 1, Temporal Economy, adopted.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 524.)

On motion of C. E. Bacon, Conference adjourned. Adjournment.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Berry pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary: MEMORIALS.

ANDES

G. F. Arms presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal residence.

Also one from the Conference asking for Spanish literature. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Spanish literature.

ARKANSAS

W. J. White presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference in favor of the organic union of the various Methodist bodies. Referred to Committee on Federation. Organic union.

AUSTIN

O. F. Linstrum presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the adoption of the report of the commission created by the General Conference of 1904 to Conference Claimants.

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District boundary. J. S. Hetherington presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a change of Austin Conference from District VI to District VII. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

BALTIMORE

Conference Claimants. W. H. Anderson presented a memorial asking early consideration of the cause of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

CALIFORNIA

Bishop Hamilton. F. D. Bovard presented a petition from the California delegation requesting the reassignment of Bishop Hamilton to San Francisco. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Swedish Conference. E. R. Dille presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the General Conference to organize the Swedish work on the Pacific Coast into a Mission Conference.

Also one from A. Hallen and others asking that if a Swedish Mission Conference should not be organized, then the Swedish work in California, Nevada, and Arizona shall be included in the California Conference.

Also one from the Swedish Ministers' Association asking for the organization of a Mission Conference for the Swedish churches within the bounds of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana. All referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Quarterly Conference. W. C. Evans presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of adding a section to ¶ 97 of the Discipline, so that the second and third Quarterly Conferences may be omitted.

Annual Conference. Also one from the same on admission to the Annual Conference. Both referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

CALIFORNIA GERMAN

Amusements. Otto Wilke presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of retaining ¶ 248 in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

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CENTRAL OHIO

E. D. Whitlock presented a memorial in favor of changing ¶ 248 of the Discipline so that all reference to intoxicating liquor shall come under the head of immorality. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Temperance.

Also one relating to the presiding eldership. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Presiding elders.

Also one from the Conference recommending that all votes on constitutional questions be by ballot. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Voting by ballot.

T. H. Campbell presented a memorial from Lima District Conference asking for the publication of a dollar weekly. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Dollar paper.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. T. Ames presented a memorial from the delegates of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences recommending changes in the Discipline with reference to divorced persons. Referred to Committee on Revision. Divorce.

B. C. Conner presented a memorial from the Conference on the reorganization of missionary Boards. Missionary Boards.

Also one asking for a reorganization of benevolences. Both referred to Special Committee on Reorganization of Benevolences. Reorganization.

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial from R. H. Gilbert and others in favor of placing a note under questions 22 and 23 of ¶ 77 of the Discipline to this effect: "Note.—Here enter the names by Districts." Referred to Committee on Revision. Statistics.

CHICAGO GERMAN

J. A. Mulfinger presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the time limit and districted Bishops. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Time limit.

CINCINNATI

D. L. Aultman presented a memorial from the Hillsboro District Ministerial Association recommending a plan to raise funds for the support of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

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W.F.M.S. O. F. Hypes presented a memorial for the W. F. M. S. asking for an addition to the Discipline concerning this work. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Benevolent publications. H. C. Minnich presented a memorial from the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Oxford, Ohio, asking that all benevolent publications be combined, or made uniform in size. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Ritual. John A. Story presented a memorial from himself and two others relating to a change in ritual.

Probation. Also one from himself and two others relating to the form of receiving probationers. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

Social problems. Also one from the Conference on social problems. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Deaconesses. Also one signed by many deaconesses of the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home Association of Cincinnati asking for the adoption of the report on "The General Deaconess Board."

Also one from the Conference on the deaconess work. Both referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

COLORADO

Amusements. R. A. Chase presented a memorial from himself and three others favoring the amending of ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Book Committee. Also a memorial from W. F. Steele providing for filling vacancies on the Book Committee. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Marriage Ritual. Also one referring to the ritual for matrimony. Referred to Committee on Revision.

COLUMBIA RIVER

Conference Claimants. U. F. Hawk presented a memorial from the Conference asking for better care of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Fifteenth District. M. H. Marvin presented a memorial from himself and five others asking the creation of a Fifteenth General Conference District, to include Conferences located

in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. MAY 12 SIXTH DAY.

Robert Warner presented a memorial from the Conference asking that ¶ 248 of the Discipline be retained. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

DES MOINES

C. R. Benedict presented a memorial asking for the organization of a Board of Immigration. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension. Immigration.

B. F. Miller presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the office of the Board of Education be retained in New York. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. Board of Education.

DETROIT

George Elliott presented a memorial from the Conference asking for a readjustment of the boundary between the Detroit and Michigan Conferences so as to include Mackinaw City in the Detroit Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Boundary.

John Sweet presented a petition from T. Swanson and thirty others asking that the life-term of the episcopal office be retained. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopacy.

Also one from the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, Michigan, requesting that no change be made in our present ritual. Referred to Committee on Revision. Ritual.

Also one from the official board and members of the same requesting that no change be made in ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

EAST OHIO

Salem Kile presented a memorial from the Epworth League, Akron, Ohio, recommending that no change be made in ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Monroe Patterson presented a memorial from the Methodist Episcopal Ministerial Association of Akron, Episcopal supervision.

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Ohio, recommending that Bishops be assigned to a contiguous group of Conferences for a period of four years. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Elective eldership.

Also one from the same recommending that Annual Conferences nominate candidates for the presiding eldership. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Conference Claimants.

L. H. Stewart presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a more adequate support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Evangelism.

Also a memorial from A. E. Burrows providing for a Central Evangelistic Bureau to promote the Forward Movement throughout the connection. Referred to Committee on Aggressive Evangelism.

Amusements.

Also a memorial from the Epworth Leagues of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Geneva, Ohio, and from the Youngstown District Epworth League, requesting the General Conference to make no change in ¶ 248 of the Discipline.

Amusements.

J. J. Wallace presented a memorial recommending a change in ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Stewards.

B. J. Taylor presented a petition from himself and one other relating to the election of stewards.

Quarterly Conference.

Also one from the same relating to Quarterly Conference committees. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

EASTERN SWEDISH

H. W. Ecklund presented a memorial from the Conference asking that no change be made in ¶ 248 of the Discipline.

Probation.

Also a memorial from the same asking that ¶ 49 of the Discipline relating to the probationary term be amended or removed. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Episcopal supervision.

Also one from the same asking for the districting of Bishops. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Conference Claimants.

Also one from the same asking that better provision be made for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

FOOCHOW

H. R. Caldwell presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that Foochow be made an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. — Episcopal residence.

GENESEE

Ray Allen presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the return of Bishop Joseph F. Berry as resident Bishop of Buffalo. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. — Bishop Berry.

Also one from the same on the pastoral time limit. — Time limit.

Also one from the same concerning the supernumerary relation. Both referred to Committee on Itinerancy. — Supernumerary.

HOLSTON

J. A. Patten presented a petition from himself and two others relating to continuous episcopal visitation. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. — Episcopal supervision.

J. J. Robinette presented a memorial concerning the term of probation. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. — Probation.

ILLINOIS

Parker Shields presented a memorial from the Mattoon District Ministerial Association relating to the kind of wine to be used at the Lord's Supper. Referred to Committee on Revision. — Sacramental wine.

INDIANA

E. H. Hughes presented a memorial from the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church recommending that the headquarters of the Board of Education be in New York city. — Board of Education.

Also one from the same body recommending that the Board of Education aid institutions as well as students.

Also one from the same body in favor of adding to ¶ 336, § 3, a sentence giving the University Senate authority to protect the educational standards of the Church. All referred to Committee on Education. — University Senate.

Also one from the same in favor of adding a section to ¶ 174 of the Discipline providing for a post- — Post-graduate course.

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graduate course of study. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Boundary.

Also one from the Conference asking for a change in the boundary of the Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

IOWA

Time limit.

H. M. Havner presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

ITALY

Bishop Burt.

N. W. Clark presented a memorial from the Conference concerning the reassignment of Bishop Burt to Europe.

Also a memorial from the European Congress of the Methodist Episcopal Church concerning the same. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

LEXINGTON

Freedmen's Aid.

E. A. White presented a memorial from himself and three others requesting the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools be dissolved and the interests of each be conducted independently. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

LINCOLN

Conference Claimants.

D. G. Franklin presented a memorial from the Conference recommending better support for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

MICHIGAN

Elective eldership.

E. A. Armstrong presented a memorial from the Conference asking that there be submitted to the Annual Conferences such amendment as shall make it both legal and obligatory to elect presiding elders. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Amusements.

M. M. Callen presented a memorial from the Epworth League of the Ida Stiles Methodist Episcopal Church,

Jackson, Michigan, requesting that no change be made in ¶ 248 of the Discipline. MAY 12 SIXTH DAY.

F. E. Day presented a memorial from the Albion District Ministerial Association in favor of amending ¶ 49 of the Discipline so as to provide a more elastic probationary period. Both referred to Committee on Revision. Probation.

Also one from the same asking for an amendment of ¶ 49, § 1, of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Also one from the same proposing a substitute for ¶ 248 in which § 1 shall refer to unchristian conduct and § 2 to imprudent conduct. Amusements.

Also one from the same in favor of amending ¶¶ 49 and 51 of the Discipline so as not to strike out ¶ 248.

D. D. Martin presented a memorial from D. E. Read relating to Ladies' Aid Societies. All referred to Committee on State of the Church. Ladies' Aid.

F. B. Reynolds presented a memorial from the Niles District Conference recommending that action be taken to greatly reduce the number of delegates to the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Ratio of representation.

Also one from the official board of the church at Coldwater, Michigan, recommending that ¶ 248 should be more strictly enforced. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

MINNESOTA

F. J. Clemans presented a memorial from the Conference asking for better provision for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

MISSOURI

W. F. Burris presented a memorial in favor of changing Chapter V of the Discipline relating to the procedure in the case of accused members. Referred to Committee on Revision. Trials.

Also one from himself and one other in favor of amending ¶ 48 relating to the term of probation. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Probation.

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Appointments.

Also one from himself and others asking for the amendment of ¶ 173, § 3, of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

"Methodist Book Concern."

Homer Hall presented a memorial from himself and others recommending that all publications of the Book Concern bear the imprint of the "Methodist Book Concern" on the title-page. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

MONTANA

Home Missions.

J. H. Inch presented a memorial on donations by Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

NEBRASKA

Trial of Transfers.

G. I. Wright presented a memorial from himself and others recommending that transferred preachers be tried by the Conference from which they transferred for wrong conduct occurring prior to transfer. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Suspension.

Also one recommending legislation on the suspension of members.

Neglect.

W. A. Taylor presented a memorial from himself and others proposing a substitute for ¶ 249 of the Discipline on the neglect of means of grace. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NEWARK

Conference Claimants.

C. M. Anderson presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of better provision for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Time limit.

Also one from the same favoring a return to the time limit, with the provision that the Bishop may reappoint a pastor after the time limit has passed if in his judgment the church requires it. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Superannuates.

H. A. Buttz presented a memorial from the Conference asking for a revision of ¶ 195 in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

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H. K. Carroll presented a memorial from the National Liberal Immigration League asking that protection be given to American missionaries in Russia. Missionaries in Russia.

Also a memorial asking Congress to instruct the Secretary of State to include in the negotiations for a naturalization treaty between this country and Russia a clause recognizing the right of every American of whatever denomination to exercise and propagate his belief in any and all parts of Russia. Both referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also one from the Conference asking for organic union with other Methodist Churches. Referred to Committee on Federation. Organic union.

M. S. Daniels presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the assignment of Bishops to districts. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal supervision.

W. M. Dufford presented a memorial from the Conference on the preparation of a joint statement of Methodist faith. Referred to Special Committee on Restatement of Faith. Restatement of Faith.

C. L. Mead presented a memorial from the Conference asking for such change in ¶ 102 as will allow a Quarterly Conference to organize an official board composed of all the members of the Quarterly Conference, the same to transact the business heretofore transacted by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting and the trustees. Official Board.

J. W. Pearsall presented a memorial from the Conference asking for better care of Conference claimants. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

A. C. McCrea presented a memorial from the Conference asking for a reduction of the ratio of representation. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Ratio.

NEW ENGLAND

W. E. Huntington presented a memorial from Boston University on schools of theology. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools. Theological schools.

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Elections. C. F. Rice presented a memorial from himself and others asking that the election of Publishing Agents, Secretaries, and Editors be transferred from the General Conference to the various official boards. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Appeals. Also one from himself and eleven others asking for a change in the method of trying appeals. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

Canteen. J. I. Bartholomew presented a petition requesting the prohibition of the sale of liquor in the army canteen. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Membership. Also one asking for a careful record of the transfer of members.

Labor problem. Also one asking that the General Conference formulate an authoritative declaration on the attitude of the Church toward the labor problem. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Episcopal ruling. E. S. Tasker presented a memorial concerning the ruling of a Bishop. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

NEW JERSEY

Cruelty to animals. H. P. Bennett presented a memorial from T. J. Scott and ten others regarding the prevention of cruelty to animals. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NEW YORK EAST

Industrial peace. W. C. Abbott presented a memorial in favor of a more active participation of the Church in promoting industrial peace. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Re-arrangement of Boards. J. M. Bulwinkle presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference petitioning the General Conference to readjust the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools so that each of these causes may have a full and separate presentation. Referred

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to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Lay representation.

Also one from the same asking for equal lay representation in the Annual Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Time limit.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring a time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Ratio of representation.

Also one from the same asking the General Conference to initiate in a constitutional way a proposition for a change in the basis of representation to the General Conference so that the number of delegates to that body may be materially reduced.

Membership.

Also one from the same for changing ¶ 56, § 6, of the Discipline, relating to transfer of membership.

Industrial peace.

George Wallace presented a memorial recommending that the Church participate more actively in promoting industrial peace. All referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH CAROLINA

Episcopal residence.

R. E. Jones presented a memorial asking for an episcopal residence in New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH INDIA

Ritual.

J. W. Robinson presented a memorial asking the revision of the ritual. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NORTH NEBRASKA

Episcopal expenses.

B. H. Paine presented a memorial from the Conference touching the propriety of a superannuated Bishop traveling at the expense of the Church. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH OHIO

Quarterly Conference.

C. F. Johnson presented a memorial asking that titles to church property be reported to the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Book Concern.

W. F. Whitlock presented a memorial from the Book Committee concerning the Book Concern. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

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NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Boundary. E. C. Clemans presented a memorial from the Bolivia District, Andes Conference, asking the division of the Andes Conference into an Annual Conference and a Mission Conference.

Enabling act. Also one from the China Central Conference asking for an enabling act. Both referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Also one from the Kansas Conference asking for changes in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

John Street Church. Also one in regard to John Street Church. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Deaconesses. Also one signed by G. W. Brown with reference to the Deaconess Board. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

Book Concern and labor. Also one on labor and the Book Concern. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Episcopal residences. Robert Forbes presented a memorial from himself recommending that certain places be designated as episcopal residences. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Home Missions. Also one from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension asking for a Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Lay election. J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial from the Switzerland Lay Electoral Conference petitioning for a decision as to the legality of the election of the lay delegate from Switzerland. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Book Concern and labor. J. S. Ulland presented a memorial on the relation of the Book Concern to labor. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Bishops in Southern Asia. P. M. Buck presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Southern Asia asking that there be but three Bishops appointed to Southern Asia. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTHWEST IOWA

Membership

E. B. Soper presented a petition from himself and six others relating to the transfer of membership. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NORTHWEST KANSAS

Discipline.

C. G. Morrison presented a memorial from various churches asking for changes in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

OHIO

Unification of Methodism.

P. A. Baker presented a memorial from the Columbus Ministers' Meeting in favor of appointing a Commission on Unification of Methodism. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

OKLAHOMA

Episcopal residence.

G. H. Bradford presented a resolution from the Conference asking the establishment of an episcopal residence in Oklahoma City. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Boundary.

H. C. Hicks presented a petition from himself and five others relating to Conference boundaries. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

PACIFIC GERMAN

Conference Claimants.

George Hartung presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of better provision for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

PHILADELPHIA

Temperance.

J. G. Wilson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the General Conference to memorialize the President and the Congress to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

PITTSBURG

Temperance.

W. F. Conner presented a memorial requesting change in ¶ 248 so that "of" be substituted for "or" at end of fourth line, touching the matter of signing

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petitions for sale of intoxicating liquors. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Episcopacy.

Harvey Henderson presented a memorial from the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburg, relating to the general superintendency. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Quarterly Conference.

Also one from the South Avenue Church, Wilkinsburg, asking for the addition of two questions to be asked in Quarterly Conferences.

Amusements.

Also one from North Avenue Epworth League, Pittsburg, asking for the retention of ¶ 248. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

PUGET SOUND

Consolidation of churches.

B. F. Brooks presented a memorial from himself and five others asking for more distinct legislation in regard to the consolidation of churches. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Amusements.

O. P. Callahan presented a memorial from the Epworth Leagues of Bellingham requesting that ¶ 248 of the Discipline be retained. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Episcopal administration.

F. A. Hazeltine presented a memorial concerning the administration of the Bishop stationed in South America during the last quadrennium. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Enabling act.

L. E. Kirkpatrick presented a memorial from C. V. Abrahamson requesting that no enabling act be granted to organize a Pacific Coast Swedish Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

ROCK RIVER

Auditing accounts.

J. B. Hobbs presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the General Conference provide a more satisfactory method of auditing the accounts of the treasurers and financial secretaries of local churches. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Deaconesses.

Also one from Lucy J. Judson and others asking for the adoption of Section III as it reads in the report of the Commission on Deaconess Work. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

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J. A. Matlack presented a memorial from H. M. Dunn and eleven others in behalf of Marie Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, appealing from episcopal rulings and acts. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Marie Church.

H. B. Williams presented a memorial from the Laymen's Association relating to the separation of the Sunday schools from other benevolences. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools. Board of Sunday Schools.

Also one from the Laymen's Association relating to the unification of the Book Concern. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Unification.

SAINT LOUIS

Hanford Crawford presented a resolution from himself and six others relating to a Methodist Ecumenical Conference. Referred to Committee on Ecumenical Councils. Ecumenical Council.

SOUTH GERMANY

E. G. Bek presented a petition from himself and three others requesting the assignment of Bishop Burt to Europe. Bishop Burt.

Also one from the European Congress requesting the reassignment of Bishop Burt to Europe. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Also one from G. A. Simons relating to Mission Conferences. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Mission Conferences.

SOUTH INDIA

D. O. Ernsberger presented a memorial from the All-India Epworth League Convention asking for the retention of ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

SOUTH KANSAS

H. J. Coker presented a memorial from W. H. Mulvany asking for a change of ¶ 49 of the Discipline so that upon the recommendation of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting and the approval of the pastor a person may be admitted into full membership. Probation.

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C. S. Nusbaum presented a memorial from the Conference asking a change in the time of probation for Church membership. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

"Tainted money."

A. M. Drew presented a memorial asking for the repudiation of the book The Raid on Prosperity, and the refusal of tainted money. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Boundary.

H. W. Peck presented a memorial from himself and seven others asking that the boundaries of the Southern California Conference be changed so that the counties of Mariposa, Merced, Madera, and parts of San Benito and Monterey Counties be included in said Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Amusements.

C. J. Howes presented a memorial from Great Bend Church, signed by R. L. Selle, asking for the retention of ¶ 248.

F. E. Mossman presented a memorial from Genda Springs Epworth League asking for retention of ¶ 248. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Probation.

W. J. Martindale presented a memorial from himself and six others asking that a change be made in the manner of admitting probationers into full membership. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Soule College.

Also one from himself asking for the appointment of a commission for the opening of Soule College.

F. E. Mossman presented a memorial from the Soule College Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church asking for the recognition of Soule College and the election of trustees for the same. Both referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools.

SWEDEN

Episcopacy.

K. A. Jansson presented a memorial from the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference relating to the general superintendency.

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Also one from the same relating to the episcopacy.

Also one from the same asking for reappointment of Bishop Burt to Europe. All referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Bishop Burt.

Also one from the same asking for an enabling act to organize an Annual Conference. Enabling act.

Also one from the same on the organization of an Annual Conference. Both referred to Committee on Boundaries.

TROY

P. L. Dow presented a memorial on organic union. Referred to Committee on Federation. Organic union.

C. Z. Lincoln presented a memorial on regulations for the election of delegates to the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision. Elections.

Also one recommending the amendment of ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. ¶ 248.

UPPER IOWA

E. J. Lockwood presented a memorial from H. W. Troy and eight others calling attention to the lack of harmony and uniformity in the ritual and asking that the same be corrected. Referred to Committee on Revision. Ritual.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

G. G. Logan presented a memorial from himself and others asking for the appointment of a Commission on Federation to confer with similar commissions that are or may be appointed by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church to consider matters of common interest. Referred to Committee on Federation. Federation of colored Methodist Churches.

WASHINGTON

M. J. Naylor presented a memorial concerning Triers of Appeals. Referred to Committee on Revision. Triers of Appeals.

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WEST WISCONSIN

Instruction in doctrines.

W. H. Vance presented a memorial from the La Crosse District Association asking for the preparation of a course of instruction in Methodist doctrine and polity. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Epworth League statistics.

Peter Munson presented a memorial from C. O. Freeman and five others recommending that the General Conference authorize an Epworth League statistical blank in the annual statistical report. Referred to Committee on Epworth League.

WYOMING

Reorganization of Boards.

H. C. McDermott presented a memorial from himself and seven others asking the General Conference to authorize the reorganization of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools into separate Boards. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13

Devotional services.

Bishop Henry Spellmeyer called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. G. A. Landen, D.D., of the Puget Sound Conference; Rev. W. B. Hollingshead, D.D., of the Oregon Conference; Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, D.D., of the West Virginia Conference; and Rev. C. M. Anderson, D.D., of the Newark Conference.

Journal approved.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Order.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the action by which it was ordered that the doors be closed from 8:30 to 9 o'clock was reconsidered.

T. N. Boyle moved to amend said motion so as to provide that the doors shall be closed during prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, and opened during singing.

The amendment prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The following telegrams were read by the Secretary: MAY 13 SEVENTH DAY. Telegrams.

WATERBURY, CONN., April 6, 1908.

DR. J. B. HINGELEY,
Secretary of the General Conference.

DEAR FATHERS AND BROTHERS: Greetings from the New Haven District Epworth League, New York East Conference, assembled in First Methodist Episcopal Church, Waterbury, Connecticut. Grace, mercy, and peace be with you. Earnestly praying that the legislation of this historic Conference in Baltimore shall result in greatest good to our world-wide Methodism. New Haven District League.

W. W. BOWDISH,
EDGAR C. TULLER.

NORFOLK, VA., May 11, 1908.

GENERAL CONFERENCE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, advancing, accepts greetings from the Mother Church. We pray for you. Read Rom. 8. 35-39. A. M. E. Church.

General Conference African Methodist Episcopal Church,
W. D. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

The Secretary read the following communication, and, on his motion, part of it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions and part to the Committee on Fraternal Delegates: Letter from Bishop Honda, of Japan.

To the Bishops and to the ministerial and lay delegates of the General Conference of Baltimore.

I present most respectfully the following report:

Looking back to the past, the union of three Methodist families in Japan was consummated in the organization of the Japan Methodist Church. Since then eleven months have passed and the new Church is yet a small infant. We came to the consciousness of our existence only by the application of our new Discipline to the West Conference in March last and to the East Conference in April. When you sent the missionaries in 1873 there were no Methodists in Japan, among 30,000,000 people. But now we have a new Church as the result of your missionary work.

We are only sorry that our inefficiency is not able to add more members to the Church. But when we think that in Japan we used to have 300,000 temples and 100,000 priests of Buddhism and Shintoism, we must give thanks to God for his blessing upon the work of the Mother Churches during the last thirty-six years.

Dear fathers and brethren, I wish you to remember the fact that the organization of the Japan Methodist Church took place not because there was a sufficient power of self-independence among our preachers and members, but because we thought it to be the best means to extend the Master's kingdom in accordance with the recent advancement of our nation. There are one hundred and sixty appointments in our two Conferences, among which only sixteen are self-supporting churches. The others are receiving more or less support from the missionary organizations either in Japan or America.

Therefore as a system the new Church is an independent institution, but in practical workings there is much need of cooperation with the Mother Churches, which coöperation I hope will continue as heretofore.

I feel the importance of my presence in your General Conference, which is the first General Conference of our Mother Churches in America since our organization, in order to render

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our thanks to you and to inform you about our present circumstances, but I will not come, as I feel the greater importance not to be absent from the work which is receiving so much of your support.

I hope you will hear more particulars from Bishop Harris and Dr. Sasamori, our Fraternal Delegate. Finally, dear brethren, I hereby express our love and esteem for you, and will remember you in our prayers that the richest blessings may be upon your work throughout the Conference.

Yours respectfully,

YOITSU HONDA,
Bishop of the Nippon Methodist Church.

American Peace Society.

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Secretary of the American Peace Society, and, on his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Arbitration and Peace:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR BRETHREN: The American Peace Society extends to the Methodist Episcopal Church a cordial invitation to be represented by two or more delegates at the Seventeenth Universal Peace Congress, to be held in London, England, July 27 to August 1 of this year.

The London Peace workers will furnish free entertainment for all delegates who desire it.

The American Peace Society also respectfully suggests and earnestly requests that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopt some resolution, or insert a paragraph in the Discipline, similar to the resolution adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly last year.

Just as the Methodist Episcopal Church, in past years, has taken a notable stand on the question of slavery and temperance, so it would seem that the fullness of time has come for it to lift up its voice for the abolition of war, which the late distinguished Secretary Hay characterized as "the most futile and ferocious of human follies." With a World-Court already in operation and provision made for a completer organization of the world, humanity is far enough along to see that violence is to give place to order, passion to justice, and war to peace. The American Peace Society therefore is asking the Churches to cast their mighty influence for the realization of "peace on earth."

Hoping that you may feel it to be the will of God to take this action, I am

Yours very sincerely,
BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary.*

Vote on constitutional propositions.

The Secretary reported the total votes of the Annual Conferences and the Lay Electoral Conferences on the proposed constitutional changes, and, on his motion, it was ordered that the complete report appear in the Journal of the General Conference and that a summarized statement of the same be printed in the Daily Advocate. (See Report, page 1125.)

E. M. Mills and Samuel Shaw invited to platform.

On motion of the Secretary, the Rev. E. M. Mills, D.D., and Mr. Samuel Shaw, Assistant Secretaries in several previous General Conferences, were invited to seats on the platform.

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P. H. Sipfle, of the Saint Louis German Conference, having arrived, was seated.

P. H. Sipfle seated.

Robert Forbes moved that the local Committee on Entertainment be respectfully requested to provide seats for the delegates now seated at the rear, in the space in front, and to place the reporters on the platform.

Comfort of delegates.

W. S. Matthew moved to amend by adding a request that a partition be placed to the rear of the delegates.

On motion of H. J. Coker, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment prevailed, and the motion as amended was carried.

Book depositories.

B. L. Paine presented the following resolution, which was, on motion of W. F. Whitlock, referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, This body will probably be asked to authorize the establishment of another book depository; and,

Whereas, It is understood that most of our depositories have been run for some of the past years at a loss, and that heavy losses have been sustained during some of the quadrenniums; and,

Whereas, It is believed by some that the number should be decreased rather than increased, thereby saving these losses to the superannuate fund; and,

Whereas, It is also believed by many that the book depository plan has long years since passed its period of usefulness and necessity; and,

Whereas, It seems advisable to know the cost of maintaining these depositories, the annual profit or loss resulting therefrom, that we may be able to intelligently determine our future policy toward them; therefore,

Resolved, That we request our Publishing Agents to place before us, not later than May 18, 1908, a statement of the business of each depository during the past twelve years, showing for each year the volume of business, cost of maintenance, and profit or loss, and that this information be supplied upon printed sheets of which a copy shall be delivered to each member of this General Conference.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of the Secretary, the report of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism was made the Order of the Day for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Reports from foreign fields were resumed.

Report of Bishop Cranston.

Bishop Earl Cranston represented the work in Japan and Korea, and presented the report of the Commission on Unification of Methodism in Japan. (See Report, page 930.)

Committee on the Japanese Church.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, a committee of ten was ordered, to consist of five ministers and five laymen, to which shall be referred such parts of this report as sug-

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gested legislation, and all papers pertaining to the subject.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the hearing of Missionary Bishop Isaiah B. Scott on the work in Liberia was made the Order of the Day for immediately after recess.

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Order for memoirs.

On motion of C. F. Rice, the report of the Committee on Memoirs was made the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal on next Monday morning.

Eutaw Street Church.

A. C. McCrea presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Whereas, The Eutaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, dedicated by Bishop Asbury one hundred years ago during the session of the General Conference, is now celebrating its Centennial with appropriate and elaborate exercises;

Resolved, That this General Conference hereby sends cordial greetings, hearty felicitations, and earnest Godspeed to the pastor, officers, and members of this historic church.

Better support of pastors.

H. B. Williams presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Whereas, There is a general movement among the laymen of our Church for an advance toward a more generous support of our pastors; and,

Whereas, Our Bishops in their Episcopal Address requested this General Conference to consider what it can do to improve present conditions in the matter of pastoral support; and,

Whereas, There are now a number of memorials on this subject in the hands of the Committee on Temporal Economy; and,

Whereas, The lay delegates of this General Conference should have time and opportunity to discuss the matter of pastoral support, and other questions in which laymen are especially interested, which cannot be done on the floor of the General Conference;

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to appoint a committee of three laymen to arrange for a meeting of the lay delegates at such convenient place as may be selected by the committee, and at 8 o'clock on the earliest evening practicable.

(See page 770.)

Report of Bishop Scott.

The Order of the Day was taken up, and Bishop Isaiah B. Scott, Missionary Bishop for Africa, presented his report on the work in Liberia. (See Report, page 835.)

Special Orders.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the report of Bishop Thomas B. Neely was made the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning.

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On motion of C. F. Rice, the Conference reconsidered the action by which the report of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

E. S. Tipple, on behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, moved to substitute the presentation of the Fraternal Delegates for the report of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism as the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

John Handley moved to amend by providing that the Fraternal Delegates be introduced and address the Conference immediately after the report of Bishop Neely.

On motion of S. K. Arbuthnot, the amendment was laid on the table.

The substitute prevailed, and was adopted.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the report of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism was made the Order of the Day for Friday morning immediately after recess.

No more special committees.

P. C. Curnick presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Standing Committees, composed of 262 members, meet regularly at appointed places to consider all matters coming rightly under their general supervision; and,

Whereas, Said Standing Committees have selected special subcommittees to consider such subjects as come under their jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, Said Standing Committees and subcommittees are embarrassed by having special committees appointed to consider, and have jurisdiction over matters which they have under consideration; therefore,

Resolved, That no more special committees be ordered and created that conflict with the duties of said Standing Committees.

M. M. Callen moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

The resolution was adopted.

Assistant Secretaries.

The Secretary nominated F. B. Lynch and Nathaniel Jordan as Assistant Secretaries, and they were confirmed.

Announcements were made.

Committee to arrange meeting.

Bishop John M. Walden, in behalf of the Board of Bishops, named the following committee to arrange for a meeting of the lay delegates for consideration of pastoral support: H. B. Williams, J. A. Patten, J. G. Shepherd.

Adjournment.

The Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

MAY 13 SEVENTH DAY. The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Spellmeyer pronounced the benediction.

MEMORIALS. The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

BENGAL

Elders. W. P. Byers presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Southern Asia asking for an amendment of ¶ 168, § 4, of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

CALIFORNIA

Chinese work. E. R. Dille presented a memorial from himself and four others asking that all the Chinese work on the Pacific Coast be included in the Pacific Coast Chinese Mission. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Time limit. W. C. Evans presented a memorial from Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Berkeley, California, urging the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Episcopal supervision. R. V. Watt presented a memorial from himself and ten others urging the General Conference to request the Bishops to assign the same Bishop to preside for four consecutive years over the same Conferences. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL OHIO

Field Secretaries. T. H. Campbell presented a memorial asking for the discontinuance of Field Secretaries. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

Probation. C. R. Havighorst presented a memorial from himself and others asking that ¶ 49 of the Discipline be amended by omitting the reference to a six months' probation. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Superannuated Bishop on Boundaries. W. G. Waters presented a memorial asking for a ruling on the right of a superannuated Bishop to preside over the Committee on Boundaries. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Time limit. J. A. Affleck presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

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CINCINNATI

D. L. Aultman presented a memorial from the Conference urging the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Restatement of Faith.

S. O. Royal presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the restatement of doctrines and the appointment of a special commission to report to the General Conference of 1912. Referred to Special Committee on Restatement of Doctrines.

COLORADO

Lay elections.

A. R. King presented a memorial from R. A. Chase and six others advising against the election of a minister's wife to the Lay Electoral Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

DAKOTA

Boundary.

Thomas Nicholson presented a memorial from the Mitchell District Conference requesting a change in the boundary between the Dakota and the Black Hills Mission Conferences.

S. E. Morris presented a memorial asking for a change of boundaries for Dakota Conference. Both referred to Committee on Boundaries.

DES MOINES

Expenses of General Conference.

C. R. Benedict presented a memorial asking for the itemized account of the Expenditures of the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

DETROIT

Bureau of membership.

John Sweet presented a memorial from T. D. Leete and others asking for a bureau for the transfer of church membership.

Amusements.

Also one from the Preachers' Meeting of Detroit asking for a restatement of ¶ 248 of the Discipline so as to retain our historic position. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

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EAST MAINE

Sponsors. D. H. Tribou presented a memorial asking for the acceptance of a leader or some other suitable person as a sponsor for the baptism of children.

Chaplains. Also one from G. A. Crawford asking for the amendment of ¶ 168, § 4, of the Discipline so as to include army and navy chaplains in the ordination of elders. Both refered to Committee on State of the Church.

Time limit. Also one asking for a time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Organic union. Also one asking for the organic union of Methodism. Referred to Committee on Federation.

EAST OHIO

Ministers under charges. J. C. Smith presented a memorial asking that ministers under charges be not allowed to perform ministerial duties. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

GENESEE

Disciplinary questions. Ray Allen presented a memorial stating that the disciplinary questions at present propounded candidates for membership in the Church are unsatisfactory, and proposing a new list. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Restatement of Faith. F. H. Coman presented a memorial from L. D. Watson and one other requesting a restatement of faith. Referred to Special Committee on Restatement of Faith.

Bishop Berry. W. C. Wilbor presented a memorial from the Buffalo Methodist Union asking for the retention of Buffalo as an episcopal residence and the return of Bishop Joseph F. Berry. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Italian work. Also a memorial from the same asking that the Italian work of the Eastern States be organized into a Mission Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

ILLINOIS

Episcopal supervision. J. W. Van Cleve presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the Bishops be requested to so ar-

range their work that each Bishop shall have charge of the same contiguous Conferences for the entire quadrennium. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. MAY 13 SEVENTH DAY.

Also one asking for the better care of transferred members. Referred to Committee on Revision. Transferred members.

Christie Galeener presented a memorial from the Conference asking that measures be adopted to limit the number of assistant secretaries and field workers. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions. Field Secretaries.

LOUISIANA

B. M. Hubbard presented a memorial from himself and six others asking that New Orleans be fixed as an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal residence.

MICHIGAN

N. L. Bray presented a memorial from himself and three others asking that the word "Christian" be substituted for the word "Catholic" in the Apostles' Creed and the Catechism. Referred to Committee on Revision. Apostles' Creed.

NEWARK

J. R. Joy presented a memorial from the Conference asking that changes be made in the Discipline with regard to the basis of representation. Ratio of representation.

John Krantz presented a memorial from the Conference asking that ¶ 248 of the Discipline be made advisory instead of mandatory. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

NEW ENGLAND

C. F. Rice presented a memorial from the Conference urging that reference to abstinence and fasting be omitted from the questions asked candidates for admission to the Annual Conferences. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Fasting.

NEW JERSEY

John Handley presented a memorial from himself and nine others asking that the episcopal residence of Episcopal residence.

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Bishop Neely be at New York or Philadelphia. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Time limit.

J. M. Read presented a memorial from the Conference urging the restoration of the time limit.

Elective eldership.

Also one from the Conference favoring the election of presiding elders. Both referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Methodist Brotherhood.

Also one from the New Jersey Methodist Brotherhood asking for official recognition of the Methodist Brotherhood. Referred to Committee on Methodist Brotherhood.

NORTH INDIANA

Conference Claimants.

C. U. Wade presented a memorial from one hundred members of the Conference recommending better care of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH NEBRASKA

Treasurers' reports.

B. H. Paine presented a memorial from the Conference asking for rules requiring reports from all treasurers. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Divorce.

E. C. Clemans presented a memorial favoring better legislation in regard to divorce. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Judicial Conferences and appeals.

J. B. Hingeley, Secretary, presented the proceedings of the Judicial Conference in the case of W. F. Corkran and C. S. Baker.

Also the appeal in the case of C. T. Shaffer.

Also the appeal of A. E. Schilling.

Also the complaint and appeal of R. Wilhelmsen.

Also the proceedings of the Judicial Conference in the case of T. P. Blackmore.

Also the proceedings of the Judicial Conference in the case of J. H. Vogt.

Also an appeal from the administration of Bishop Burt.

MAY 13 SEVENTH DAY.

Also documents in the case of A. C. Boyd. All referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Bishop Harris.

Also a memorial from Japanese missionaries expressing appreciation of the services of Bishop M. C. Harris as Missionary Bishop to Japan and Korea, and asking that his relation to the missionaries in Japan continue unchanged. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

Probation.

J. S. Ulland presented a memorial asking that persons seeking membership in the Church be admitted without the necessity of joining on probation if they have been acceptable members of the Epworth League for six consecutive months.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Appeal.

C. C. Townsend presented a petition from Frank Bigelow asking for a reversal of decision rendered by the Triers of Appeal on the Oswego District. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

Swedish publications.

C. G. Nelson presented a memorial from the four Swedish Conferences in the United States in regard to Swedish publications. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

Investigations.

G. W. Switzer presented a memorial asking change in ¶ 222, § 1, of the Discipline, so that a presiding elder whose testimony may be required as a witness may be relieved from conducting an investigation against a minister. Referred to Committee on Revision.

OREGON

Conference Claimants.

B. F. Rowland presented a memorial from C. T. Wilson and seventy-nine others asking for better care of superannuates. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

PHILADELPHIA

Elective eldership.

J. G. Wilson presented a memorial from the Conference asking that appointments to presiding elderships be made by the Bishop from three nominations made by

MAY 13 SEVENTH DAY.

the Conference for every vacancy to be filled. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Amusements.

Also one from the same requesting that no change be made in ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Episcopal residence.

Also one from the same asking for an episcopal residence in Philadelphia. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

PITTSBURG

Conference S. S. Board.

C. W. Smith presented a memorial from the Ebenezer Sunday School asking for the organization of an Annual Conference Sunday School Board. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Conference Claimants.

Also one from the Conference asking the General Conference to adopt the report of the Commission on Conference Claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Church and labor.

Also one from the Pittsburg Preachers' Meeting urging definite legislation on the relation of the Church to workingmen. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

PUGET SOUND

Swedish Conference.

S. S. Sulliger presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Spokane, Washington, requesting the organization of a Swedish Mission Conference on the Pacific Coast.

Also one from the official board of the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Tacoma, Washington, favoring the same.

Also one from members of the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Portland, Oregon, urging the same.

Also one from the Quarterly Conference of the Pleasant Ridge Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church favoring the same.

Also one from the Skagit County Ministerial Association favoring the same. All referred to Committee on Boundaries.

ROCK RIVER

MAY 13 SEVENTH DAY. Deaconesses.

J. B. Hobbs presented a memorial from the trustees of the Chicago Deaconess Home urging the adoption of section III of the report of the General Conference Deaconess Commission relating to organization.

H. B. Williams presented a memorial from Sarah L. Cutter and two hundred and sixty-three other deaconesses urging the adoption of the report of the General Conference Commission on Deaconesses. Both referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN

Amusements.

G. B. Addicks presented a memorial from himself and forty others, in behalf of the Thirteenth General Conference District, asking that there be no change in ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTH KANSAS

Home Missions.

C. S. Nusbaum presented a memorial from the Conference urging the removal of the headquarters of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension from Philadelphia to Kansas City. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Leaders and Stewards.

E. A. Hoyt presented a memorial from himself and three others asking for the consolidation of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting with the Official Board.

Instruction of children.

Also one from himself and others favoring a change in ¶ 190, § 14, of the Discipline making clearer the duty of instructing the children. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

TROY

Triers of Appeals.

Eugene Wiseman presented a memorial from himself and two others recommending the revision of ¶ 258 by striking out words "Quarterly Conference," touching the subject of Triers of Appeals. Referred to Committee on Revision.

WASHINGTON

Conference Claimants.

M. J. Naylor presented a memorial from T. B. Snowden and fifty-six others asking for legislation looking

MAY 13 SEVENTH DAY.

to the better support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Trials. Also one from himself and five others asking for revision of ¶ 244 of the Discipline.

Certificates. Also one from himself and others asking for revision of ¶ 56, § 7, of the Discipline. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

WEST TEXAS

Enabling act. J. W. Frazier presented a memorial from himself and three others asking that an enabling act be granted the Texas and West Texas Conferences to form out of their territory a new Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Conference Claimants. Peter Munson presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the better care of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

WYOMING

Time limit. H. C. McDermott presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the time limit be referred to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Statistics. Also one from D. Powell asking for revision of ¶ 84 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 14

Devotional services. Bishop William F. McDowell called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional exercises, assisted by Rev. J. S. Hoagland, D.D., of the Northwest Indiana Conference; Rev. W. J. Davidson, D.D., of the Illinois Conference; Rev. R. E. Gillum, D.D., of the Central Missouri Conference; Rev. W. A. Shanklin, D.D., of the Upper Iowa Conference; and Rev. P. H. Swift, D.D., of the Rock River Conference.

Journal approved. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Judicial decision requested. On motion of E. P. Robertson, in behalf of the Committee on Revision, the Committee on Judiciary was requested to give a decision on the following question:

Would the substitution of the word "retired" for the word "superannuated" affect the legal status of superannuates or societies for the benefit of superannuates, named in wills, legacies, etc.?

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, Rev. J. S. Thomas was invited to a seat on the platform.

J. S. Thomas and J. P. L. Williams invited to platform.

On motion of E. A. White, Rev. J. P. L. Williams was invited to a seat on the platform.

E. L. Shepard presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Editing the Discipline.

Whereas, It is important that the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church be convenient for reference and use, and vitally important that it be free from errors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to appoint one of their number, who conjointly with Bishop John M. Walden and Dr. J. B. Hingeley shall constitute a committee to edit and publish the forthcoming Discipline and to provide a comprehensive Index thereto; and that a proof reader selected by their majority shall constitute part of their organization, the members of which shall receive a suitable compensation for their labors in connection herewith, said compensation to be audited and allowed by the Book Committee.

[For later actions see below, and also page 381.]

Amended name.

On motion of Charles W. Smith, the name of the Committee on Deaconess Work and Evangelism was amended by striking out the words "and Evangelism."

T. D. Collins seated.

On motion of T. W. Douglas, T. D. Collins was seated as lay delegate.

W. J. Meredith presented a resolution concerning presiding elders which the Bishop announced would, under the rules, be laid over and printed in the Daily Christian Advocate.

Telegram from Denver.

Bishop Henry W. Warren read a telegram from the city of Denver conveying greetings to the General Conference and inviting it to hold its session of 1912 at Denver.

On motion of J. W. Jennings, the invitation was referred to the Book Committee.

W. P. Thirkield and J. A. Price invited to platform.

On motion of J. W. Jennings, Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D.D., was invited to a seat on the platform.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, Rev. J. A. Price, D.D., was invited to a seat on the platform.

Resolution referred.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the resolution of E. L. Shepard, on editing the Discipline, was referred to the Committee on Revision.

MAY 14
EIGHTH DAY.

Report of Bishop Neely.

Under Special Order of the Day, Bishop Thomas B. Neely presented his report of the work in South America. (See Report, page 812.)

Printing addresses of Bishops.

H. K. Carroll moved that the Publishing Agents be instructed to prepare and publish in pamphlet form the addresses of the General Superintendents who have been in foreign fields and of the Missionary Bishops.

W. W. Evans moved to amend by striking out the words "Publishing Agents" and inserting therefor the words "Board of Foreign Missions."

On motion of J. C. Willits, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment did not prevail.

The motion was carried.

Invitation to the Governor and Mayor.

On motion of J. W. Jennings, the Secretary was requested to send an invitation to His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, and to His Honor, the Mayor of Baltimore, to attend any of the sessions of the Conference that may be convenient for them and to occupy seats on the platform.

Special Orders.

On motion of the Secretary, the Special Order—the presentation of Fraternal Delegates—was postponed until immediately after recess.

Order for announcements.

W. V. Dick moved that the names of persons engaged in the meetings under the auspices of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, who are not members of an Annual Conference or officially related to our work, be not announced in this Conference.

B. C. Conner moved to lay the motion on the table.

This motion did not prevail.

The motion of W. V. Dick was carried.

Recess.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that recess be now taken.

Announcements were made.

Order.

The Secretary stated that he had instructed the ushers not to construe the orders of this body relating to the passage of persons through the aisles and doors so as to obstruct the passage of delegates, members of the press, or pages.

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

On motion of S. L. Roberts, the Secretary's instructions were approved.

Committees announced.

Bishop Walden announced the Committees on Restatement of Doctrines, Ecumenical Conferences, and Japanese Methodism. (See Committees, page 112.)

Report of Local Committee.

C. W. Baldwin, in behalf of the Local Committee on Entertainment, announced that it had not been found feasible to place the reporters on the platform, but that a partition would be extended across the rear of the Hall as requested.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Drs. Flood, De Lamarter, McGurk, Locke, Wilson, Russell, Mr. F. A. Arter, and Deaconess Superintendents invited to platform.

On motion, invitations to seats on the platform were extended to Rev. P. L. Flood, D.D., Rev. Louis De Lamarter, D.D., Rev. Daniel McGurk, D.D., Rev. Edwin Locke, D.D., Rev. John I. Wilson, D.D., Rev. Howard H. Russell, D.D., Mr. Frank A. Arter, and to the Superintendents of Deaconess Institutions.

Bishop A. W. Wilson introduced.

Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was introduced to the Conference.

Bishop Warren presides.

The Bishop asked Bishop Henry W. Warren, senior Bishop, to preside during the courtesies pertaining to the reception of the Fraternal Delegates.

Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair.

Report of Bishop Burt.

Bishop William Burt, Fraternal Messenger to the British Wesleyan Conference and the Irish Methodist Church, presented his report. (See Report, page 625.)

Credentials of Dr. J. H. Goodman.

The Secretary read the credentials of the Rev. John H. Goodman, Fraternal Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, as follows:

OFFICIAL LETTER OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE OF 1907

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908.

Credentials from the British Wesleyan Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: Once again we greet you on your assembling in your General Conference. Our hearts go out to you in complete and cordial affection. We are thankfully proud of your history and of your present achievements. We hold in honor your episcopate, your ministry, and your laity, and we give thanks on every remembrance of the service you accomplish in your own great country and in many lands.

We were glad to welcome twelve years ago your distinguished representatives, Bishop William Burt and Dr. R. J. Cooke. We listened with great interest to their graphic and impressive account of the operations of your Church. Their visit will long be gratefully remembered by our people.

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

You will rejoice with us in the prosperity God vouchsafes to us in the various departments of our Church. Especially you will praise God because of the wonderful revival of foreign missionary interest which by his grace we have witnessed of late. We need not to particularize concerning our position and work, for we are sending as our delegate the Rev. John H. Goodman, a brother greatly beloved among us, who will tell you of our affairs. Mr. Goodman is one of our most honored and devoted brethren. In every part of our land he is welcomed as a preacher and speaker. We are rejoiced to be represented by one so eminently fitted to convey to you our fraternal greetings.

Praying that your General Conference may exceedingly abound in the grace of our common Lord, we are

Yours faithfully,

J. S. SIMON, *President.*

JOHN HORNABROOK, *Secretary.*

London, August 1, 1907.

Credentials from Methodist Church in Ireland.

FRATERNAL LETTER FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

BELFAST, 14TH APRIL, 1908.

To the President and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We avail ourselves very gladly of the opportunity afforded us by the visit of the Rev. John H. Goodman, as representative of the British Conference, to present our fraternal greetings; and we request him to convey to you the assurance of our continued interest in your great work and of our prayers that the blessing of the God of our and your fathers may attend the deliberations of your General Conference in Baltimore.

We are, on behalf of the Irish Conference,

Yours very faithfully,

W. CRAWFORD, *Vice-President.*

V. D. LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

On motion of J. C. Willits, it was ordered that while the Fraternal Delegates are speaking the doors shall be closed and no one be permitted to pass down the aisles.

The President and British Ambassador.

W. E. Huntington, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, reported that owing to pressure of duties the President was not able to leave Washington to attend the reception of the Fraternal Delegates; and that the Ambassador from Great Britain, the Hon. James Bryce, was precluded from coming by important engagements elsewhere.

W. E. Huntington presented the Rev. John H. Goodman to the Bishop, who introduced him to the Conference.

Address of Dr. Goodman.

The Rev. John H. Goodman addressed the Conference, conveying the greetings of the British and Irish Wesleyan Churches. (See Address, page 626.)

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

W. V. Kelley, Fraternal Messenger from this body to the Methodist Church, Canada, reported his visit to the General Conference of that Church. (See Report, page 632.)

Report of W. V. Kelley.

The Secretary read the credentials of the Rev. James Henderson, D.D., and N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., as the Fraternal Delegates of the Methodist Church of Canada, as follows:

Credentials of Dr. James Henderson and N. W. Rowell, K.C.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA,
TORONTO, APRIL 7, 1908.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference Assembled.

REVERED AND BELOVED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: These letters accredit the bearers, the Rev. James Henderson, D.D., and N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., as the Fraternal Delegates of the Methodist Church, Canada, duly appointed by our General Conference, to convey to your venerable body, and the Church you represent, our greetings of brotherly love, our assurance of affectionate regard for you in the Body of Christ, of our ever-increasing interest in you and your great work for our human brotherhood of all climes and coasts, and of our unceasing prayers to the God of all grace that abundant success be given you from on high in your constantly multiplying and enlarging fields of toil.

We give glory to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ for the unspeakable blessing he hath made your Church to the nations far and near; and count it an honor and a joy to be associated with you in spirit and in deed in the enterprises and achievements of his everlasting kingdom.

Our brethren, Henderson and Rowell, highly esteemed and greatly beloved of us all, will inform you of our purposes and movements as a Church, and of our high hopes and consecrated endeavor for the triumphs of Christ's gospel to the ends of the earth. Our prayers are many and earnest that the Spirit of the living God may descend in power upon your Conference, filling all with wisdom and courage, with faith and love, to the salvation of men and the glory of God.

In behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, we beg to subscribe ourselves

Your devoted servants in the gospel,

A. CARMAN, *President of the General Conference.*
T. ALBERT MOORE, *Secretary.*

E. S. Tipple, in behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, presented the Rev. James Henderson, D.D., to the Bishop, who introduced him to the Conference.

The Rev. James Henderson, D.D., addressed the Conference. (See Address, page 633.)

Address of Dr. Henderson

On motion of the Secretary, the time was extended.

N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., was presented by E. S. Tipple to the Bishop, who introduced him to the Conference, after which he delivered his fraternal address. (See Address, page 646.)

Address of N. W. Rowell, K.C.

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

Bishop McDowell presides.

Bishop William F. McDowell resumed the chair.

Question to Judiciary.

Bishop John M. Walden presented the following question from the Committee on Boundaries, which, on his request, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Has the General Conference the power to so change the boundary of an Annual Conference as to either diminish or enlarge the territory of an adjoining Mission?

Adjournment.

Announcements were made, and, on motion of John Krantz, the Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop A. W. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, pronounced the benediction.

MEMORIALS.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

Boundary.

W. R. Wiley presented a memorial from himself and nine others protesting against changing the boundary between the Central Illinois and Rock River Conferences. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Quarterly Conferences.

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial from himself and twelve others asking for the amendment of ¶ 99, § 8, in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Lay representation.

W. L. Woodcock presented a memorial in regard to lay representation. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Time limit.

Also one from the same asking for the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

CINCINNATI

Foreign Missions.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial asking for the adoption of means and methods to increase contributions to Foreign Missions. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

Theological schools.

J. A. Story presented a memorial from himself and five others asking that the Bishops be authorized and directed to appoint a committee of their own number who shall transmit charges against teachers in our theological schools to the Conferences to which such teachers

belong. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

COLORADO

Amusements. S. B. Warner presented a memorial from the Epworth Leagues of the Conference asking that ¶ 248 be retained in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Women's societies. C. B. Spencer presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking that presidents of Women's Missionary Societies be made members of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Bishop Warren. Also one from the Conference asking that Bishop H. W. Warren be continued for another quadrennium as resident Bishop at Denver. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

ERIE

Arbitration. T. W. Douglas presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the General Conference express itself as favoring the settlement of differences between capital and labor by arbitration; also that differences between nations be settled by the Hague Parliament. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Conference Claimants. Also one from the same asking that provision be made for the better support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

IOWA

Transfer of members. H. M. Havner presented a memorial asking that ¶ 56, §§ 1-9, of the Discipline be changed.

Individual cups. I. B. Schreckengast presented a memorial from C. B. Quick and two others protesting against the use of individual cups in administering the sacraments. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

KANSAS

Temperance Alliance. C. B. Stemen presented a memorial from himself and two others favoring the adoption of the provisions of the Sunday School Temperance Alliance. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

MAY 14
EIGHTH DAY.

MICHIGAN

Amusements. F. B. Reynolds presented memorials in favor of retaining ¶ 248.

Ratio of representation. Also one for reducing the size of the General Conference. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

MISSOURI

Child labor. G. A. Robbins presented a memorial from himself and two others asking for legislation in regard to the evils of child labor. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Evangelists. W. F. Burris presented a memorial from himself and five others asking that Conference evangelists be made subject to the direction of the presiding elders of the Conference. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

Appeals. Also one from himself and five others asking that ¶ 273, § 1, of the Discipline be revised. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Church insurance. Homer Hall presented a memorial from himself and four others asking for improved legislation in regard to church insurance. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEWARK

Boundary. A. C. McCrea presented a memorial from R. I. Watkins and others asking for a change in ¶ 438, § 64, so that the Borough of Richmond, city of New York, shall be included in Newark Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Conference Minutes. C. L. Mead presented a memorial from himself and two others asking for a change in the phraseology of ¶ 76 of the Discipline.

Quarterly Conference. Also one from the same asking that ¶ 99, § 8, of the Discipline be revised. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

NEW ENGLAND

"Without appointment." C. F. Rice presented a memorial asking that ¶ 175 of the Discipline be amended. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NORTH INDIANA

Women's societies. T. M. Guild presented a memorial asking that presidents of Women's Missionary Societies be made members of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH OHIO

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

G. A. Reeder presented a memorial from the Preachers' Meeting of Cleveland urging that the General Conference locate the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in the city of Cleveland. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension. Home Missions.

Also a memorial from the same asking that Cleveland be made an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal residence.

W. F. Whitlock presented a petition from himself and seven others relating to an increase in the number of stewards. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Stewards.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

E. C. Clemans presented a memorial from G. W. Bowen asking for better legislation for deaconess work. Deaconesses.

Also one from Mary Kohler making the same request. Both referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also one from T. M. Denson on the relations between organized labor and the Book Concern. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Labor and Book Concern.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

C. G. Nelson presented a memorial from A. Lind asking that ¶ 248 be retained in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

OREGON

B. L. Paget presented a memorial from the Brownsville Methodist Episcopal Church asking that women be licensed to preach. Licensing women.

Also one from the Crawfordsville Methodist Episcopal Church on the same.

Also one from Mrs. L. E. Holcomb and nine others on the same. All referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

PHILADELPHIA

F. B. Lynch presented a memorial from J. W. Boughten asking that provision be made to allow the formation of a permanent fund, to be called the Real Estate Fund, to be administered by the Board of Home Real Estate Fund.

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

Missions and Church Extension. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Sunday School work.

J. T. Wilson presented a memorial from the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Association of Philadelphia requesting the separation of Sunday school work from other departments. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

PITTSBURG

Episcopal residence.

C. W. Smith presented a memorial from the Conference asking that Pittsburg be assigned as an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

PUGET SOUND

Conference Claimants.

O. P. Callahan presented a memorial asking for legislation for the better support of pastors and Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

ROCK RIVER

Boundary.

J. A. Matlack presented a memorial from himself and thirteen others asking that the boundary between the Rock River and Central Illinois Conferences be changed so that Erie Charge may be restored to Rock River Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Quarterly Conference.

H. B. Williams presented a memorial asking an amendment to ¶ 99 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision.

SAINT LOUIS

Transfer of members.

M. S. Hughes presented a petition from himself and two others relating to the transfer of membership. Referred to Committee on Revision.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Amusements.

C. J. Howes presented a memorial from himself and many others asking for the retention of ¶ 248 of the Discipline.

Also one from the Rosalia Epworth League making the same request.

Also one from the Walton Epworth League making the same request. All referred to Committee on State of the Church.

MAY 14
EIGHTH DAY.

E. A. Hoyt presented a memorial from himself and two others asking for a judicial decision in a case where the provisions of the Discipline seem to be exhausted. Judicial decisions.

Also one from himself and three others asking for a decision as to whether the course of study for a licensed local preacher shall be optional or obligatory. Both referred to Committee on Judiciary.

TROY

Charles Edwards presented a memorial from sixteen members of the Troy District asking for better care of superannuates. Conference Claimants.

Also one from forty-three members of the Albany District urging the same.

Also one from thirty-one members of the Burlington District asking the same. All referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from Edwin Genge in favor of the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Time limit.

UPPER IOWA

T. E. Fleming presented a memorial from sixty-eight members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Belle Plaine, Iowa, asking for the retention of ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

J. B. F. Shaw presented a petition from himself and two others relating to student aid. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. Student aid.

VERMONT

E. A. Bishop presented a memorial from the Conference asking that Bishops be assigned to the same Conferences for four consecutive years. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal supervision.

WASHINGTON

J. W. E. Bowen presented a memorial from himself and four others in favor of celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Methodist missions in Africa. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions. African missions.

MAY 14 EIGHTH DAY.

Deaconesses.

WEST VIRGINIA

S. K. Arbuthnot presented a memorial from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society relating to deaconess legislation. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

WEST WISCONSIN

Graded lessons.

E. C. Dixon presented a memorial from the La Crosse District Ministerial Association in favor of graded work in the Sunday schools.

Probationers' course.

Also one from the same asking for a training course for probationers. Both referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

WISCONSIN

Boundary.

W. W. Stevens presented a memorial from a commission of the Wisconsin and West Wisconsin Conferences asking for a change in boundaries between the two Conferences. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

MAY 15 NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15

Devotional services.

Bishop James W. Bashford called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. C. W. Smith, D.D., of the Pittsburg Conference, and Rev. W. E. Huntington, D.D., of the New England Conference.

Journal approved.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Drs. Maveety, Mechem, Dunton, Walters, Murlin, Ballard, Genge, Plannette and Horner invited to platform.

On motion, the following persons were invited to seats on the platform: Rev. P. J. Maveety, D.D., Rev. James Mechem, D.D., Rev. L. M. Dunton, D.D., Rev. G. L. Walters, DD., Rev. L. H. Murlin, D.D., Rev. A. E. Ballard, D.D., Rev. Edwin Genge, D.D., Rev. D. C. Plannette, D.D., and Rev. Joseph Horner, D.D.

Plans for recognition by the chair.

G. A. Cure presented the following resolution, on which the question of consideration was raised by John Krantz, and the Conference declined to consider:

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is *in principle* a purely representative body, whose combined wisdom should settle the problems coming before us as a denomination; but *in practice* the great majority of its members are deprived of the representatives' rights to be heard, on account of the extreme difficulty of getting the floor; therefore,

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Resolved, That in discussions of great popular interest and importance it shall be the privilege of any Conference delegation, through its chairman, to call for a consideration of the question by Conferences; which shall be understood to mean that one address only can be given by any Conference, its chairman of delegation getting the presiding Bishop's attention in the usual way. Such consideration by Conferences may be refused, or concluded at any time, by the usual two-thirds vote as in corresponding cases.

Order to Judiciary Committee.

W. W. Van Orsdel presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be empowered and directed to make answer to the interrogation proposed in the memorial from the Montana Annual Conference concerning ¶ 230, § 3, of the Discipline, in reference to the Select Number, so as to relieve the ambiguity now apparent in said paragraph.

J. G. Townsend, Jr., seated.

Adam Stengle moved that R. D. Jones, lay delegate from the Wilmington Conference, be excused from the further attendance upon the sessions of this General Conference, and that J. G. Townsend, Jr., be seated in his place, without additional expense.

On motion, the request was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Anti-Saloon League.

M. C. B. Mason presented the following resolution, which, on motion of Samuel Dickie, was referred to the Committee on Temperance:

Whereas, The Anti-Saloon League in all its methods of warfare against the evils of the liquor traffic has proven to be one of the most effective agencies in this work; and,

Whereas, The nonpolitical character of the organization gives it the right of way among men and women of all political parties and affiliations; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church do hereby request our people throughout the length and borders of our communion to give, whenever opportunity permits, such moral and financial support as shall help to complete the work now being so successfully prosecuted for the final overthrow of the liquor traffic in our country.

Limit for resolutions.

L. H. Stewart presented the following resolution, on which the question of consideration was raised by John Krantz, and the Conference declined to consider:

Whereas, There is always danger of hasty and unwise legislation in the rush of the closing days of the General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That no resolution looking toward new legislation affecting our Church, other than amendments to propositions already introduced, shall be entertained after the sixteenth day of the session.

Fixing Order for Memoirs.

On motion of J. H. Race, Report 1 of the Committee on Education was made the Order of the Day for Monday morning immediately after Memorial Service.

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Exchange of seats.

J. O. Dobson presented the following resolution, which, on motion of R. H. Pooley, by a count vote of 292 to 251, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That beginning Saturday, May 16, the delegates sitting in the first ten rows of seats be permitted to exchange places every second day with the delegates sitting in the last ten rows of seats. The present relative order of seating and solid formation to be preserved so that there shall be no confusion.

Seating of delegates.

D. W. Springer moved that delegates seated on the last six rows be permitted, if they so desire, to occupy seats on the platform, and that they have the privilege of addressing the chair from any part of the floor or platform.

G. B. Hines moved to lay this motion on the table, which motion was lost by a vote of 227 to 272.

On motion of R. H. Pooley, the previous question was ordered.

F. E. Day called for a division of the question.

The first part of the motion relating to the occupancy of seats on the platform was carried.

The second part, which involved a change in the rules and therefore required a two-thirds majority, was lost by a vote of 285 for and 258 against.

Order for report from Mexico.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, it was ordered that the report of the Bishop or Bishops who had had episcopal supervision in Mexico during the quadrennium be the Order of the Day next Tuesday morning immediately after recess.

Call of Committees.

The call of committees was resumed.

Report 1, Judiciary.

Charles W. Smith presented Report 1 of the Committee on Judiciary, as to the authority of the General Conference to change boundaries, and unanimous consent was given for its immediate consideration.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 460.)

Report 1, Revision.

E. P. Robertson presented Report 1 of the Committee on Revision, concerning the membership of Committee for Trial of Members, and moved its adoption.

Amendments were offered by M. J. Naylor and G. I. Wright.

Recommitted.

On motion of Charles W. Smith, the report, together with all amendments thereto, was recommitted.

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E. P. Robertson presented Report 2 of the Committee on Revision, relating to revision of the Psalter, which was adopted. (See Report, page 519.) Report 2, Revision.

E. P. Robertson presented Report 5 of the Committee on Revision, concerning substitution of the title "District Superintendent" for that of "Presiding Elder," and moved its adoption. Report 5, Revision.

A motion that recess be now taken did not prevail.

G. I. Wright moved that Report 5 of the Committee on Revision be recommitted with instructions to bring in a report recommending the change of the title "Presiding Elder" to that of "District Superintendent."

On motion of C. J. Howes, the previous question was ordered.

Charles W. Smith called for a division of the question.

The motion to recommit with instructions was laid on the table.

W. L. Woodcock moved to recommit the report.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, the motion to recommit was laid on the table.

J. W. Jennings moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

J. W. Jennings moved to refer the report to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

The motion to adopt the report of the Committee did not prevail. Report 5 lost.

T. N. Boyle, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following recommendation, which was adopted: Report 1, Credentials.

That R. D. Jones, lay delegate of the Wilmington Conference, be excused and J. G. Townsend, Jr., reserve delegate, be seated without additional expense; and that W. Holt Apgar, lay delegate of the New Jersey Conference, be excused after Monday's session, and J. E. Rossell, reserve delegate, be seated without additional expense. J. G. Townsend, Jr., and J. E. Rossell, seated.

On motion of Robert R. Robinson, recess was taken. Recess.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

The North Indiana Quartette rendered two selections.

MAY 15 NINTH DAY.

W. R. Lambuth and E. F. Johnson invited to platform.

On motion of J. A. Patten, the Rev. W. R. Lambuth, D.D., Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was invited to a seat on the platform.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Hon. E. Finley Johnson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, was invited to a seat on the platform, and introduced to the Conference.

On motion, the three members of the North Indiana Quartette who are not delegates to this body were invited to seats on the platform.

Report of Commission on Aggressive Evangelism.

The Special Order of the Day was taken up, and Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu presented the report of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism. (See Report, page 866).

Reference.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the report of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, together with the report of Secretaries Brushingham and Henderson, referred to in the report, and other memorials on Evangelism were referred to the Special Commission on Aggressive Evangelism.

Epworth League Contract, Referred to Judiciary Committee.

M. S. Daniels presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Whereas, It is alleged that there exists a certain contract and agreement, entered into and agreed upon by and between the Board of Control of the Epworth League and the Book Committee in February, 1893; and,

Whereas, There appears a record of such contract and agreement in the minutes of both the Board of Control of the Epworth League and the Book Committee in the form of a joint resolution, reading as follows:

"Inasmuch as the publications and supplies of the Epworth League are issued by the Book Concern for the League, and the profits thereof inure to the Book Concerns; therefore, *Resolved*, That the Publishing Agents be, and they are hereby, authorized to pay the salaries and the office and traveling expenses of the Editor of the Epworth Herald and the General Secretary of the Epworth League, also the expenses ordered by the Board of Control or the Cabinet, and we recommend that the Agents keep a separate account of the profits and expenses of the Epworth League, and report the same annually to the Book Committee"; and,

Whereas, In accordance with this contract and agreement, the Book Committee authorized the Publishing Agents to pay certain salaries and other expenses ordered by the Board of Control of the Epworth League prior to its recognition of the Epworth League by the General Conference continuously up to 1905, a period of about twelve years; and,

Whereas, The Discipline of 1904, ¶ 339, Article 8, provides: "Finances.—The salaries of the General Secretary, the Editor of the Epworth Herald, and the Assistant Secretary of work

within colored Conferences shall be fixed by the Book Committee, and paid by the Book Concern, together with such administration expenses as may be authorized by the Board of Control"; and,

Whereas, It is alleged that the Book Committee interprets the present provision of the Discipline to be contrary to ¶ 46, § 6, known as the Sixth Restrictive Rule; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be, and hereby is, directed to examine fully into the contract and agreement alleged to have been entered into by and between the Board of Control of the Epworth League and the Book Committee, and to report to the General Conference at the earliest possible date, (1) the present status of said contract and agreement; (2) whether anything exists to show that the Epworth Herald was not included in the comprehensive term "Publications"; and (3) whether, in carrying out the provisions of said contract and agreement, the Book Committee is violating the Sixth Restrictive Rule.

Report 6, Revision.

E. P. Robertson presented Report 6 of the Committee on Revision, in favor of striking out the provision for the election of a Missionary Bishop in the interim of a General Conference, and, on his motion, the report was adopted. (See Report, page 519.)

Report 7, Revision.

E. P. Robertson presented Report 7 of the Committee on Revision, recommending that there be no change in Question 19, ¶ 151, and, on his motion, the report was adopted. (See Report, page 519.)

Report 8, Revision, lost.

E. P. Robertson presented Report 8 of the Committee on Revision, recommending the striking out of references to fasting in ¶ 151 of the Discipline, and moved its adoption.

G. A. Robbins moved to lay the report on the table.

The motion did not prevail.

On motion of E. H. Hughes, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to adopt the report was lost by a vote of 280 for to 340 against.

Report of Ritual Commission.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson presented the report of the Commission on Revision of the Ritual. (See Report, page 963.)

To be printed.

On motion of C. J. Little, it was ordered that the report be received and printed in the Daily Christian Advocate as early as possible.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, it was ordered that in printing the report of the Commission on Revision of the Ritual only those paragraphs of the Ritual be printed in which changes are proposed.

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Bishop Cranston excused.

On motion of John Krantz, Bishop Earl Cranston was excused from attendance to-morrow in order to perfect arrangements for the reception of the delegates at Washington.

Judge Holt on Federation.

On motion of H. C. McWhorter, the name of J. H. Holt was substituted for his own on the Committee on Federation.

Order of business.

On motion of B. C. Conner, it was ordered that Conference open for business at 8:30 to-morrow morning.

Roses for O. P. Miller.

Mr. James E. Ingram, of the Local Committee on Entertainment, presented to Mr. O. P. Miller, Treasurer of the General Conference Commission on Entertainment, a bouquet of fifty-eight roses in recognition of his fifty-eighth birthday, with the heartiest goodwill of the members of the Local Committee and the General Conference Commission on Entertainment.

O. P. Miller suitably responded.

Question of law submitted to Judiciary.

At the request of Bishop Walden, the following question was, on motion of the Secretary, referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Do the conditions and limitations in ¶ 437 of the Discipline protect the boundaries of a Mission as they do the boundaries of an Annual Conference?

Adjournment.

The Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Bashford pronounced the benediction.

MEMORIALS.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

ANDES

Episcopal residence.

G. F. Arms presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking that Santiago, Chile, be made an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

BALTIMORE

Depository.

J. W. Young presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking that a Methodist Episcopal book depository be established in Baltimore. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

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Summerfield Baldwin presented a memorial from A. C. Murray asking the General Conference to change the word "Catholic Church" in the Apostles' Creed to "Christian Church." "Catholic Church."

Also one from the same asking that not only the Psalter but also other parts of the Old Testament be more generally read as lessons in the services of our Church. Both referred to Committee on Revision. Old Testament lessons.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference asking for the restoration of the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Time limit.

Also one from the Lay Electoral Conference asking aid for superannuated preachers. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

CALIFORNIA

E. P. Dennett presented a memorial from G. A. Hough and twenty-two others asking that the cause of Conference claimants be the first and chief care of the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. S. Matthew presented a memorial asking that the term "Presiding Elder" be changed to "District Superintendent." Referred to Committee on Revision. "District Superintendent."

CENTRAL NEW YORK

J. L. Transue presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference proposing a prescribed form of credentials for lay delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision. Lay credentials.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

W. L. Woodcock presented a memorial asking that the term "Presiding Elder" be changed to "District Superintendent." Referred to Committee on Revision. "District Superintendent."

CINCINNATI

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial from Japan missionaries on a Mission Council. Referred to Special Committee on Japanese Methodism. Japan Mission.

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COLORADO

Missionary appropriations.

R. A. Chase presented a memorial recommending that appropriations to Missions which assume independence be placed on a decreasing scale. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

COLUMBIA RIVER

Church Extension loans.

John Sarginson presented a memorial from himself and five others proposing a new question to be asked in the Quarterly Conference with reference to loans from the Board of Church Extension. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

DELAWARE

Enabling act.

J. H. Scott presented a memorial asking for an enabling act to divide the Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

DETROIT

"District Superintendent."

George Eliott presented a memorial asking that the title "District Superintendent" be substituted for that of "Presiding Elder." Referred to Committee on Revision.

Song book.

S. R. Johns presented a memorial from himself and six others asking that a commission be appointed to cooperate with a similar one from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to publish a suitable song book for Sunday schools and Young People's Societies. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Episcopal residence.

D. W. Springer presented a memorial from himself and twenty-nine others asking that Detroit, Michigan, be made an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

HOLSTON

Episcopal authority.

W. T. Smith presented a memorial from L. W. Munhall and six others asking that the rights and privileges of members and churches in relation to episcopal authority be defined. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

INDIANA

MAY 15 NINTH DAY. "Resurrection body."

Joshua Stansfield presented a memorial recommending that in ¶¶ 69 and 443 the words "resurrection body" be substituted for the words "resurrection of the body." Referred to Committee on Revision.

KANSAS

Local Preachers' Association.

C. B. Stemen presented a memorial asking for the official recognition of the National Association of Local Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

LEXINGTON

Enabling act.

D. E. Skelton presented a memorial from the Conference asking for an enabling act to divide the Conference during the next quadrennium. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

NEBRASKA

Presiding elders' claim.

Charles Strader presented a memorial from himself and two others in favor of amending ¶ 290 of the Discipline, on the support of presiding elders. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEWARK

Boundary.

H. K. Carroll presented a memorial from the Bulgaria Mission Conference asking for a change in boundaries. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

NEW ENGLAND

Social problems.

Franklin Hamilton presented a memorial from the Conference urging a more vital interest in social problems on the part of the Church. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NEW YORK

Deaconesses.

E. S. Tipple presented a memorial from four deaconesses asking that the report of the General Conference Commission on Deaconess Work be adopted.

Also one from thirty-four deaconesses of the New York Deaconess Home and Training School in favor

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of adopting Article III of the report of the General Conference Commission on Deaconess Work.

Also one from Lavinia Hambley and thirty-four others, in behalf of the New York Deaconess Home, recommending that Article III of the report of the Deaconess Commission be adopted.

Also one from Florence Mahin and three others asking for the adoption of the report of the General Conference Commission on Deaconess Work. All referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW YORK EAST

Record book.

J. E. Adams presented a memorial from Chester Hill Church asking for the publication of a uniform Church record book. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Social progress.

F. M. North presented a memorial from Herbert Welch and twenty-nine others recommending that the attention of pastors be called to certain movements for social progress. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Judicial administration.

H. W. Rogers presented a memorial from himself and six others asking for the appointment of a commission to consider Part VI of the Discipline, relating to judicial administration. Referred to Committee on Revision.

NORTH CAROLINA

Subsidy.

R. E. Jones presented a memorial asking the General Conference to grant to the Southwestern Christian Advocate a subsidy of $2,000 a year and white paper. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Also one from himself and two others asking that a subsidy be granted to the Southwestern Christian Advocate. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

NORTH DAKOTA

Amusements.

J. G. Moore presented a memorial from G. W. Stewart asking changes in ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH INDIANA

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H. W. Bennett presented a memorial asking that ¶ 49, § 1, of the Discipline be amended by striking out reference to a six months' probation. Probation.

Also one asking that ¶ 444 of the Discipline, relating to the form for the reception of members on probation, be stricken out.

C. U. Wade presented a memorial from himself and one other in favor of striking out the word "again" in the sentence, "The third day he rose again from the dead." All referred to Committee on Revision. Creed.

NORTH OHIO

C. F. Johnson presented a memorial recommending the amendment of ¶ 194, so that the superannuated relation may not be continued, if unnecessary. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Superannuate.

C. F. Johnson presented a memorial in favor of adding a section to ¶ 71 of the Discipline so as to require the presiding Bishop to ask, "Is the Conference incorporated according to the provisions of the Discipline?" Referred to Committee on Revision. Conference incorporation.

G. A. Reeder presented a memorial from the Preachers' Meeting, Cleveland, asking for the appointment of a denominational press bureau. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Press bureau depository.

Also one from the same urging that a book depository be established in Cleveland. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Robert Forbes presented a memorial asking that the words "District Superintendent" be substituted for the words "Presiding Elder" wherever these words occur in the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Revision. "District Superintendent."

T. H. Martin presented a memorial from himself and four others in favor of electing one Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and of discontinuing Field Secretaries. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension. Field Secretaries.

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Also one from four delegates asking the same legislation for the Board of Foreign Missions. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Conference Claimants.

E. B. Topping presented a memorial from the Watertown District recommending better care of superannuates.

W. D. Marsh presented a memorial from the Oswego District urging better care of superannuates.

C. C. Townsend presented a memorial from the Saint Lawrence District, signed by twenty-six members, urging better care of superannuates. All referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Depositories.

S. J. Greenfield presented a memorial from E. R. Redhead, in behalf of the Northern New York Conference delegation, asking that the right be taken from the book depositories to receive orders for Sunday school periodicals. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

OHIO

Temperance.

P. A. Baker presented memorials from the W. C. T. U. of Uruguay and from the Montevideo branch of the W. C. T. U. recommending higher standards on temperance for Methodism of South America. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Charges.

H. C. Stuntz presented a memorial from himself and three others asking that a new section be added to ¶ 222 of the Discipline, so that no charge against a member of an Annual Conference shall be entertained unless signed by at least three members of the Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision.

PITTSBURG

Episcopal residence.

Harvey Henderson presented a memorial from himself and nine others urging that an episcopal residence be established in Pittsburg.

MAY 15 NINTH DAY.

W. S. Throckmorton presented a memorial from the West Washington, Pennsylvania, Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday School, on the character of general superintendency now demanded by the Church. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal supervision.

Also one from the same bodies opposing the repeal or modification of ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

J. M. Keister presented a memorial from the same bodies in favor of restoring the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Time limit.

PUGET SOUND

L. E. Kirkpatrick presented a memorial from himself and five others asking for a change in the Discipline so that letters of transfer of membership may be sent directly to the pastor of the church to which transfer is made. Referred to Committee on Revision. Transfer of membership.

SAINT LOUIS

M. S. Hughes presented a memorial recommending that the words "District Superintendent" be substituted for the words "Presiding Elder." Referred to Committee on Revision. "District Superintendent."

SOUTH KANSAS

W. H. Mulvaney presented a memorial from himself and eleven others asking for an enabling act to organize the East Oklahoma Mission into an Annual Conference during the next quadrennium. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Enabling act.

C. S. Nusbuam presented a memorial from himself and six others asking additions to ¶ 249, so as to make the refusal to pay to the support of various Church interests a "neglect of means of grace." Referred to Committee on Revision. Church support.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

C. J. Howes presented a memorial from the Conference Epworth League asking for the retention of ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Amusements.

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Also a memorial from the Epworth League chapter, Burton, Kansas, asking that ¶ 248 be left unchanged. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Quarterly Conference.

E. A. Hoyt presented a memorial from himself and nine others asking for various changes in the order of business in the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

Enabling act.

T. W. Davis presented a memorial from himself and five others asking for an enabling act to divide the Upper Mississippi Conference during the next quadrennium. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

MAY 16 TENTH DAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16

Devotional services.

Bishop William Burt called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Van Dusen, D.D., of the Idaho Conference; Rev. Robert Stephens, D.D., of the Illinois Conference; Rev. W. H. Logan, D.D., of the Texas Conference; Rev. J. H. Coleman, D.D., of the Troy Conference; and Rev. N. W. Clark, D.D., of the Italy Conference.

Journal approved.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Greetings.

The Secretary read a telegram conveying the greetings of the Harrisburg Epworth League, in convention at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

Reference of District Superintendent to Revision.

P. H. Swift, Chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, stated that, since the session of yesterday, there had been placed in his hands certain memorials concerning the substitution of the term "District Superintendent" for that of "Presiding Elder," wherever the latter occurs in the Discipline, on which subject report had been made by the Committee on Revision, and he asked for instruction as to the disposition of these papers.

W. D. Phifer, under suspension of the rules, moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

C. F. Johnson moved as a substitute that the subject remain in the hands of the Committee on Revision.

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The substitute was agreed to by a vote of 286 for to 221 against.

The motion was adopted.

Overture to the Methodist Protestant Church.

J. F. Goucher, in behalf of the Deputation to the Methodist Protestant Church, presented the following resolutions, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, whereupon the Conference spontaneously sang, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow":

Whereas, The essential causes leading to the separation from our communion of those who organized the Methodist Protestant Church in 1828 do not appear to us to be any longer matters of controversy; and,

Whereas, Our own Church has introduced important changes into its governmental system since 1828, in the direction contended for by Methodist Protestants; and,

Whereas, Those who went out from us in 1828 were at no time doctrinally or morally subject to reproach, but differed from us solely on the questions of government, and have always maintained the beliefs, methods, and the spirit of Methodism; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That appreciating and honoring the Methodist Protestant Church, and the good work it has done in the world for Christ, we, in the spirit of brotherly love, obedient to the desire for fellowship with all who are called Methodists, and in harmony with the prayer of our Lord for the unity of the Church, do respectfully submit to our brethren of the Methodist Protestant Church whether the time has not come when they can, without sacrificing any essential principle their fathers contended for, resume their relations with us and thus inaugurate a movement for a reunited and common Methodism in America.

2. That this General Conference hereby affectionately invites the Methodist Protestant Church, through its General Conference, to renew organic fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, if this shall seem good to them, to appoint a commission to confer with a like commission of this General Conference to consummate such a result.

Drs. Young, Kavanagh, Palmore, and all former members of the General Conference, invited to platform.

The following ministers were invited to seats on the platform: Rev. J. B. Young, D.D., Rev. A. S. Kavanagh, D.D., and Rev. W. B. Palmore, D.D.

J. W. Jennings moved that all members of former General Conferences, in attendance and not members of this Conference, be invited to seats on the platform.

A motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

The motion was carried.

I. L. Thomas excused.

I. L. Thomas, on his own request, was excused for the time necessary to perform his duties as Fraternal Messenger to the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAY 16
TENTH DAY.

William Gorst presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Status of Superannuated Missionary Bishop.

Whereas, The retirement and superannuation of Bishop James M. Thoburn, a Missionary Bishop, presents to the Church conditions to cover which there are no definite provisions in our law; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby refers the matter of the status, relationship, and support of superannuated Missionary Bishops to the Committee on Episcopacy for consideration; to be reported back to the General Conference for its action.

Leave of absence for Bishop Warren, Dr. Goucher, Senator Dolliver.

On Bishop Henry W. Warren's request, leave of absence was given for himself, J. F. Goucher, and J. P. Dolliver to fulfill their duties as a Deputation to the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. (See Credentials, page 679.)

Question of privilege.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Committee on Rules was instructed to report as soon as possible a definition of a "question of privilege."

Reading resolutions.

E. G. Eberhart presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That members of this General Conference presenting memorials or resolutions, or making committee reports before this body, be permitted to read said papers themselves if they so desire, unless it becomes obvious that the reader cannot be understood as well as the Secretary, in which case the chair may ask that the Secretary do the reading; all such papers to be read without comment during the reading.

On motion of J. F. Stout, the resolution was laid on the table.

Anti-Opium Bill.

A. B. Leonard presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That we petition both Houses of Congress to pass the Foraker Anti-Opium Bill, to prohibit the importation of opium into Hawaii, except by the government for medicinal use only.

Call of committees.

The Call of Committees for the presentation of reports was resumed.

Report 2, Temporal Economy, adopted.

W. H. Wilder presented Report 2 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, concerning the incorporation of Annual Conferences, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 524.)

W. F. Whitlock moved that the privileges under the call of committees be limited to the reports that do not create discussion, which motion was laid on the table, on motion of W. S. Matthew.

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C. L. Mead presented Report 2 of the Committee on Epworth League, concerning Epworth League collections, which, on motion of J. W. Marshall, was recommitted. Report 2, Epworth League, recommitted.

W. F. Whitlock presented Report 1 of the Committee on Book Concern, concerning Subsidies to Periodicals, and moved its adoption. Report 1, Book Concern, adopted.

S. W. Trousdale moved to amend by striking the words "and white paper" from the second item of the report.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, the amendment was laid on the table, a count vote resulting in 339 for to 187 against.

On motion of John Krantz, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 556.)

On motion of D. L. Aultman, Conference adjourned. Adjournment.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Burt pronounced the benediction.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary: MEMORIALS.

BALTIMORE

C. W. Baldwin presented a memorial from the W. C. T. U. of Montevideo asking for a higher standard for the clergy of South America on the subject of total abstinence. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition. Temperance.

Also one in regard to the appointment of an improper person as presiding elder. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal administration.

J. C. Nicholson presented a memorial on boundaries of Mission Conferences and Missions. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Boundary.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

O. K. Morgan presented a memorial from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Farmington, Illinois, asking that the Anti-Saloon League be indorsed. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition. Anti-Saloon League.

MAY 16
TENTH DAY.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Methodist Brotherhood.

W. H. Sweet presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking that the Methodist Brotherhood be officially recognized. Referred to Committee on Methodist Brotherhoods.

EAST OHIO

Local endowments.

S. R. Badgley presented a memorial from the Epworth Memorial Church, Cleveland, asking for legislation on the control of endowment funds of local churches. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

EAST TENNESSEE

Boundary.

E. J. Cox presented a memorial asking that Bridgeport, Alabama, be transferred from the Central Alabama to the East Tennessee Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

ERIE

Probation.

W. P. Murray presented a memorial from himself and nine others asking that ¶ 49 of the Discipline be changed so that the term of probation be two months instead of six. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

FLORIDA

Conference Claimants.

R. R. Robinson presented a memorial asking that a Secretary be elected and that vigorous efforts be made to substantially aid Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

HINGHUA

Enabling act.

W. N. Brewster presented a memorial from the China Central Conference asking for an enabling act to organize a portion of Hinghua Conference into a Mission Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

HOLSTON

Licensing women.

W. T. Smith presented a memorial from Mrs. McMahon asking that women be licensed to preach. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

LOUISIANA

MAY 16 TENTH DAY.

Depository.

J. J. Obee presented a memorial from himself and others asking for a book depository in New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

MINNESOTA

Social problems.

J. F. Stout presented a memorial from the Saint Paul Preachers' Meeting asking for a careful study of the social problem.

Amusements.

Also one from the same favoring the removal of ¶ 248. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Course of study.

Also one from the same asking for the appointment of a commission to revise the Conference course of study. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Consolidation of papers.

Also one from the same asking for the consolidation of Church papers and a less expensive location of the publishing houses. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Field Secretaries.

Also one from the same recommending a reduction in the number of Field Secretaries. Referred to Committee on Reorganization of Mission Boards.

NORTH INDIA

Autonomy in missions.

J. W. Robinson presented a memorial from himself and three others asking that autonomy be granted only to such mission churches as are ready and willing to assume the burdens of self-support.

District Missionary Secretary.

T. J. Scott presented a memorial asking that measures be taken to make the office of District Missionary Secretary more effective. Both referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

NORTH NEBRASKA

Conference evangelist.

William Gorst presented a memorial asking for an amendment of ¶ 173, § 8, of the Discipline, relating to Conference evangelists.

Time limit.

J. W. Jennings presented a memorial from himself and three others asking for the restoration of the time limit. Both referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 16
TENTH DAY.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Swedish Bishop. E. C. Clemans presented a memorial from C. J. Andreen asking that a Swedish Bishop be elected. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Amusements. Also one from Epworth Leagues of the Conference asking for the retention of ¶ 248 of the Discipline.

Social purity. Also one from the Conference on the subject of social purity. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

PHILADELPHIA

Constitutional propositions. F. B. Lynch presented a memorial asking that the presiding Bishop see that all propositions handed down from the General Conference to the Annual Conferences be read in full, and that due opportunity be given for discussion. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Amusements. L. W. Munhall presented a memorial for the Embury Local Preachers and Exhorters' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey asking that ¶ 248 of the Discipline be left unchanged. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Jews. Also one urging the Board of Home Missions to maintain missions among the Jews. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Intermediate League. A. W. Adkinson presented a memorial from himself and five others asking that ¶ 339 of the Discipline be changed so as to provide for the organization of an intermediate Epworth League. Referred to Committee on Epworth League.

Also one from the same asking that ¶ 96 of the Discipline be changed so that presidents of intermediate Epworth Leagues and of Women's Missionary Societies shall be members of the Quarterly Conference.

Also one from the same asking that ¶ 99 of the Discipline be changed so as to make the order of business include reports from the above-named officers. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

UPPER MISISSIPPI

MAY 16 TENTH DAY.

Depository.

Richard Sewell presented a memorial from himself and seven others asking that a book depository be established in connection with the Southwestern Christian Advocate in New Orleans, Louisiana. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

WISCONSIN

Deaconesses.

H. A. Larson presented a memorial from the Milwaukee Deaconess Board asking for the approval of the report of the Deaconess Commission. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18

MAY 18 ELEVENTH DAY.

Devotional services.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. J. M. Read, D.D., of the New Jersey Conference; Rev. J. J. Manker, D.D., of the Holston Conference; Rev. R. E. Jones, D.D., of the North Carolina Conference; Rev. W. L. McDowell, D.D., of the Baltimore Conference; Rev. J. H. Race, D.D., of the Wyoming Conference; and Rev. Otto Wilke, D.D., of the California German Conference.

Journal approved.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Report 1, State of the Church.

W. C. Herron, under suspension of the rules, presented a report of the Committee on State of the Church with reference to an International Peace Conference, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 729.)

A. A. Stevens and A. M. Wilkins seated.

On motion of W. W. Evans, A. A. Stevens, reserve lay delegate of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was seated in place of W. H. Sweet during the latter's temporary absence.

On motion of M. C. B. Mason, A. M. Wilkins, lay delegate from the Atlanta Conference, was seated.

Dr. Fitz-Gerald invited to platform.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul FitzGerald, on motion of M. S. Daniels, were invited to seats on the platform.

The Special Order, Memorial Services, was taken up.

Bishop Goodsell presides.

The presiding Bishop invited Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, the senior effective Bishop present, to occupy the chair during the Memorial Services.

MAY 18
ELEVENTH DAY.

Friends invited to platform.

On motion of H. A. Buttz, the relatives and friends of those whose memoirs were to be presented were invited to seats on the platform during the Memorial Services, and a committee of two, W. A. Quayle and W. J. Martindale, were appointed to escort them to the platform.

Recess deferred.

On motion of H. A. Buttz, it was ordered that the usual recess be deferred until the close of the Memorial Services.

Memorial services.

The Memorial Services were conducted according to the following order:

Hymn, "Servant of God, well done."

Prayer by Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

Hymn, "Fade, fade, each earthly joy."

Memoir of Bishop Joyce.

Memoir of Bishop Isaac W. Joyce was read by Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, D.D. (See Memoirs, page 744.)

Hymn, "He leadeth me."

Memoir of Bishop Merrill.

Memoir of Bishop Stephen M. Merrill was read by Rev. R. J. Cooke, D.D. (See Memoirs, page 754.)

Hymn, "O, how sweet it will be in that beautiful land!"

Memoir of Bishop Fitz-Gerald.

Memoir of Bishop James N. FitzGerald was read by Rev. Naphtali Luccock, D.D. (See Memoirs, page 737.)

Hymn, "Nearer, my God, to thee" (first verse).

Memoir of Bishop Andrews.

Memoir of Bishop Edward G. Andrews was read by Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, D.D. (See Memoirs, page 733.)

Hymn, "Nearer, my God, to thee" (second verse).

Memoir of Bishop Fowler.

Memoir of Bishop Charles H. Fowler was read by Rev. Charles J. Little, D.D. (See Memoirs, page 740.)

Hymn, "I'm going home."

Memoir of Bishop McCabe.

Memoir of Bishop Charles C. McCabe was read by Rev. Franklin M. Rule, D.D. (See Memoirs, page 750.)

Hymn, "There is a land of pure delight."

Memoir of Dr. J. M. King.

Memoir of Rev. James M. King, D.D., was read by Rev. George P. Eckman, D.D. (See Memoirs, page 760.)

Memoir of Thomas Cardus.

Memoir of Rev. Thomas Cardus, D.D., Delegate-elect from the Genesee Conference, was read by Rev. Ray Allen, D.D. (See Memoirs, page 765.)

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The concluding prayers from the Ritual for the Burial of the Dead were read by Bishop Goodsell and the Conference.

Prayers from Ritual.

Hymn, "Lead, kindly Light."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson resumed the chair.

Bishop Wilson presides.

On motion of J. A. Patten, Dr. George B. Winton, Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was invited to a seat on the platform.

G. G. Reynolds and Drs. Winton and Bates invited to platform.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, Hon. G. G. Reynolds and Rev. L. B. Bates, D.D., were invited to seats on the platform.

Roses for Bishop Wilson.

Summerfield Baldwin, in behalf of the delegation from the Baltimore Conference, presented to Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the presiding officer, a bouquet of roses in recognition of the Bishop's former relation to the Baltimore Conference, and as a token of the high esteem with which his brethren regard him.

Bishop Wilson suitably responded.

N. W. Rowell takes leave.

N. W. Rowell, K.C., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada, formally took his leave of the Conference. (See page 656.)

Announcements were made.

Adjournment.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Wilson pronounced the benediction.

MEMORIALS.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

ANDES

Epworth League.

G. F. Arms presented a memorial from the Conference with reference to the work of the Epworth League. Referred to Committee on Epworth League.

AUSTIN

Church loyalty.

O. F. Linstrum presented a memorial from J. S. Hetherington and one other urging loyalty to the Church. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

MAY 18
ELEVENTH DAY.

CINCINNATI

W. F. M. S. O. F. Hypes presented a memorial from the New York Branch of the W. F. M. S. asking that their local auxiliary president be a member of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

DES MOINES

Conference Secretary. B. F. Miller presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the secretary of an Annual Conference. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

HINGHUA

Missionary responsibility. W. N. Brewster presented a memorial from the Chicago Men's Interstate Missionary Convention asking that the General Conference formulate a definite policy with regard to the missionary responsibility of the Church. Referred to Committees on Foreign Missions, and Home Missions and Church Extension.

HOLSTON

Advertisements. R. J. Cooke presented a memorial relating to advertising in the Advocates. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

INDIANA

Baptism. Joshua Stansfield presented a memorial asking for the omission of certain words in the Ritual on baptism. Referred to Committee on Revision.

LEXINGTON

Conference Claimants. E. A. White presented a memorial from the Conference asking for better provision for superannuated ministers. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

MICHIGAN

General Conference Districts. F. E. Day presented a memorial from himself and fifteen others asking that the Michigan Conference be placed in the same General Conference District as the Detroit Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

J. C. Floyd presented a memorial concerning the administration of Bishop Neely. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

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ELEVENTH DAY.

Lyston Harding presented a memorial asking that the Apostles' Creed be made uniform throughout the Ritual. Referred to Committee on Revision. Creed.

NEW YORK EAST

G. P. Mains presented a memorial from Alexander McLean asking that a chapter be inserted in the Discipline on the Society of Jesus Christ's Abiders. Abiders.

F. M. North presented a memorial from the Executive Committee of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society asking for better supervision of members changing residence. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church. Transfer of members.

NORTH CAROLINA

R. E. Jones presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of subsidizing the Southwestern Christian Advocate. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Subsidy.

NORTH INDIA

T. J. Scott presented a memorial asking for a ruling as to the residence of members of General Conference District Boards. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. District representatives.

NORTH NEBRASKA

J. W. Jennings presented a memorial from himself and seven others asking that Omaha, Nebraska, be designated as an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal residence.

OKLAHOMA

G. H. Bradford presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the probationary term be eliminated. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Probation.

OREGON

J. W. McDougall presented a memorial from the Oregon Epworth League in favor of the retention of ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

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PHILADELPHIA

Lord's Day Alliance.

George Gaul presented a memorial from himself and ten others in favor of a Lord's Day Alliance of America. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Quarterly Conference.

J. G. Wilson presented a memorial from the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, in favor of Semiannual instead of Quarterly Conferences. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

ROCK RIVER

Quarterly Conference.

R. H. Pooley presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Sandwich, Illinois, concerning the membership and business of the fourth Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Pastors' salaries.

H. B. Williams presented a memorial proposing an addition to ¶ 190 of the Discipline, on duties of presiding elders with reference to the pastors' salaries. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Districts.

J. F. Harmon presented a memorial from himself and twelve others asking that there be not less than fifty pastoral charges on a presiding elder's district. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Amusements.

C. J. Howes presented a memorial from eleven Epworth Leagues asking for the retention of ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

UPPER IOWA

Missionary Bishops.

T. E. Fleming presented a memorial from himself and eight others asking that the names of Missionary Bishops be added to the list of Bishops in the preface to the Discipline and Hymnal. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

VERMONT

Labor problem.

E. A. Bishop presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the Church and the labor problem. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19

MAY 19 TWELFTH DAY.

Bishop Thomas B. Neely called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. George Gaul, D.D., of the Philadelphia Conference; Rev. William Tallon, D.D., of the South America Conference; and Rev. J. G. Wilson, D.D., of the Philadelphia Conference.

Devotional services.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Journal approved.

On motion of F. M. North, the Conference ordered the publication in the Daily Christian Advocate of a supplementary report of the National City Evangelization Union, referred the report to the Committee on City Evangelization, and authorized that committee to confer, if found advisable, with the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension concerning the proposal involved in the report.

National City Evangelization Union.

On motion of George Elliott, it was ordered that in the resolution ordering a Special Committee on the Reorganization of the Missionary Boards the term "Corresponding Secretaries" as constituting members of the committee be interpreted to include also the Assistant Corresponding Secretaries of the Boards.

"Corresponding Secretaries" on Boards.

On motion of Christie Galeener, W. G. Cochran was excused and Mrs. N. T. Kuhl, reserve lay delegate, was seated.

Mrs. N. T. Kuhl seated in place of W. G. Cochran.

The second Call of Conferences for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business for immediate consideration was made.

SECOND CALL OF CONFERENCES.

AUSTIN

J. S. Hetherington presented a resolution concerning the bill before Congress known as S. F. 6,484, on Post Office Savings Banks.

Postal Savings.

M. M. Callen raised the question of consideration, and the Conference declined to consider.

On motion of R. B. Raines, the following resolutions were ordered printed in the Daily Christian Advocate, and were referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Constitutional change, Two Houses.

Resolved, That Article IX of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate as two

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separate bodies. When the time for the opening of the General Conference arrives the Secretary of the previous General Conference, or some one appointed by him, shall call the roll of the lay delegates elected, when the lay delegates shall organize by the election of one of their own number as president to preside over the deliberations of the body, and a secretary and such assistant secretaries as may be needed to keep a complete record of the proceedings of the body. Membership in the lay body shall be ascertained and determined as provided in Article VII.

"It shall require the concurrence of the two orders to adopt any measure, elect General Superintendents or any other General Conference officers, except that for changes in the Constitution a vote of two thirds of the clerical and lay delegates shall be sufficient, as provided in Article XI.

"In the event of a disagreement between the clerical and lay bodies on any matter pertaining to the business of the General Conference, the election of General Conference Superintendents or other General Conference officers, a committee shall be appointed from each body to act upon and adjust the difference."

Resolved, That the General Conference shall have full power and authority to enact such legislation as may be necessary to carry into effect the changes proposed by this amendment.

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and are hereby, requested to submit the foregoing proposed amendment to the Fall Conferences of 1910 and the Spring Conferences of 1911, and that special Lay Electoral Conferences shall be called to meet in connection with such Annual Conferences for the purpose of considering the foregoing proposed amendments.

Last day for memorials fixed.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, it was ordered that no memorials or petitions presenting new subjects for consideration by the various committees be received after May 21.

Tellers.

E. A. Schell moved that the same order for the appointment of tellers for the various elections be observed as in the last General Conference.

Report 4, Temporal Economy, adopted.

W. H. Wilder, under suspension of the rules, moved as a substitute that Report 4 of the Committee on Temporal Economy be now presented.

The substitute was agreed to and adopted.

W. H. Wilder presented Report 4 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, relating to rules governing General Conference elections, and, on his motion, the report was adopted. (See Report, page 531.)

COLORADO

Vesper service at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

C. B. Spencer presented the following resolutions, and, on his motion, they were adopted:

Whereas, In 1808 provision was made for a Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Whereas, One century later, in 1908, this the twenty-fifth session of such Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is being held in the city of Baltimore where the Delegated General Conference was first provided for; and,

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Whereas, The body of the apostolic Asbury, who presided as Bishop when this said momentous action was taken, sleeps near the graves of Bishops Enoch George, John Emory, and Beverly Waugh, and near the graves of Robert Strawbridge and the apostolic Jesse Lee, in Mount Olivet Cemetery, but a little distance from this place; and,

Whereas, The General Conference of 1816 did formally participate in the religious services in connection with the reburial of Bishop Asbury, and therefrom derived great and abiding inspiration; and,

Whereas, Some such service at the still later and final resting place of all that is mortal of Bishop Asbury would be at this centennial of historic and lasting benefit to this body and to the Church at large; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference respectfully requests the Board of Bishops to appoint a committee consisting of one member from each of the fourteen General Conference Districts, and one member at large, who shall be chairman of the said committee, to take into consideration the advisability of holding some vesper or other service near the graves of these our fathers; and,

Resolved, That, if such service is found to be practicable, this committee shall request the coöperation of the proper Local Committee, and make such preparations as may be necessary for such services; it being understood that this shall not interfere with the sessions or work of the General Conference; and,

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Board of Bishops to appoint Dr. John F. Goucher member at large.

R. J. West excused.

On recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, R. J. West was excused from attendance after May 21.

Digest of Law.

W. D. Phifer presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Inasmuch as a Digest of Methodist Law and Code of Procedure under the authority of the Church would be exceedingly useful; and inasmuch as there is no work of that kind in existence, while the volume of new legislation is increasing;

Resolved, That the General Conference request the Committee on Judiciary to take up the subject of the publication of an official Digest of Methodist Law and Code of Procedure.

If, in their judgment, such a deliverance is needed, they are requested to report to this General Conference a plan for the production of such a book.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the resolution was laid on the table.

Dr. Henderson takes leave.

Rev. James Henderson, Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church, Canada, took his departure from the Conference, the Conference singing, "God be with you till we meet again."

COLORADO

Temperance in ¶ 248.

R. A. Chase presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, For some time there has been a growing sentiment that our attitude on the temperance question does not receive the distinct emphasis we desire, on account of its position as a part of ¶ 248; and,

Whereas, The utterance of the Church on other matters is more or less confused by being merged in a common paragraph; therefore,

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Resolved, That the Committee on Revision be instructed to separate the temperance feature of ¶ 248 from other matters and to place it in a separate paragraph under the general head of Immoral Conduct.

On motion of R. H. Gilbert, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Dr. Merchant invited to platform.

On motion of L. H. Stewart, Rev. J. H. Merchant, D.D., was invited to a seat on the platform.

DAKOTA

Tithing.

J. O. Dobson presented the following resolution, which, on motion of C. J. Howes, was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Believing that tithing is the scriptural principle which Christians ought to follow in the giving of their means for religious and charitable purposes, and that the practice of it by our people would prove the solution of all our financial problems both at home and abroad, and being convinced that it will prove a blessing alike to those who give and those who receive, we do earnestly enjoin all our preachers to teach, and our people to practice, this equitable and God-given method of finance; remembering that one tenth is the minimum and not the maximum of Christian benevolence.

If favorably acted upon, this paragraph shall be printed in the Discipline under the head of "Advices."

HOLSTON

J. A. Patten presented the following resolutions, which were severally adopted:

Printing reports of Missionary Bishops.

Resolved, That the Publishing Agents be directed to print in the Handbook of the General Conference of 1912 the official reports to that General Conference of the Missionary Bishops and of the General Superintendents who have resided in or have officially visited foreign fields.

Secretary as custodian.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference shall be the lawful custodian of the Journal and papers of this General Conference and shall deliver the same to his successor. It shall be his duty to prepare and send out blanks to the secretaries of the several Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences. In case of his inability to fulfill these duties, one of the assistant secretaries, designated by the Bishops, shall attend to these duties.

Report 1, Education, Freedmen, and Sunday Schools.

J. H. Race moved that Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately following the reading of the Journal.

T. N. Boyle moved as a substitute that the report be taken up now.

The substitute was agreed to and adopted.

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J. H. Race presented Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

The Secretary read that part of the report proposing a plan of reorganization of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

On motion of Charles W. Smith, it was ordered that this part of the report be first considered, and, on a subsequent motion, it was ordered to take up the report seriatim.

The first section of the report was read, and a motion made for its adoption.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Rules suspended.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the rules were suspended for the purpose of receiving reports from the Committee on Episcopacy, which reports dealt with matters that should be acted upon to-day.

L. M. Alexander and Thomas Gardner seated.

L. M. Alexander, lay delegate of the Wisconsin Conference, was seated; and Thomas Gardner was seated in place of J. V. Stevens.

Report 1, Episcopacy, retirement of Bishop Thoburn.

J. M. Buckley presented Report 1 of the Committee on Episcopacy relating to the retirement of Missionary Bishop James M. Thoburn, and, on his motion, it was adopted by a rising, unanimous vote. (See Report, page 445.)

Address of Dr. Buckley.

In moving the adoption of the report, Dr. J. M. Buckley said:

The committee feels keenly its inability to express its own feeling, the feeling of the General Conference, and the feeling of the whole Church, and, further, the feeling of the whole missionary and Protestant world. There has never been a man like unto him in the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose to which he devoted his life. With simplicity mingled with sagacity; with straightforward English, and yet at times under inspiration reaching the spirit and the words of the ancient prophets, but more frequently of the apostle John, he has persuaded us when he could not convince, and convinced us when he could not persuade. Consequently he has had his way, which he believed was God's way.

Bishop Thoburn [Bishop Thoburn rises], we have fought together in the Missionary Boards for a generation almost. We did not always see eye to eye, but we always saw heart to heart. I am glad and sorry to be here—sorry because you have felt compelled to retire; glad that this body and our Church love you, and, furthermore, that they will venerate you to the last hour of your life, and think of you to the last hour of their lives. May the Lord bless you abundantly, and may you see yet greater things in India and greater things in every

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mission, and may your last hours be as sweet as those who sleep after a tired but successful day.

Bishop Thoburn's reply.

Bishop Thoburn replied as follows:

Dear brethren, I am overwhelmed. I have encountered many difficulties that I did not anticipate, and, with God's blessing, I think sometimes I have achieved greater success than I dreamed of in my youth; but I never anticipated such a scene as that through which I am now passing. My limited vocabulary will not enable me to express my feelings even if my feelings permitted me to use the vocabulary.

As I leave you, I simply ask that you will kindly change the word "superannuate" to "retire." I have not quit work. I expect to see some great victories, although not in the land of my adoption, but in the land of my birth, and possibly elsewhere. And my parting word to you is that you will carry with you always the conviction that when Jesus Christ said that he "would be with you always" he meant what he said. He has been with me through these years. I have been enabled to say a great many thousand times that I think I know him. I am sure he knows me. He knows you and loves you, and has pledged his word that he will be with you. And when we get that universal conviction through our Church we will more rapidly help to transform this world than the most sanguine among us has ever dreamed. Now, may God bless you for evermore. Unspeakable thanks for your kindness to me.

Report 2, Episcopacy, effective Bishops.

J. M. Buckley presented Report 2 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on the effectiveness of Bishops, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 456.)

Report 3, Episcopacy, number of Bishops.

J. M. Buckley presented Report 3 of the Committee on Episcopacy, relating to the number of Bishops to be elected by this General Conference, and moved its adoption.

John Sweet moved to amend the report by substituting the word "six" for "ten."

S. W. Trousdale moved to amend the amendment by substituting "twelve" for "six."

On motion of E. D. Whitlock, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

H. K. Carroll moved to amend the amendment by substituting "eight" for "six."

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the time was extended.

On motion of J. F. Harmon, the previous question was ordered.

H. E. Smith moved to lay on the table the amendment to the amendment and the amendment, which motion did not prevail.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

MAY 19 TWELFTH DAY.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Report, page 455.)

Decisions of Bishops referred to Judiciary.

On request of Bishop John M. Walden, the decisions and rulings of the Bishops during the last quadrennium were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Elections ordered.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the election of Bishops was made the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning.

Order for reports from Mexico.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the reports of General Superintendents who have visited Mexico was made the Order of the Day immediately after taking the first ballot for the election of Bishops.

For Report 1, Education.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the further consideration of Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the report from Mexico.

Report of of Deputation, Bishop Warren.

Bishop Henry W. Warren made a report of the Deputation to the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church and deposited documents with the Secretary. Bishop Warren said:

Brethren, I would not at this hour detain you a moment but for the importance of this report being rendered to-day. I have sought at different times during the morning session for an appropriate time, because due courtesy to those that received your Fraternal Delegates demands that this report be made. I therefore say that I now deposit with the Secretary of this Conference the paper that was deposited with the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church yesterday, including your resolution and including the appointment of this Delegation.

Brethren, we went forth representing you, with a sense of high honor and of vast importance of the matter with which we are charged. Nay, more; we went forth feeling that by your instructions we were helping to fulfill the prayer of our Lord Jesus Christ that all his people might be one, and that, therefore, we were charged with matters of the highest importance. Let me say, the reception of your delegation could not have been more hearty, more cordial, more Christian than it was. We were met at the hotel, royally entertained, furnished with an automobile to take us to the Conference, and, after the meeting, with an automobile to take us over the city.

But, in regard to the reception. They received us, singing one of the great hymns of the Church concerning the redemptive power of Jesus Christ. We were introduced. We immediately deposited with the Secretary the paper that I have now turned over as the official document; which was read by the Secretary. Each of your representatives was accorded opportunity to make an address. And, let me say, in regard to the addresses of Dr. Goucher and Senator Dolliver, nothing could have been more sympathetic, more hearty, more Christian, than what they uttered. At the close of these three addresses, the President of the General Conference arose and said it was customary,

MAY 19 TWELFTH DAY.

when the President wished to address the Conference, to invite some other one to the chair, and he tendered me the gavel. And that tender was received by the Conference in the same way that you receive the recital of the facts. He made an address sympathetic, cordial, Christian, magnifying the magnanimity of the Church that sent its representatives there with such proposals for intimate Christian union and organic relations. At the close he said, "Mr. President." I bowed respectfully to the salutation. Then he said: "I move that the Conference now adjourn, in order that we may have a social occasion and cordial handshake after the Methodist fashion, of the whole Conference, with the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church." I arose, saying, "Brethren, the motion having been made and seconded, I put it, in the discharge of the office that has been conferred upon me. Those in favor, raise your hands." So that a Methodist Episcopal Bishop, presiding over the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, was recognized, and so heartily. And then we stepped down to the altar, God's altar, and received the most cordial, kindly, joyous reception that I ever had from any people, either my own people of my own name, or any other people. They will appoint the commission asked for to act in association with our commission. And, blessed be God, I believe the object that you had in view in making this invitation will be gloriously consummated and blessed of God.

Adjournment.

On motion of G. A. Landen, the Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Neely pronounced the benediction.

MEMORIALS.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

ANDES

Depositories

G. F. Arms presented a memorial from J. W. Butler and others asking that in Manila, the City of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, and Santiago be placed depositories of books required in the courses of study in Spanish and English. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Change of name.

Also one from the Conference asking for a change in the name of the South America Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

ARKANSAS

Boundary.

W. R. Nelson presented a memorial from himself and two others asking for a change in the boundary line of the Arkansas Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

Probation.

G. E. Campbell presented a memorial from McKendree Shaw relating to the probationary system. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

MAY 19
TWELFTH DAY.

Temperance Society.

W. W. Evans presented a memorial from H. T. Ames and thirteen others asking that the Constitution of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be better enforced; and that the Board of Managers be instructed to coöperate with other reform associations in securing the repeal of internal revenue laws and all laws tending to encourage exportation and importation into our insular possessions. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Enabling act.

Also one in favor of an enabling act for Wyoming Mission. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Lay elections.

W. L. Woodcock presented a memorial from himself and six others asking that the election of delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference be by the Quarterly Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

CINCINNATI

Expenses of Bishops.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial from himself and nine others asking that the expenses of General Superintendents incurred by their visitation to the foreign mission fields be paid out of the Episcopal Fund. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Amusements.

S. O. Royal presented a memorial from the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting asking to strike out all amendments to ¶ 248. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Deaconesses.

John A. Story presented a memorial from the same asking that there be no change in the Deaconess Board. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work.

COLORADO

Christian Republic.

R. A. Chase presented a memorial from S. B. Warner asking that The Christian Republic and World-Wide Missions be united under an appropriate name. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Epworth League.

Also one from W. D. Phifer asking that the office of General Secretary of the Epworth League be merged with that of Editor of The Epworth Herald. Referred to Committee on Epworth League.

MAY 19 TWELFTH DAY.

DAKOTA

Revenue stamps. H. G. Tilton presented a memorial asking the General Conference to memorialize Congress to enact a law forbidding the granting of internal revenue stamps for the sale of intoxicating liquors at any place where the sale of the same is contrary to law. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

DES MOINES

Hospitals. C. L. Nye presented a memorial from L. K. Billingsley asking that ¶ 98, § 9, of the Discipline be amended by adding to committees to be appointed a Committee on Hospitals. Referred to Committee on Revision.

FLORIDA

Boundary. J. P. Patterson presented a memorial from himself and R. R. Robinson relating to the boundary line of the Florida Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

GENESEE

Probation. W. C. Wilbor presented a memorial from the Buffalo Preachers' Meeting asking for a period of three months' probation for Church membership. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

INDIANA

Full membership. E. H. Hughes presented a memorial from the Conference asking for revision of ¶ 49, § 1, of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

KOREA

Episcopal residence. G. H. Jones presented a memorial from the Conference asking that Bishop Harris be located in the city of Seoul. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

MAINE

Boundary. D. B. Holt presented a memorial from himself and five others asking for the revision of ¶ 435 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

MEXICO

MAY 19
TWELFTH DAY.

J. W. Butler presented a memorial from himself and others asking that the Publishing Agents be authorized to publish a hymn book in the Spanish language. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Spanish hymn book.

MICHIGAN

E. A. Armstrong presented a memorial from himself and eleven others asking that ¶ 173, § 3, item 4, 2 in the Discipline be amended. Referred to Committee on Revision. Temperance agent.

James Hamilton presented a memorial from himself and others asking that more liberal provision be made for the support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Conference Claimants.

NEWARK

M. S. Daniels presented a memorial asking for an interpretation of the Sixth Restrictive Rule. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. Sixth Restrictive Rule.

NEW YORK EAST

D. G. Downey presented a memorial from himself and J. T. McFarland asking for an amendment to ¶ 58 in the Appendix of the Discipline. Sunday School Constitution.

Also two asking for an amendment to ¶ 84 of the Discipline. Statistics.

Also one asking for an amendment of ¶ 347, § 5. Local Sunday School Board.

Also one asking for an amendment to ¶ 346, § 2, of the Discipline. All referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

F. M. North presented a memorial protesting against bills restricting immigration. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension. Immigration.

C. S. Wing presented a memorial asking for legislation in regard to the John Street Church. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. John Street Church.

NORTH INDIANA

C. U. Wade presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the return to the time limit. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Time limit.

MAY 19
TWELFTH DAY.

NORTH OHIO

Superannuated Bishop.

C. F. Johnson presented a memorial from G. W. Switzer and six others asking if a superannuated Bishop can lawfully preside over the Committee on Boundaries; or act as Secretary of the Board of Bishops. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Temperance.

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial asking that all that relates to temperance in ¶ 248 be placed in a separate paragraph under the heading "Unchristian Conduct." Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Temperance society.

C. C. Townsend presented a memorial from A. E. Wilson, Secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking the indorsement of its report. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

Amusements.

C. G. Nelson presented a memorial from the Stillwater, Minnesota, Swedish Church asking that ¶ 248 be not changed. Referred to Committee on Revision.

Probation.

Also one asking that the words "Has been at least six months on probation" be dropped from ¶ 49, § 1. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

OKLAHOMA

Licensing women.

C. S. Burchfield presented a memorial from the Conference asking that women be licensed to preach.

Unfermented wine.

Also one signed by himself and four others in favor of using only unfermented wine for sacramental purposes. Both referred to Committee on State of the Church.

OREGON

Inter-Church Temperance.

B. L. Paget presented a memorial from himself and eight others in favor of a National Inter-Church Temperance Council. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

MAY 19 TWELFTH DAY.

Also one from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Brownsville, Oregon, in favor of licensing women to preach. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Licensing women.

ROCK RIVER

J. A. Matlack presented a memorial from R. H. Dolliver and others asking for an amendment of ¶ 437 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Boundary.

P. H. Swift presented a memorial indorsing the report of the Board of Insurance of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Insurance.

SOUTH AMERICA

William Tallon presented a memorial from himself and three others in favor of a uniform version of the Spanish Bible for South America. Referred to Committee on American Bible Society. Spanish Bible.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

A. W. Adkinson presented a memorial from himself and five others asking that Los Angeles be made an episcopal residence. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal residence.

TEXAS

H. B. Pemberton presented a memorial from the Texas Lay Electoral Conference asking for a book depository in the South. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Depository.

WILMINGTON

A. S. Mowbray presented a memorial from the Book Committee in favor of increasing the authority of the Book Editor. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Book Editor.

WYOMING

G. A. Cure presented a memorial from himself and three others asking that there be no change in ¶ 248 of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on State of the Church. Amusements.

L. C. Murdock presented a memorial from R. B. Freeman, president of the Laymen's Association of the Wyoming Conference, asking for the better support of Conference claimants. Conference Claimants.

MAY 19 TWELFTH DAY.

Also one from Curtis Mogg and two hundred and six others, in behalf of the Conference, asking for better support of Conference claimants. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

Epworth Guard.

Also one from the Wyoming District Epworth League asking for legislation looking to the affiliation of the Epworth Guard with the Epworth League. Referred to Committee on Epworth League.

MAY 20 THIRTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 20

Morning. Devotional services.

Bishop Henry W. Warren called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. S. B. Warner, D.D., of the Colorado Conference; Rev. P. M. Buck, D.D., of the Northwest India Conference; Rev. C. J. Howes, D.D., of the Southwest Kansas Conference; and Rev. W. O. Shepard, D.D., of the Rock River Conference.

Journal approved.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mrs. M. S. Stratton and J. O. Williams seated.

Mrs. M. S. Stratton, lay reserve delegate from the Erie Conference, was temporarily seated, without additional expense, in place of T. D. Collins.

J. O. Williams, reserve ministerial delegate from the Texas Conference, was seated in place of Frank Gary.

Curtains.

On motion of J. C. Willits, the Local Committee on Entertainment was authorized to remove the curtains which had been placed in the rear of the delegates.

W. F. Brooks excused.

On motion of W. D. Phifer, W. F. Brooks, lay delegate of the Colorado Conference, was excused from attendance on account of severe sickness in his family.

Election of Bishops.

The Order of the Day, the election of Bishops, was taken up.

Order.

On motion of Robert Forbes, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That during the election of Bishops and other officers the General Conference shall not make any demonstration of approval, such as clapping of hands, the waving of handkerchiefs, etc.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the visitors to observe the spirit of this resolution and refrain from such demonstrations.

MAY 20 THIRTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

On motion of G. F. Washburn, it was requested that one of the Bishops lead the Conference in prayer for divine guidance in the election.

Prayer.

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell led the Conference in prayer.

The tellers were announced. (See Tellers, page 114.)

F. A. Dingee seated.

F. A. Dingee was seated in place of W. H. Berry as lay delegate from the Philadelphia Conference, without additional expense.

The Secretary read the rules governing the election of Bishops.

The first group of tellers was called forward by the Secretary and assigned to their respective positions.

First ballot for Bishops.

A ballot was cast for the election of Bishops, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge of the ballot, retired.

Mexico.

The Order of the Day was taken up, and Bishop David H. Moore presented his report of the work in Mexico. (See Report, page 805.)

Governor Hughes's letter.

Bishop John W. Hamilton read the following letter:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, May 18, 1908.

Rev. John W. Hamilton, D.D., Presiding Bishop General Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md.

MY DEAR BISHOP HAMILTON: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, setting forth the resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church with regard to the matter of race-track gambling and the proposed legislation for the purpose of abolishing it in this State.

Permit me to express my high appreciation of the action taken by the Conference, and of the assurance of its support in this contest to put an end to disgraceful conditions and to secure decent respect for the fundamental law of the State.

With cordial greetings to those in attendance at the General Conference, and with assurance of my high regard, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Order fixed.

By common consent the rules were suspended, and, on motion of Charles W. Smith, the reception and consideration of the report of the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission was made the Order of the Day immediately after recess.

Recess.

Announcements were made by the Secretary, and recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

MAY 20 THIRTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

The Claflin University Quartet rendered several selections.

J. F. Hanly moved that Report 1 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The motion did not prevail.

Report 3, Federation, adopted.

J. F. Goucher, under a question of privilege, presented Report 3 of the Committee on Federation, concerning the continuance of and instructions to the Commission on Federation, and the appointment of a commission to confer with various Churches, and moved its adoption.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 623.)

Treasurer's report.

O. P. Miller, Treasurer of the General Conference Commission, presented his report. (See Report, page 928.)

L. H. Richardson presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, The treasurer of this Conference reports a deficiency in the collections for General Conference expenses; therefore,
Resolved, That the chairman of each delegation be asked, on returning home, to bring the matter to the immediate attention of each presiding elder, and that said sum be raised and sent in to the treasurer as early as possible.

Report 1, Education.

The consideration of the first item of Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools was resumed.

On motion of E. C. Clemans, the previous question was ordered.

The first section of the report was adopted.

The second section was read.

A motion by Homer Eaton to extend the time did not prevail.

On motion of E. S. Johnson, it was ordered that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon to hear the report of the tellers and to take another ballot.

Announcements were made.

Adjournment.

Conference adjourned by expiration of time, with N. W. Clark on the floor.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Warren.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 20

MAY 20 THIRTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

Bishop Henry W. Warren called the Conference to order.

After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, D.D., of Baltimore.

J. E. Leaycraft and F. A. Arter seated.

On motion of J. R. Day, J. E. Leaycraft, reserve lay delegate of the New York Conference, was seated in place of H. L. Cookingham.

On motion of L. H. Stewart, F. A. Arter, lay reserve delegate of the East Ohio Conference, was seated for the day in place of B. J. Taylor.

Asbury services.

Bishop John M. Walden announced the Committee on Services at the Grave of Bishop Asbury. (See Committees, page 114.)

Report of first ballot.

The result of the first ballot for the election of Bishops was announced. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No person having a sufficient number of votes, the Bishop announced that there was no election.

The entire vote was read with the exception of the names of those who had received only one vote, the Conference having voted to omit the reading of such names.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Conference proceeded to take a second ballot for the election of Bishops.

Drs. Hughes and Galbraith withdraw.

M. S. Hughes, under a question of privilege, thanked those who had voted for him, and requested that his name be withdrawn.

G. F. Washburn announced that Dr. John Galbraith desired to thank those who had voted for him, and to withdraw his name from further consideration.

Second ballot for Bishops.

The second ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge of the ballot, retired.

Adjournment.

On motion of E. C. Clemans, the Conference adjourned.

Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction.

MEMORIALS.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

MAY 20
THIRTEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

BALTIMORE

Election of lay delegates.

Summerfield Baldwin presented a memorial from D. H. Carroll asking an amendment of the rules for the election of lay delegates to the General Conference.

Stewards.

H. A. Hall presented a memorial asking for an amendment of ¶ 276 of the Discipline so as to authorize the appointment of a larger number of stewards. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco depository.

C. B. Perkins presented a memorial from himself and one other asking to be relieved from further service on the commission in charge of the Book Concern property in San Francisco. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

CINCINNATI

Episcopal supervision.

H. C. Jameson presented a memorial of dissent from the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting's expression of satisfaction with the present episcopal supervision. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

EAST OHIO

Parsonages.

J. C. Smith presented a memorial asking for legislation on the proportionate division of parsonage property on the division of a circuit. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH INDIANA

General Conference Journal.

H. W. Bennett presented a memorial from the Muncie District Preachers' Meeting asking that a copy of the General Conference Journal be filed with the secretary of each Annual Conference. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Methodist Brotherhood.

Also one from the Conference in favor of recognizing the Methodist Brotherhood. Referred to Committee on Brotherhoods.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Women's societies.

E. C. Clemans presented a memorial from the Auxiliary Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Riverside, asking for the

removal of the prohibition in ¶ 375 against raising funds in Church services and Sunday schools. Referred to Committee on Revision. MAY 20 THIRTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

Also one from J. F. Hill in favor of action promoting the cause of temperance. Referred to Committee on Temperance and Prohibition. Temperance.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

C. C. Townsend presented the report of the Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute touching the work of the Institute. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. Garrett Biblical Institute.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

J. A. Stromberg presented a memorial from the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Escanaba, Michigan, in favor of electing a general superintendent from among the Swedish preachers. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Swedish Bishop.

NORTHWEST IOWA

O. P. Miller presented a memorial from himself and nine others in favor of an annual collection for General Conference expenses. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. General expenses.

OREGON

W. B. Hollingshead presented a memorial from himself and ten others asking for a change of the boundaries of the Nevada Mission and the Oregon Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Boundary.

PUGET SOUND

F. A. Hazeltine presented a memorial from himself and three others in favor of abolishing the episcopal residence in Buenos Ayres. Episcopal residence.

L. E. Kirkpatrick presented a memorial from the Puget Sound delegates asking for the designation of Seattle as an episcopal residence. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

ROCK RIVER

W. O. Shepard presented a memorial asking that the words "Deaconess Work" be inserted after the words Deaconesses.

MAY 20 THIRTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.* Trials.

"American Bible Society" in the Statistical Table No. IV, ¶ 84, of the Discipline.

Also one asking for changes in ¶ 99, § 5, of the Discipline, concerning the trial of members. Both referred to Committee on Revision.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

Eligibility.

J. B. F. Shaw presented a memorial from himself and two others in favor of changing ¶ 38 of the Discipline, relating to the eligibility of ministerial delegates to the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Morning.* Devotional services.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 21

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. C. F. Rice, D.D., of the New England Conference; Rev. J. G. Moore, D.D., of the North Dakota Conference; and Chaplain D. H. Tribou, D.D., U. S. N., of the East Maine Conference.

Journal.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon was read and approved.

H. R. Crawford, seated.

On motion of Christie Galeener, H. R. Crawford, reserve lay delegate of the Illinois Conference, was seated in place of E. J. James.

Legality of subsidies.

M. S. Daniels presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, ¶ 46, § 6, of the Discipline, known as the Sixth Restrictive Rule, provides, "The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, and superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children"; and,

Whereas, The General Conference at its session on Saturday, May 16, granted certain subsidies of money and white paper; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be, and hereby is, directed to consider such action, and report to the General Conference, at the earliest possible moment, whether or not it is a violation of the Sixth Restrictive Rule,

1. To support by means of a subsidy any paper owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and

2. To grant a subsidy of money and white paper in support of a paper not owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. Jennings raised the question of consideration on this resolution.

MAY 21
FOURTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

Consideration was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Report of second ballot.

The report of the tellers on the second ballot for the election of Bishops was received. (See Ballots, page 772.)

Bishops Anderson and Nuelsen elected.

The Bishop announced that William F. Anderson and John L. Nuelsen, having received more than two thirds of the total number of ballots cast, were duly elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, William F. Anderson, Bishop-elect, was invited to a seat on the platform.

On motion of J. A. Mulfinger, John L. Nuelsen, Bishop-elect, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Bishop-elect William F. Anderson was escorted to the platform by Bishop William F. McDowell.

Bishop-elect John L. Nuelsen was escorted to the platform by Bishop James W. Bashford.

Arthur Thompson, A. G. Berg, and J. G. Francis seated.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, Arthur Thompson, first reserve ministerial delegate from the New York Conference, was seated in place of William F. Anderson, Bishop-elect.

On motion of J. A. Mulfinger, A. G. Berg, first reserve ministerial delegate of the Chicago German Conference, was seated in place of John L. Nuelsen, Bishop-elect.

On motion of L. W. Munhall, John G. Francis, reserve lay delegate, was seated in place of S. K. Felton in the Philadelphia delegation.

Announcement of ballots.

On motion of A. W. Adkinson, it was ordered that in the announcement of subsequent ballots no name should be read of persons receiving less than ten votes.

Drs. Dorchester and North withdraw.

Daniel Dorchester, Jr., rose to a question of privilege, expressed his appreciation of the vote he had received, and withdrew his name from further consideration in the vote for Bishops.

F. M. North, under a question of privilege, expressed his thanks for the vote he had received, and requested to withdraw his name from consideration in future ballots.

On motion of A. W. Adkinson, the Conference proceeded to a third ballot for the election of Bishops.

MAY 21
FOURTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

The Secretary appointed R. B. Raines, Upper Iowa Conference, Assistant Secretary.

Third ballot for Bishops.

The third ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge of the ballot, retired.

District representatives.

T. J. Scott presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to render a decision on the question of the residence of members elected for the General Conference Districts, as follows:

Is the place of such member forfeited if for proper reasons of convenience or necessity his residence fall without the boundary of the group of Conferences making up his District?

Discipline to President Roosevelt.

J. B. Field presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Whereas, On May 16, 1908, President Roosevelt, in the midst of a strenuous public life, found time to welcome and address the General Conference at the seat of the American University, in words and spirit most acceptable to us as Methodists, and therein clearly set forth his kinship to us in Christ, and his hearty appreciation of the history and progress of our Church; *Resolved*, That as an expression of our appreciation of said welcome and address, and as a token of our brotherly affection, we as delegates of the General Conference hereby direct and empower the Secretary of this body to select an appropriately bound copy of the first edition of our 1908 Book of Discipline by us authorized, and cause same to be duly inscribed and forwarded to His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of these United States.

Tellers.

B. C. Conner moved that the Bishops be requested to appoint four additional groups of tellers, and more if necessary, so that no group of tellers shall serve more than once.

T. N. Boyle moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the present rule was adopted governing the appointment of tellers, in order that the foregoing motion might be considered.

The reconsideration was ordered.

The motion of B. C. Conner was laid on the table.

Meetings of Standing Committees.

On motion of W. F. Whitlock, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The excursions of May 9 and 16 have seriously interfered with the work of the Standing Committees of the second class; and,

Whereas, Next Saturday, May 23, probably cannot be used for committee work;

Resolved, That the Standing Committees of the first class meet on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock and adjourn at 3:30 P. M.; so that the committees of the second class may meet after the latter hour on the same afternoon.

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

S. W. Trousdale presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

"Unforeseen emergencies."

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to give an opinion on the question as to whether the Missionary Committee has a right, in harmony with the letter and spirit of Article XI of the Constitution of the Missionary Society, to leave out of its annual budget of appropriations the amount specified in said article for "Unforeseen Emergencies."

Invitation to Minneapolis.

W. J. Dean presented the following letter of invitation, which, on his motion, was referred to the Book Committee:

COMMERCIAL CLUB, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 16, 1908.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to extend to you on behalf of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, comprising twelve hundred business and professional men of the city, a cordial invitation to consider our city as the meeting place for your next Conference in 1912.

Minneapolis aspired to the honor of entertaining your gathering this year and received favorable consideration from the Conference Commission, although Baltimore was selected.

Our organization believes that when your commission secures propositions for your next Conference our city will be able to present considerations which will compel the acceptance of its invitation.

Yours most cordially,
B. F. NELSON, *President Commercial Club.*
W. G. NYE, *Commissioner.*

Greetings to Presbyterian Assembly.

On motion of L. J. Naftzger, the Secretary was instructed to convey the greetings of the General Conference to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

"White Slave Traffic."

C. W. Baldwin presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

Whereas, It has become evident that a traffic in womanhood, known as the "white slave traffic" is becoming increasingly active in this country; and,

Whereas, During the past two years many men and women have been convicted and are in prison for luring young women across the ocean and from city to city by offers of employment, only to immure them in dens of vice where they are often held in abject and hopeless slavery; and,

Whereas, The revelations in these cases and investigations in many parts of this country, notably in Saint Louis, Chicago, New York, Denver, and Oakland, have made it absolutely certain that there exist in nearly every American city places where similar conditions prevail, the victims of this horrible traffic coming sometimes from abroad, but very often from the homes of our people in America; therefore,

Resolved, That our members everywhere are hereby entreated in the name of womanhood—

1. To do all in their power to break up the national and international "white slave traffic."

2. To stimulate the formation of associations in every community to warn and protect girls and women and to improve local conditions.

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

3. To investigate instances of wrongdoing to girls and women, to care for them, and to see that offenders are punished.

4. To encourage parents and teachers to educate boys and girls under their care in the laws of sex, and thus protect them in health and character.

5. To coöperate with the National Vigilance Committee of every country in the suppression of the "white slave traffic."

Resolved, That we appeal to President Roosevelt for the ratification of a treaty signed by almost every civilized government except our own, and now awaiting the action of the government in Washington, the purpose of which is to abolish this abominable traffic in womanhood, and that a copy of this paper be sent to President Roosevelt and to the Secretary of State.

Report 1. Education, etc.

On motion of W. S. Bovard, the Conference resumed the consideration of the second section of Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Amendment as to Tracts.

N. W. Clark moved the following amendment:

The Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension are hereby directed to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tract literature, and, under the direction of their boards of managers, to make distribution of said funds in their respective fields.

On motion of J. W. Marshall, the previous question was ordered on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Amendment as to Baltimore.

C. W. Baldwin moved the following amendment to the report as amended:

First, In the fourth line of the first paragraph of section 2 strike out the word "Illinois" and insert therefor the word "Maryland."

Second, In the ninth line of the same paragraph strike out the word "Chicago" and insert the word "Baltimore," so that the whole paragraph will read thus:

"The persons elected by the General Conference as members of the Board of Sunday Schools are hereby directed to secure from the State of Maryland an act of incorporation under the name 'The Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.' The office of the Board of Sunday Schools shall be in the city of Baltimore."

Third, That verbal changes be made in all other parts of the above-named report so far as may be necessary to make the same conform to the changes made in the aforesaid paragraph under section 3 as above described.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the previous question was ordered on the amendment.

A motion of H. L. Jacobs to take the vote on the amendment by ballot was, on motion of S. L. Roberts, laid on the table.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

A quartet from India sang in Hindustani and Bengali.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, T. H. Martin, of the Northern Minnesota Conference, was excused from further attendance, on account of illness. — T. H. Martin excused.

E. S. Tipple, in behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, presented to the Bishop the Rev. Uacheiro Sasamori, Ph.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Japan, who was introduced and addressed the Conference. (See Addresses, page 688.) — Address of Dr. Sasamori.

A. J. Nast, Fraternal Messenger to the General Conference of the Evangelical Association of the United States, presented his report. (See Report, page 696.) — Report of Dr. Nast.

The Rev. J. H. Lamb, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Evangelical Association of the United States, was presented to the Bishop, introduced, and addressed the Conference. (See Address, page 697.) — Address of Dr. Lamb.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, the reception of the Fraternal Delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and from the Presbyterian Church of the United States was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. — Orders of the Day.

On motion of J. A. Patten, it was ordered that the Appeal to the Laymen of the Church adopted at the meeting of lay delegates last night be printed in the Daily Christian Advocate, and that a memorial to be presented by the lay delegates be received after the date fixed as the limit of time for the receipt of memorials. — Appeal of Laymen.

The tellers reported the result of the third ballot for the election of Bishops. (See Ballots, page 772.) — Report of third ballot.

No person having received the necessary number of votes, the Bishop announced that there was no election.

J. G. Wilson, on behalf of George E. Reed, thanked those who had supported the latter for the episcopacy, and requested the withdrawal of his name. — Dr. Reed withdraws.

On motion of E. S. Johnson, the fourth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired. — Fourth ballot for Bishops.

On motion of J. W. Pearsall, the time was extended.

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Morning.* Orders of the Day.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that the Conference meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon to hear the result of the fourth ballot, and to take another ballot.

On motion of H. C. Minnich, the further consideration of Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

On motion of J. F. Hanly, the report of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition was made the Special Order of the Day for Saturday morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Parsonage property.

At the request of the Bishops, certain suggestions concerning parsonage property were referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Greetings to German Reformed Synod.

On motion of L. H. Stewart, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Synod of the German Reformed Church is now in session at York, Pennsylvania;
Resolved, That we extend to them our fraternal greetings.

Adjournment.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

Announcements were made.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Goodsell pronounced the benediction.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.* Devotional services.

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell called the Conference to Order, and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Bishop James M. Thoburn.

P. J. Maveety seated.

P. J. Maveety was seated for the day in place of E. A. Armstrong, of the Michigan delegation.

Report of fourth ballot.

The tellers reported the result of the fourth ballot for the election of Bishops. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No person having received the necessary number of votes, the Bishop announced that there was no election.

On motion of F. B. Smith, B. C. Conner was excused from further service as a teller, and H. T. Ames was named in his place.

Fifth ballot for Bishops.

The fifth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge of the ballot, retired.

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

E. C. Clemans moved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 9:30 to-night to hear the report of the tellers and to take another ballot.

On motion of J. W. Marshall, the motion to fix the time to which to adjourn was laid on the table.

Adjournment.

On motion of E. S. Johnson, the Conference adjourned.

Announcements were made.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Goodsell pronounced the benediction.

MEMORIALS.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

ARKANSAS

Enabling act.

W. R. Nelson presented a memorial from F. E. Sisson and eight others asking for the retention of the East Oklahoma Mission and also for an enabling act. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

BOMBAY

Quarterly Conferences.

E. F. Frease presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Southern Asia asking that ¶¶ 88 and 96 of the Discipline relating to the membership of the Quarterly Conference be amended. Referred to Committee on Revision.

CALIFORNIA

Subsidy.

C. B. Perkins presented a memorial from himself and six others asking a subsidy of $2,000 and the white paper for the California Christian Advocate. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Boundary.

E. R. Dille presented a memorial from H. B. Johnson and twelve others asking that the Boundaries of the Pacific Japanese Mission be extended so as to include all the territory west of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Conference dates.

R. V. Watt presented a memorial asking the Board of Bishops to fix Conference dates further apart. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

CINCINNATI

Cancellation of notes.

W. F. Boyd presented a memorial from the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church asking the General

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

Conference to confirm certain transactions of the Trustees and to order the cancellation of certain notes against several benevolent societies. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

COLORADO

Ladies' Aid reports.

R. A. Chase presented a memorial requesting that the Book Concern provide blank reports for Ladies' Aid Societies according to a submitted form. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

Sunday School work.

A. H. Dunn presented a memorial from himself and six others favoring more aggressive work for Sunday Schools. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Licensing women.

C. B. Spencer presented a memorial from the Boulder Church asking for the removal of the restriction against the right of women to preach. Referred to Committee on State of the Church.

Federation.

Also one from himself and others favoring Church federation. Referred to Special Committee on Federation.

Missionary Bishop for Mexico.

Also one asking the Committee on Episcopacy to report on the expediency of electing a Missionary Bishop for Mexico, Porto Rico, Philippines, and South America. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

COLUMBIA RIVER

Restatement of Faith.

U. F. Hawk presented a memorial from Henry Brown against the restatement of the doctrines of the Church. Referred to Special Committee on Restatement of Faith.

Swedish Conference.

Also one from the same asking that a Swedish Mission Conference be formed for the Pacific Coast. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

DAKOTA

Teachers, leaders.

J. O. Dobson presented a memorial asking that every Sunday School teacher shall be a class leader. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Enabling act.

J. P. Jenkins presented a memorial from himself and five others asking for an enabling act to enlarge the

boundaries of the Dakota Conference. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

DETROIT

Conveyances.

C. B. Steele presented a memorial from R. J. West and ten others with reference to the form of conveyance of church property. Referred to Committee on Revision.

ERIE

Quarterly Conferences.

T. W. Douglas presented a memorial from himself and six others asking for a revision of ¶ 96 of the Discipline, concerning membership in the Quarterly Conferences. Referred to Committee on Revision.

GENESEE

Insurance advertisements.

H. W. Blake presented a memorial from S. L. Strivings asking that our Church periodicals be instructed to refuse the misleading advertising statements of certain insurance companies. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

HOLSTON

Aid to churches.

J. W. Fisher presented a memorial from himself and three others asking that the provision limiting aid to churches costing less than $10,000 except churches in college towns. Referred to Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Pastors' salaries.

J. A. Patten presented a memorial from lay members of the General Conference asking for the addition of an item to ¶ 190 of the Discipline, requiring the presiding elder to inquire into the adequacy and prompt payment of pastors' salaries. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

ILLINOIS

Sunday School elections.

W. J. Davidson presented a memorial from B. F. Shipp asking for revision of ¶ 347, § 2, of the Discipline so as to allow the Sunday School superintendent to nominate his assistants, the secretary, and the treasurer. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Term of presiding elders.

Also one from the same asking that ¶ 173, § 3, be amended so as to make the term of a presiding elder six

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

years in a consecutive twelve years. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy.

ITALY

Bishop in foreign field.

N. W. Clark presented a memorial in favor of changing ¶ 46 of the Discipline so as to limit the term of a Bishop for foreign fields to eight years.

Also one from himself and two others asking that ¶ 46 of the Discipline be changed so as to authorize the election of Bishops for foreign fields and to limit their jurisdiction to those fields. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Central Conference for Europe.

Also one from the European Congress asking permission to organize a Central Conference for Europe.

French Mission.

Also one from K. A. Jansson and others asking that our work in France be authorized to organize itself into a Mission Conference. Both referred to Committee on Boundaries.

Vote for Mission Conference.

Also one from himself and five others asking for the right of members of Mission Conferences to vote on constitutional questions and to have representation in the General Conference. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

MICHIGAN

Hymnal music.

F. B. Reynolds presented a memorial from I. M. Courson asking for the preparation of a Hymnal with words printed within the musical staff. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

NEBRASKA

Depositories.

B. L. Paine presented a memorial from himself and others in favor of discontinuing unprofitable book depositories. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

NEWARK

Epworth League expenses.

W. S. Daniels presented a memorial in favor of paying the expenses for the administration of the Epworth League from contributions by local chapters. Referred to Committee on Epworth League.

Visiting list.

Also one from the official board of the church at Montclair, New Jersey, asking for legislation enforcing

the requirement that each pastor prepare and leave to his successor a complete and correct membership and visiting list. Referred to Committee on Temporal Econmy. MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

H. L. Chipman presented a memorial from S. Beale asking that the presiding elder be authorized to divide a district into subdistricts and that he may hold second and third Quarterly Conferences in groups, after the plan of District Conferences. Referred to Committee on Itinerancy. Quarterly Conferences.

Also one asking that the pastor be authorized to remove members no longer responsive to pastoral oversight; and that appeal may be taken by such member to the Quarterly Conference within one month after receiving notice of such removal. Referred to Committee on Revision. Unfaithful members.

NEW YORK EAST

J. M. Buckley presented a memorial from A. H. Olsen and five others asking that the rules of the General Conference, as far as they apply, shall be the rules of order for the Annual Conferences. Rules for Annual Conferences.

Also one from the same and two others requiring that Official Boards, Quarterly Conferences, and committees shall not be held on Sunday. Sunday business.

Also one from the same requesting that no advertisement placed on any part of church property except such as refers to our Church work. All referred to Committee on State of the Church. Advertisements.

F. L. Brown presented a memorial from himself and others asking that the Board of Sunday Schools effect the organization of a Standing Committee on Sunday Schools in each Annual Conference. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. Sunday School Committee.

G. P. Mains presented a memorial from J. W. Young asking for the creation of a general statistical secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred to Committee on Revision. Statistical Secretary.

MAY 21
FOURTEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

NORTH DAKOTA

Religious instruction in secular schools.

E. P. Robertson presented a memorial from himself and one other asking the Board of Education to provide religious nurture for Methodist students in secular schools. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

NORTH GERMANY

Episcopal residence.

Heinrich Stehl presented a memorial asking that Berlin be made the European episcopal residence.

Bishop Burt.

H. C. Burkhardt presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the reassignment of Bishop Burt to the European field. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH INDIA

District representative.

T. J. Scott presented a memorial from Mrs. L. S. Parker asking that the Committee on Judiciary pass upon the question whether a representative of a General Conference District forfeits his place if he moves without the bounds of the district. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Subsidy.

J. W. Robinson presented a memorial from himself and two others asking that a subsidy be granted the India Witness. Referred to Committee on Book Concern.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Conference Claimants.

E. C. Clemans presented a memorial from Rupert Swinnerton and others asking for the better support of Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

Ritual.

C. G. Nelson presented a memorial from the Conference recommending changes in the Ritual. Referred to Committee on Revision.

PHILADELPHIA

Ritual for organ dedication.

J. G. Wilson presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of the Philadelphia Union Church asking for the preparation of Ritual for the dedication of an organ. Referred to Committee on Revision.

PUGET SOUND

MAY 21
FOURTEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

L. E. Kirkpatrick presented a memorial asking that a book depository be located in Seattle. Referred to Committee on Book Concern. Depository.

Also one concerning a newspaper report relating to one of the Bishops. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopacy.

Also one from S. M. Cause and four others asking that the General Conference Boards make exhibits at the Alaska Yukon Exhibition. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions. Alaska Yukon exhibition.

ROCK RIVER

J. B. Hobbs presented a memorial asking for a Board of Deaconess Control. Referred to Committee on Deaconess Work. Deaconesses.

J. A. Matlack presented a memorial from R. H. Dolliver asking that the eastern boundary of the Black Hills Mission be the 101st meridian as far as the Missouri River. Referred to Committee on Boundaries. Boundary.

P. H. Swift presented a memorial from the Chicago Preachers' Meeting asking that the General Conference do not adjourn until every report of Standing and Special Committees shall have been acted upon. General Conference business.

H. B. Williams presented a memorial from the laymen of the General Conference asking that a commission be appointed to place before the Church the inadequacy of the support of our ministers. Both referred to Committee on Temporal Economy. Ministerial support.

SOUTH AMERICA

J. H. Moore presented a memorial from G. P. Howard and one other asking for a judicial decision as to episcopal supervision as affected by ¶ 190, §§ 2 and 3, of the Discipline. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal supervision.

SOUTH GERMANY

E. G. Bek presented a memorial from the Switzerland Conference asking for the reassignment of Bishop Burt to Europe with residence at Zurich. Bishop Burt.

MAY 21 FOURTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

"Missionary" Bishop.

Also one from the South Germany Conference asking for the removal of the word "Missionary" before the word "Bishop" in ¶ 46, § 3. Both referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

Missions in Europe.

Also one asking for the assignment of a Field Agent of Foreign Missions to visit European Conferences during the quadrennium, or the appointment of one on the field. Referred to Committee on Foreign Missions.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Sunday School literature.

H. W. Peck presented a memorial from himself and four others asking that our Sunday school literature be kept free from everything tending to produce doubt or unbelief. Referred to Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Enabling act.

W. J. Martindale presented a memorial from himself and six others asking for an enabling act to organize certain parts of Oklahoma and Texas into a Mission. Referred to Committee on Boundaries.

TENNESSEE

Connectional Fund.

H. W. Key presented a memorial asking for a connectional fund for Conference claimants. Referred to Committee on Temporal Economy.

African Bishop.

Also one recommending the election of a man of African descent to the episcopacy. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

WEST VIRGINIA

Episcopal interference.

H. C. McWhorter presented a memorial from the State Street Church complaining of the interference of Bishop McDowell with the sale of the church property. Referred to Committee on Episcopacy.

MAY 22 FIFTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22

Devotional services.

Bishop Earl Cranston called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. M. C. Wilcox, D.D., of China; Rev. A. G. Kynett, D.D., of Philadelphia; Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., of Japan;

MAY 22 FIFTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

Rev. B. S. Haywood, D.D., of Porto Rico; and Bishop James M. Thoburn.

Journal.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon was read and approved.

Report of fifth ballot.

The tellers reported the result of the fifth ballot for the election of Bishops. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No one having received a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, the Bishop announced that there was no election.

M. F. B. Rice, T. D. Collins, W. H. Berry and S. K. Felton seated.

M. F. B. Rice, first reserve ministerial delegate of the Baltimore Conference, was seated in place of W. L. McDowell until next Monday.

T. D. Collins, lay delegate of the Erie Conference, having returned, resumed his seat.

W. H. Berry and S. K. Felton, lay delegates from the Philadelphia Conference, and E. A. Armstrong, of the Michigan Conference, resumed their seats.

On motion of E. S. Johnson, the Conference proceeded to take another ballot for the election of Bishops.

Dr. Mason withdraws.

M. C. B. Mason, under a question of privilege, expressed his hearty appreciation of the vote that had been given him, and requested the withdrawal of his name from further consideration in the election of Bishops.

Sixth ballot for Bishops.

The sixth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge of the ballot, retired.

Thomas Gardner excused.

Thomas Gardner, of the Wisconsin delegation, having been called home, was excused.

George Elliott moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of presenting a report from the Committee on Reorganization of the Mission Boards.

The rules were not suspended.

Invitation to Des Moines.

J. P. Dolliver, under a question of privilege, presented the following invitation, which was referred to the Book Committee:

We, the undersigned, members of the ministerial and lay delegations of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Iowa, join with the Governor of the State, the Commercial Club, the Greater Des Moines Committee, the Business Men's Association, and the City Ministerial Asso-

MAY 22 FIFTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

ciation in an invitation to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to hold its session of 1912 in Des Moines, the capital city of Iowa.

J. C. WILLITS,
H. M. HAVNER,
AND OTHERS.

Asbury services.

J. F. Goucher presented the following report from the Committee on Arrangements for a service near the graves of Asbury and others, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Your Committee, whom you instructed to arrange for a visit to Mount Olivet Cemetery, begs leave to recommend that a Vesper Memorial Service be held on Monday, at 5:15 P. M., near where Bishops Asbury, George, Emory, and Waugh, Robert Strawbridge, Jesse Lee, and a hundred other ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are buried.

If this is agreeable special cars will be in waiting on Maryland Avenue, in the rear of the Lyric, at 4:40. The services will begin at 5:15 promptly and close within one hour. The same special cars will bring the company back to the Lyric or transfer them to any part of the city, as they may desire, in convenient time for dinner.

Greeting from Diocese of Maryland.

The Secretary read the following communications:

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1908.

To the Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, The Lyric, Mount Royal Avenue, City.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following resolution, this day adopted by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland extend fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session in Baltimore, and pray that God may abundantly bless its work to his own glory and the breaking down of the kingdom of sin, Satan, and death.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Convention is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

A. DE'R. SAPPINGTON, *Secretary.*

From the A. M. E. Church.

NORFOLK, VA., May 21, 1908.

To Bishop Henry W. Warren, Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the General Conference.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church received your gracious communication borne by your honored messenger, Dr. H. F. Gorgas, and placed the same before the General Conference, which concurs with you in the action to extend and foster the federation and better coöperation of Christian Churches.

We shall appoint a committee as suggested in your resolution, and stand prepared to render the fullest Christian coöperation.

Wishing God's blessings upon your great Church and the deliberations of your General Conference, we beg to subscribe ourselves, in behalf of the A. M. E. Church,

Yours in bonds of Christian fraternity,

H. M. TURNER,
President of the Council of Bishops.
B. F. LEE,
Secretary of the Council of Bishops.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., May 20, 1908. MAY 22
To the Methodist Quadrennial Conference. FIFTEENTH DAY.

The Northern Baptist Convention sends fraternal greetings, striving together in love for the furtherance of the gospel. *Morning.*

W. C. BILLING, *Corresponding Secretary.* From the Northern Baptist Convention.

On motion of J. W. Jennings, the foregoing communications were referred to the Committee on Federation.

On motion of C. J. Little, the changes in the Ritual proposed by the Commission of Revision of the Ritual were referred to the Committee on Revision. Ritual.

F. M. North presented Report 2 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, relating to the unification of our Italian work so as to form an Italian Mission Conference, and, on his motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Report 2, Home Missions, referred.

The consideration of the second section of Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools was resumed. Report 1, Education, etc., resumed.

On motion of G. I. Wright, the report was amended by adding to the first paragraph of the second section the words: Amendment.

"It is not intended hereby to take from the Board of Foreign Missions the power to establish, maintain, and control institutions of learning for the Negro race within the bounds of a foreign field."

W. L. Woodcock presented the following: Change of name, "Freedmen's Aid."

Whereas, The name "Freedmen's Aid Society" is a relic of the Civil War of 1861, and is therefore offensive to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which Church we greatly love and esteem, and hope the glad day is near at hand when that Church and our own shall be one and the same great body; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of section 2 of this report be amended by striking out the words "Freedmen's Aid"; and that the same work now being done under that name be done under the name of the Southern Education Society; the two societies being united under the name of the Southern Education Society.

On motion of J. H. Race, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of R. A. Chase, the previous question was ordered on section 2 of the report. Section 2 adopted.

Section 2 of the report was adopted.

MAY 22 FIFTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

Charles W. Smith, in behalf of the Committee on Rules, presented a report defining Question of Privilege, and the report was adopted, as follows:

Question of privilege.

Questions of privilege are matters relating to the rights and welfare of the individual as a member or of the whole body; and of such an imperative character as to justfy the interruption of the regular order.

It shall be the imperative duty of the Bishop presiding to require the member to state his question of privilege. This having been done, the presiding officer shall decide whether it shall be allowed, and, if so, shall hold him closely to the subject.

J. H. Race moved the adoption of the third section of Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Amendment, "Children's Day."

Homer Hall moved to amend by striking out all that part of the report proposing to change ¶ 334, § 2, of the Discipline; leaving the paragraph as found in the Discipline of 1904.

On motion of E. R. Dille, the previous question was ordered on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Amendment, Duties of presiding elders.

E. M. Holmes moved the following amendment:

Amend the report of Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, *Duties of Presiding Elders*, by striking out all of the paragraph following the words, "the charges on his district," and inserting the following: "that part of the total amount that may be assumed by the Annual Conference for the Board of Sunday Schools, as properly belongs to his district."

Second, Pertaining to the Board of Sunday Schools, and pertaining to the Board of Freedmen's Aid, strike out all reference to the observance of specified days as being in any sense mandatory.

The amendment was divided, and the first part of the amendment was adopted.

Recess.

The second part of the amendment was under consideration when recess was taken, E. M. Jones being on the floor.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Mrs. B. M. Hubbard, of New Orleans, sang two selections.

Announcements were made.

Dr. Goodman takes leave.

W. E. Huntington, in behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, presented the Rev. John H. Goodman, Fraternal Delegate from the Wesleyan Churches of England and Ireland, who took his leave of the Conference. (See page 631.)

MAY 22 FIFTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

The Conference arose and sang,

"When we asunder part."

Addresses of Drs. Branch and Shaw.

W. C. Herron presented the Rev. Henry Branch, D.D., Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Baltimore, and Rev. Wilfred W. Shaw, Moderator of the Presbytery of Baltimore, each of whom addressed the Conference.

Report of Dr. Crawford.

The Rev. W. H. Crawford, D.D., presented his report as Fraternal Messenger to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. (See Report, page 721.)

Credentials of Dr. Guthrie.

The Secretary read the credentials of Rev. Donald Guthrie, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as follows:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This certifies that the General Assembly has chosen Rev. Donald Guthrie, D.D., or, in case of his absence, Rev. John Timothy Stone, as a Delegate to represent the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 6-30, 1908, and of his diligence in the performance of this duty he is to render to the General Assembly due report.

WM. HENRY ROBERTS, *Stated Clerk.*

Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1908.

Address of Dr. Guthrie.

W. C. Herron presented Rev. Donald Guthrie, D.D., who addressed the Conference as the Fraternal Delegate of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. (See Address, page 724.)

Report of sixth ballot.

The tellers presented their report of the sixth ballot for the election of Bishops. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No one having received a two-thirds majority, the Bishop announced that there was no election.

Seventh ballot for Bishops.

The seventh ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the reception of the Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was made the Order of the Day immediately after recess to-morrow.

On motion of Summerfield Baldwin, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at 5:30 this afternoon in the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal

MAY 22 FIFTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

Church to hear the report of the ballot just taken and to take another ballot.

On motion of J. C. Willits, the ushers were instructed to admit no one within the bar of the Conference this afternoon except upon presentation of a delegate's badge or credential card, or identification by the chairman of his delegation.

Seating of reserves.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, it was ordered that when a delegate is excused and no reserve is seated in his place he shall receive his traveling expenses in full and his per diem during the time he serves.

T. N. Boyle moved that where a reserve delegate takes the place of a delegate it is with the distinct understanding that there shall be no additional expense, except in cases where vacancies are created as the result of elections by this body.

William Gorst moved to refer this motion to the Committee on Credentials, with instructions to report tomorrow morning.

The motion to refer was laid on the table.

The motion prevailed.

Adjournment.

Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

Announcements were made.

The Doxology was sung, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

MAY 22. FIFTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22

Devotional services.

The Conference met at 5:30 o'clock in the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Earl Cranston presiding.

After the singing of a hymn the Rev. W. O. Shepard, D.D., of the Rock River Conference, led in prayer.

Journal.

The Journal of the morning was read and approved.

Report of seventh ballot.

The tellers reported the result of the seventh ballot for the election of Bishops. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No one having received a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, the Bishop declared that there was no election.

Eighth ballot for Bishops.

The eighth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. MAY 22 Fifteenth Day. *Afternoon.* Adjournment.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Cranston pronounced the benediction.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23

MAY 23 Sixteenth Day.

Bishop David H. Moore called the Conference to order at 8:30 and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. W. B. Hollingshead, D.D., of the Oregon Conference; Rev. F. L. Wilson, D.D., of the New York Conference; Rev. W. H. Brown, D.D., of the Savannah Conference; Rev. Robert Warner, D.D., of the Columbia River Conference; Rev. H. W. Eklund, D.D., of the Eastern Swedish Conference; Rev. G. A. Landen, D.D., of the Puget Sound Conference; and Rev. W. A. Parsons, D.D., of the Georgia Conference. Devotional services.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon was read and approved. Journal.

The result of the eighth ballot for the election of Bishops was reported. (See Ballots, page 772.) Report of eighth ballot.

No one having received a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, the Bishop declared that there was no election.

The ninth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired. Ninth ballot for Bishops.

P. C. Curnick presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption. Date for final adjournment.

Whereas, It will conserve the best interests and highest efficiency of this General Conference to fix the date of adjournment so as to give ample time and opportunity for all questions and proceedings to be carefully considered; and,

Whereas, There are a great number of delegates who, on account of high official responsibilities, business engagements, and professional duties, feel the need of knowing the date of adjournment so as to make arrangements accordingly; and,

Whereas, The expense of this General Conference is over two thousand dollars a day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this twenty-fifth session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church do adjourn *sine die* upon Friday, May 29, 1908.

R. A. Chase moved to amend, first, by striking out the word "Friday, May 29," and inserting therefor the words "Monday night, June 1"; second, by adding, "*Resolved*, That all speeches in debate from this time be limited to five minutes."

MAY 23 SIXTEENTH DAY.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, the previous question was ordered.

J. C. Nicholson moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which motion did not prevail.

A division of the amendment was called for by W. S. Matthew.

The second part of the amendment did not prevail.

The first part of the amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

General Conference expenses.

T. N. Boyle presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Whereas, The Treasurer, Mr. O. P. Miller, reports a deficiency of about seventy-five per cent on the amount apportioned for General Conference and other expenses, for the past quadrennium, as provided for in ¶ 420, § 4, of the Discipline;

Resolved, That we request the hearty coöperation of the presiding elders of districts which may be delinquent as to such apportionment, in aiding the Treasurer to collect the full amount heretofore apportioned to the several districts.

Report 1, Temperance.

The Special Order of the Day, Report 1 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, was taken up.

J. F. Hanly presented the report, and moved its adoption.

Minority report.

B. L. Paget presented a minority report, and moved to substitute it for the majority report in the sections indicated.

Recess.

Recess was taken, with P. A. Baker on the floor.

The Conference was called to order.

Ministers of M. E. Church, South, invited to platform.

On motion of C. W. Baldwin, an invitation was extended to all the Baltimore ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to occupy seats on the platform during the reception of the Fraternal Delegates from that Church.

Mr. Patterson, of Long Beach, California, sang two selections.

Bishop Warren presides.

The Bishop invited Bishop Henry W. Warren, the senior effective Bishop, to preside during the reception of the Fraternal Delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Bishop Warren took the chair.

Report of Dr. Matthew.

W. S. Matthew, Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, presented his report. (See Report, page 657.)

MAY 23 SIXTEENTH DAY. Credentials of Dr. Denny.

The credentials of the Rev. Collins Denny, D.D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Vanderbilt University, were read by the Secretary, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE OF BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.
ATLANTA, GA., May 1, 1908.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were directed by the General Conference held in Birmingham, Alabama, May 19, 1906, to appoint a Fraternal Messenger to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet in Baltimore, Maryland, May, 1908.

In accordance with that order, Reverend Collins Denny, D.D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Vanderbilt University, has been appointed. He is commended to you as a brother well beloved and highly esteemed among us, who is qualified in every respect to discharge the duties of this high commission. He has rendered distinguished service in the pastoral and educational work of the Church, and is perfectly acquainted with all the varied and extended lines of effort by which we seek to spread the knowledge of the common salvation and to advance the kingdom of God among men. He will bear our affectionate salutations and will convey you warm assurances of our fraternal regard for you in the Lord. He will also inform you of our state and of the progress of the work of God committed to our hands.

The visit to our last General Conference of your honored Fraternal Messengers, Rev. W. S. Matthew, D.D., and Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, is remembered by us with very great pleasure. Our hearts were made glad by the account they gave of your prosperity as a Church, and our fraternal sensibilities were quickened by their brotherly sentiments. Both by their utterances in public and their association in private they edified us and promoted fraternity between the two great bodies of Episcopal Methodism in our beloved country.

And now, brethren, may mercy, peace, and love be multiplied unto you, and may our God supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

By order and on behalf of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

WARREN A. CANDLER,
Secretary of the College of Bishops.

Letter from Vice-President Fairbanks.

H. W. Rogers, of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, presented the following letter from the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1908.

MY DEAR MR. HUNTINGTON: Your favor of the 15th inst., asking if it would be possible for me to be present and address the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lyric Hall during the forenoon of May 22, on the occasion of the visit of the Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is received. I most heartily thank you for your kindness. I very much regret that if Congress adjourns the coming week I shall be obliged to leave for the West on the 22nd to preside at the dedication of a monument to the late Senator Hanna at Cleveland on the 23d. If we do not adjourn before the 22nd I shall remain here, but the business

MAY 23 SIXTEENTH DAY.

of the Senate will be such as to render it necessary for me to remain at the Capitol.

With grateful appreciation of your thoughtful courtesy, and with kind regards to yourself and the members of your committee, I remain,

Very sincerely,

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Time extended.

On motion of J. J. Obee, the time was extended.

Address of Dr. Denny.

H. W. Rogers presented the Rev. Collins Denny, D.D., who was introduced by the Bishop and addressed the Conference as Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. (See Address, page 658.)

Bishop Moore presides.

Bishop David H. Moore resumed the chair.

Report of ninth ballot.

The tellers presented the report of the ninth ballot for the election of Bishops. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No one having received a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, the Bishop declared that there was no election.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that when the next ballot shall have been taken it shall be sealed up and not counted until 7:30 Monday morning.

Tenth ballot for Bishops.

The tenth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Harry Morton excused.

On motion of E. R. Dille, Harry Morton, lay delegate from the California Conference, was excused from attendance for next Monday's session.

Adjournment.

On motion of Robert Stephens, the Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and the Rev. Collins Denny, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 25

MAY 25 SEVENTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

Devotional services.

Bishop John W. Hamilton called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. S. J. Miller, of the West Virginia Conference; Rev. Dillon Bronson, D.D., of the New England Conference; Rev. E. J. Inwood, D.D., of the Southern California Conference; Rev. E. J. Knox, D.D., of the Pittsburg Conference; and Rev. O. W. Holmes, D.D., of the East Ohio Conference.

MAY 25
SEVENTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Journal approved.

J. P. Dolliver, lay delegate from the Northwest Iowa Conference, was excused from further attendance, and the delegation was permitted to seat the first reserve lay delegate, without additional expense.

J. P. Dolliver, George Brand and H. M. Ellington excused.

George Brand, lay delegate from the Saint Louis German Conference, and H. M. Ellington, lay delegate from the Georgia Conference, were excused from further attendance.

W. H. Sweet, Allan MacRossie and F. A. Arter seated.

W. H. Sweet, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, resumed his seat.

Allan MacRossie, ministerial reserve delegate from the New York Conference, was seated in place of F. L. Wilson.

F. A. Arter, reserve lay delegate from the East Ohio Conference, was seated in place of F. T. Eagleson.

Mrs. Stevenson invited to platform.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, Mrs. Kate Lent Stevenson, representative of the World's W. C. T. U., was invited to a seat on the platform and was bidden Godspeed in her great mission around the world in the interest of the cause she represents.

Delegates' accounts.

On motion of W. C. Evans, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to settle the expense accounts of the delegates on or before May 28, on the pledge of each applicant that he will remain until the close of the session, unless excused by the Conference.

Invitation to Columbus.

D. S. Gray rose to a question of privilege, and invited the General Conference of 1912 to hold its session at Columbus, Ohio.

Report 1, Education, etc., resumed.

H. C. Minnich moved to take up further consideration of Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

J. F. Hanly moved as a substitute to take up Report 1 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

On motion of S. J. Miller, the substitute was laid on the table.

The motion to take up Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools prevailed.

MAY 25
SEVENTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, MO., May 24, 1908.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Greetings from Presbyterian Assembly.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Kansas City, Missouri, responds with cordial greetings to your fraternal salutations. See Ephesians, chapter 4, verses 4 to 6.

P. B. FULLERTON, *Moderator.*
WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, *Stated Clerk.*

On motion of James Hamilton, the second part of the amendment offered by E. M. Holmes was laid on the table. (See page 364.)

John Handley moved that hereafter all speeches in debate be limited to five minutes, except the addresses of chairmen of committees when presenting their reports.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, this motion was laid on the table.

Report of tenth ballot.

The report of the tenth ballot for the election of Bishops was reported. (See Ballots, page 772.)

W. A. Quayle elected Bishop.

William A. Quayle having received the necessary majority, the Bishop declared him to be elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. J. Herben, W. L. McDowell and Byron Ostrander seated.

On motion of P. H. Swift, it was ordered that Bishop-elect Quayle be invited to a seat on the platform, and that S. J. Herben, first reserve ministerial delegate from the Rock River Conference, be seated in his place.

Bishop-elect William A. Quayle was escorted to the platform by Bishop Henry W. Warren.

W. L. McDowell, of the Baltimore Conference, resumed his seat.

G. W. Sanborn, lay delegate from the Northern New York Conference, was excused, and Byron Ostrander, reserve, was seated in his place.

Eleventh ballot for Bishops.

The eleventh ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

To amend Rules.

C. F. Rice moved to amend rule 17 of the Rules of Order by inserting immediately before the words "to refer" the words "to amend"; also to take out the word "either" and insert therefor the word "anyone."

MAY 25 SEVENTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

On motion of George Elliott, this was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Report 1, Education, etc., resumed.

Report 1 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools was resumed.

On motion of S. W. Trousdale, the previous question was ordered on section 3 of the report.

By common consent, the Chairman of the Committee was permitted to insert in the report, as a part of the proposed new ¶ 346, after the words "consultation with the Publishing Agents," the words "the Board of Managers and the Corresponding Secretary," so that the sentence shall read: "He shall also, in consultation with the Publishing Agents, the Board of Managers, and the Corresponding Secretary, have charge of the Department of Sunday School Requisites, including books of instruction for Sunday schools."

Section 3 of the report was adopted.

Rules amended.

Charles W. Smith, in behalf of the Committee on Rules, reported, recommending that rule 17 be amended so as to read as follows:

"It shall be in order to move the previous question, or that the question be taken without further debate, on any measure pending, except in cases in which character is involved, and if sustained by a vote of two thirds the question shall be taken; nevertheless, it shall be in order under this rule to move to amend, to refer, or to recommit (on any one of which the vote shall be taken without debate), to divide or to lay on the table, after the previous question has been ordered."

The report was adopted.

Two Freedmen's Aid Secretaries.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend ¶ 405 by striking out the words "a Corresponding Secretary" and inserting therefor "two Corresponding Secretaries," so that the paragraph shall read: "The officers of the Board shall be a President, three or more Vice-Presidents, two Corresponding Secretaries, a Recording Secretary," etc.

On motion of C. J. Howes, the previous question was ordered on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

General Committee.

G. I. Wright moved to amend by striking out from ¶ 406 all that now constitutes item 3 and by inserting therefor, "(3) The representatives of the General Conference Districts elected by the General Conference to the General Committee on Foreign Missions."

MAY 25 SEVENTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

A motion to lay this amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to.

Coördinate Secretaries.

E. A. White moved to amend by inserting in ¶ 405 the word "Coördinate" before the words "Corresponding Secretaries."

The amendment was agreed to.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Report, page 582.)

Roses for Bishop Hamilton.

H. C. McWhorter, on a question of privilege, on behalf of the West Virginia delegation, presented to Bishop John W. Hamilton a bunch of fifty-five roses, representing the fifty-five counties in the State of West Virginia, as a token of the high esteem in which the Bishop is held in the State of his birth.

R. V. Watt spoke of the love and affection Bishop Hamilton had won during the eight years of his residence in California.

The Bishop suitably responded.

Announcements were made.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Mrs. Phulbai Ward, of Gujarat, India, sang two selections.

Report of eleventh ballot.

The eleventh ballot for the election of Bishops was reported. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No one having received the necessary number of votes, the Bishop announced that there was no election.

Dr. Bovard withdraws.

W. C. Evans, in behalf of the California delegation, thanked the Conference for the support it had given to F. D. Bovard, and withdrew his name from consideration in future ballots.

On motion of the Secretary, it was ordered that, in case there shall not be a sufficient supply of the printed form of ballots, blank paper may be used and counted.

Twelfth ballot for Bishops.

The twelfth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Order fixed.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at 4 o'clock to receive the report of the tellers and to take another ballot.

MAY 25
SEVENTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

The consideration of Report 1 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition was resumed.

On motion of the Secretary, the time was extended.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the previous question was ordered.

Report 1, Temperance, resumed.

On motion of Frank Doran, the motion to substitute the minority report for the report of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition was laid on the table.

Minority report lost.

F. E. Day moved to amend ¶ 9, § 2, of the report by striking out the words, "which in any way may have to do with the liquor traffic."

On motion of T. N. Boyle, this amendment was laid on the table.

E. L. Shepard moved to amend the report by advising against the use of "tobacco in any form" instead of merely against cigarettes.

Tobacco.

The amendment was agreed to.

J. R. Gettys moved to amend § 3 by striking out the word "beverage" and inserting therefor the word "legalized."

On motion of T. N. Boyle, this amendment was laid on the table.

J. I. Bartholomew moved to amend the subhead "Prohibition and Local Option" by striking out the phrase "and Local Option."

On motion of T. N. Boyle, this amendment was laid on the table.

H. T. Ames moved to amend section 7 by striking out the word "indorse" and inserting therefor the word "commend."

On motion of T. N. Boyle, this amendment was laid on the table.

A motion by W. T. Smith to consider the report seriatim was laid on the table.

On the request of J. F. Hanly, Chairman of the Committee, unanimous consent was given to correct a typographical error in the printed report, changing the word "employer" to "employees."

R. H. Gilbert called for the Ayes and Noes vote, but

MAY 25 SEVENTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

the call was not sustained, only nineteen delegates voting for it.

Report adopted.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 549.)

Negative votes recorded.

The following persons desired to have their names recorded in the negative in accordance with the provisions of rule 27:

R. H. Gilbert, M. M. Callen, G. F. Knappen, J. W. Stewart, J. P. Walker, J. B. F. Shaw, B. L. Paget, S. J. Wilson, O. P. Callahan, T. W. Douglas, D. A. Platt, Samuel Dickie.

Expenses of Church trials.

Bishop Walden presented a request of the Bishops that the Committee on Temporal Economy be asked to report as to a method of defraying the expenses of church trials.

The request was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Adjournment.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the Conference adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hamilton.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25

MAY 25 SEVENTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

Bishop John W. Hamilton called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. J. C. Willits, D.D., of the Iowa Conference.

Devotional services.

Journal.

The Journal of the morning was read and approved.

F. A. Dingee seated.

F. A. Dingee, reserve lay delegate from the Philadelphia Conference, was seated in place of S. K. Felton.

E. W. Hoch and S. K. Felton excused.

E. W. Hoch, of the Southwest Kansas Conference, was excused from further attendance.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of W. S. Matthew, the report of the Committee on California Rehabilitation was made the Order of the Day for Wednesday morning at 12 o'clock.

W. F. Whitlock moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of presenting an important report.

The rules were not suspended.

Report of twelfth ballot.

The report of the twelfth ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots, page 772.)

Bishop Smith elected.

Charles W. Smith having received the necessary number of votes, the Bishop declared him elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAY 25 SEVENTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

On motion of W. F. Conner, Charles W. Smith, Bishop-elect, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Bishops Earl Cranston and David H. Moore conducted Bishop-elect Charles W. Smith to the platform.

James Mechem seated.

On motion of E. J. Knox, James Mechem, first reserve ministerial delegate from the Pittsburg Conference, was seated in place of Bishop-elect Charles W. Smith.

W. H. Rolfing moved that when the next ballot shall have been taken it be sealed until 8 o'clock to-night.

On motion of the Secretary, this was laid on the table.

A motion of J. W. Van Cleve, that when we adjourn it be to meet at 7:45 this evening to receive the result of this ballot and to take another ballot was, on motion of S. L. Roberts, laid on the table.

A motion of J. W. Van Cleve that the Conference meet to-night at 8 o'clock to receive the report of the ballot about to be taken and to take another ballot was laid on the table.

Thirteenth ballot for Bishops.

The thirteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

O. N. Sams excused.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, O. N. Sams, lay delegate from the Cincinnati Conference, was excused.

Adjournment.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

Bishop James W. Bashford pronounced the benediction.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26

MAY 26 EIGHTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

Devotional services.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. C. E. Jewell, D.D., of the Central New York Conference; Rev. W. C. Wilbor, D.D., of the Genesee Conference; Rev. F. S. Rowland, D.D., of the Genesee Conference; and Rev. H. J. Coker, D.D., of the South Kansas Conference.

Journal.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon was read and approved.

P. H. Sipfle excused.

P. H. Sipfle was excused from further attendance after Friday morning.

MAY 26
EIGHTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

Under suspension of the rules, and on motion of G. H. Jones, the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions:

Korea Jubilee.

Whereas, There is to be held in Korea, in September, 1909, by all the Protestant Missions at work in that land, the quarter-centennial celebration of the opening of the Hermit Kingdom to the heralds of the cross; and,

Whereas, The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1884 made its first appropriation for the establishing of missionary work in Korea, and the missionaries appointed arrived and began their work in May, 1885, and God's signal blessing has so rested upon the labors of our Church in Korea that now, after twenty-three years of service, we have under our care more than 40,000 Koreans who have forsaken their idols and ancestral worship; and,

Whereas, It is not possible for the Board of Foreign Missions to make adequate appropriations to equip the Mission and provide the additional property demanded by the needs of the vast numbers for whom the Methodist Episcopal Church is directly responsible and who are turning by the tens of thousands to us for the privileges of the gospel and pastoral care; and,

Whereas, The annual meeting of the Korea Mission in 1907 projected plans for the celebration of 1910 of the Silver Jubilee of the founding of our work in Korea;

Resolved, That the General Conference approves this project to celebrate in the year 1910 Korea's Silver Jubilee, and recommends to the Board of Foreign Missions that it appoint a commission to put in operation such plans as may be deemed desirable.

Quarterly Conferences.

On motion of P. H. Swift, it was ordered that all memorials relating to the second and third Quarterly Conferences, and the duties of presiding elders in connection therewith, be considered in the possession of the Committee on Itinerancy, and that that committee be instructed to consider and report thereon.

Report of thirteenth ballot.

The report of the thirteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No one having received the necessary two-thirds majority, the Bishop announced that there was no election.

On motion of D. L. Aultman, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Fourteenth ballot for Bishops.

The fourteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Deputation from Methodist Protestant Church.

W. E. Huntington, in behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, announced that a Deputation from the Methodist Protestant Church to this body was on the platform, and, on his motion, the rules were suspended so that they might be received.

MAY 26
EIGHTEENTH DAY.
Morning.

The Bishop requested Bishop Henry W. Warren, senior effective Bishop, to preside during the reception of the Deputation.

Bishop Henry W. Warren presides.

Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair.

The Secretary read the following credentials of the Deputation and statement of action taken by the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church:

Credentials of Drs. Lewis, Reynolds and Hering.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 22, 1908.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I have the pleasure of informing you that the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has appointed its President, Rev. T. H. Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Rev. A. L. Reynolds, D.D., and the Hon. J. W. Hering, LL.D., to convey to you the most cordial greetings of this body; to assure you of our appreciation of the Christlike message of peace and good will which you have sent to us by Bishop Henry W. Warren, D.D., LL.D., Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., LL.D., and Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, whom we have listened to with singular delight; and to present to you the following paper which this Conference has adopted:

"The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, assembled in Pittsburg, May 15, 1908, has had three important communications addressed to it upon the subject of organic union with other denominations.

"The National Council of Congregational Churches, assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1907, has invited us to join them in sending back to a new commission for revision and amendment the 'Act of Union' adopted by the representatives of the Congregational, United Brethren, and Methodist Protestant Churches at Chicago in March, 1907.

"A committee appointed by the Bishops of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ has appeared before the Conference and expressed their belief that their people are ready to join us in a movement to consummate organic union at once on the general principles of the Chicago platform.

"The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Baltimore, May, 1908, has sent a Deputation to present resolutions adopted by the Conference proposing the renewal of organic fellowship with them as the beginning of a movement for a reunited and common Methodism in America.

"The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church hails with joy these tokens of the triumph of love and unity in the Church of the loving Christ, and it is our earnest desire to prove ourselves worthy of the honor conferred upon us in being made the recipient of these proposals. It is our conviction that the Church is learning new lessons and is being prepared for new duties by the movement so unmistakably beginning in many directions toward a common center. Rejoicing in all these as we do, it will not seem strange that the movement for a reunited and common Methodism in America should be most attractive to us and most nearly concern our own obligations.

"All our history and traditions are connected with Methodism, and while we are few in numbers compared with the two great bodies of Episcopal Methodism, we have an advantage over both of them, perhaps, in that we are distributed over all sections of our country. And it may be that this circumstance constitutes an obligation upon us to respond to the powerful and loving appeal of the Methodist Episcopal Church with loving and appreciative heartiness, and to carry on this appeal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to other Methodist bodies in America, until the sun shall no more rise upon the divided and scattered children of Wesley, but our united country shall

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rejoice in a united Church that will need no other name than 'The Methodist Church of America.'

"We, therefore, solemnly dedicate ourselves to this service; and praying for the divine blessing upon the effort, and for divine guidance in all the steps that may be taken, we, the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, hereby

"*Resolve*, 1. That we express our affection and esteem for the brethren of the Congregational Church and for the deep interest they have shown in the movement for Church union; and that we deem it inadvisable at this time to send back the 'Act of Union' for revision.

"2. That we respond heartily to the proposal of the Methodist Church, not unmindful of the difficulties to be overcome before a satisfactory conclusion can be reached, but ready to go as far and as rapidly in consummating a universal Methodism as the interests and integrity of our own denomination will permit; and to pray continually for the full realization of their and our hope.

"3. That a commission, consisting of nine members, be appointed by this Conference for the purpose of meeting with a like commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of other Methodist Churches in this country, to promote and complete as far as may be possible the reunion of Methodists in America.

"4. That since we have had such assurances from the United Brethren Church of their cordial feeling for us and their deep interest in Church union, evidenced by their inauguration of the movement which culminated in the 'Act of Union' already referred to, we hereby empower this commission to meet with a like commission of the United Brethren Church with the view of promoting organic union with them, and of enlisting them in this movement.

"5. That this commission shall report to the next General Conference a full account of their proceedings, together with their suggestions for further action of the Conference. And may the blessing of Almighty God, in his wisdom, grace, and peace, be with this commission, and with the Churches they may visit, 'for the edifying of the body of Christ: till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.'"

CHARLES H. BECK.
Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The Bishop introduced to the Conference, as the Deputation from the Methodist Protestant Church, Rev. T. H. Lewis, D.D., LL.D., President of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church; Rev. A. L. Reynolds, D.D.; and the Hon. J. W. Hering, LL.D.

Address of Dr. Lewis.

Rev. T. H. Lewis, D.D., LL.D, addressed the Conference. (See Address, page 680.) At the close of the address the Conference sang

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Addresses of Drs. Reynolds and Hering.

Rev. A. L. Reynolds, D.D., and the Hon. J. W. Hering, LL.D., addressed the Conference. (See Addresses, pages 684 and 685.)

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The Conference sang a verse of

"Blest be the tie that binds."

Bishop Warren requested Rev. T. H. Lewis, D.D., LL.D., President of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, to take the chair.

Dr. Lewis presides.

Rev. T. H. Lewis took the chair, and Bishop Warren responded to the addresses that had been delivered. (See Addresses, page 687.)

Address of Bishop Warren.

At the conclusion of his address Bishop Warren moved that we now sing all the verses of hymn 556,

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

Dr. Lewis put the motion by requesting those in favor to raise their hands and lift up their voices.

Bishop Berry presides.

After the singing of the hymn Bishop Joseph F. Berry resumed the chair and announced that the Conference was in recess.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Report of fourteenth ballot.

The report of the fourteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots, page 772.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

Fifteenth ballot for Bishops.

The fifteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Announcements were made.

Editing Discipline.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that the Conference had made two contrary orders with reference to editing the Discipline, and moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of that action by which, on motion of E. L. Shepard, the Conference had ordered a special committee for that purpose.

The rules were suspended, and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

On motion of the Secretary, the motion now reconsidered was laid on the table. (For former action, see page 289.)

Daniel Dorchester, Jr., moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of fixing an hour for the consideration of a report concerning the relation of the Church to social problems.

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The motion to suspend the rules did not prevail.

W. E. Huntington, J. L. Bleakley, J. A. Hosig, T. F. Shepard, W. C. Wilbor excused.

W. E. Huntington, ministerial delegate from the New England Conference; J. L. Bleakley, lay delegate from the Northwest Iowa Conference; and J. A. Hosig, lay delegate from the West Wisconsin Conference, were excused from attendance after to-day.

T. F. Shepard, lay delegate from the Detroit Conference, was excused from further attendance after next Friday.

W. C. Wilbor, ministerial delegate from the Genesee Conference, was excused for next Saturday.

On motion of E. A. Schell, it was ordered that all further requests to be excused be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of G. F. Washburn, it was ordered that when we adjourn, it be to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon to receive the report of the tellers and, if necessary, to take another ballot.

On motion of W. H. Wilder, under suspension of the rules, the report of the Committee on Temporal Economy relating to the support of Conference claimants was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

CALL OF CONFERENCES.

The call of Conferences for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business for immediate consideration was resumed.

ILLINOIS

Nominations.

J. W. Van Cleve presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishops with the chairmen and secretaries of the Standing Committees interested, and the corresponding secretaries of various Boards be empowered to nominate the Boards of Managers of the various Boards and Societies of the Church.

Arrangements for 1912.

J. W. Van Cleve presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, The magnitude and importance of the questions which must be acted upon by the General Conference and the brief time which can be devoted to their consideration make the economy of time a matter of great moment; and,

Whereas, This consideration is emphasized by the cost entailed upon the Church by the expense of the General Confer-

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ence, a cost which each additional day of the session increases and which therefore demands that all the time of the session be employed in the most effective way possible; and,

Whereas, The session of the General Conference calls pastors and church officials away from their ordinary duties, and laymen from their daily business, so that each day of its continuance beyond the time actually needed for the careful and deliberate transaction of its business produces loss of service to the Church, as well as personal loss and inconvenience to men, some of whom are charged with important business responsibilities; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee having control of arrangements for the next session of the General Conference be requested to provide that all receptions to Fraternal Delegates be held in the evening, and, as far as possible, within the first ten days of the session.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the Memorial Session should be held in a church on the afternoon of the first Sunday following the assembling of the General Conference, and that the Bishops be a committee to arrange for such service.

Resolved, That there shall be one Episcopal Address, which shall include all subjects to be brought before the General Conference by the General Superintendents; but that in the case of General Superintendents who have visited foreign mission fields, and of the Missionary Bishops, an evening or evenings may be set apart for the adequate presentation of their reports; provided, however, that any matters which may seem to require separate presentation may be printed, and referred, without reading, to the appropriate committees.

H. W. Peck called for a division of the question.

The first resolution was read by the Secretary and adopted.

The second resolution was read.

J. A. Patten moved to amend by striking out the words "in a church."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The third resolution was read and adopted.

The resolutions as a whole were adopted.

INDIANA

Liquors in State functions.

S. J. Wilson presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, Our great Methodist Episcopal Church has stood at the front in her declarations on the temperance reform; and,

Whereas, This reform has made rapid advancements in recent years;

Resolved, That we record our deliberate conviction that the use of intoxicating beverages should be abolished from all state and national functions.

IOWA

Reference of memorials.

J. C. Willits presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the plan for the reference of papers to Standing Committees and the list of Standing Committees for 1912 be referred to the Committee on Revision.

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J. C. Willits moved that on and after Thursday, May 28, this Conference shall hold two sessions daily, the second session being at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Two sessions.

The motion was adopted.

KENTUCKY

Official Reader.

E. L. Shepard presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, already large, is very liable to become still larger; and,

Whereas, In a body constituted, empowered, and responsible as it is, every item, act, and result, of necessity ought to be noted and recorded with the utmost care, which involves duties excessively taxing on both the Chairman and the Secretary;

Resolved, That there shall be appointed an Official Reader of this body, one whose words can be distinctly heard by all the delegates; and that every paper, the anticipated or acquired property of this body, shall be announced or read by him, so that time may be saved, the Secretary and Chairman relieved, and every member know readily what is offered, considered, and adopted.

B. F. Brooks raised the question of consideration.

Consideration was granted.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the resolution was laid on the table.

NEBRASKA

One magazine.

G. I. Wright presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, We are spending a vast sum of money on the World-Wide Missions, The Christian Republic, The Christian Student, and Christian Educator; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that our membership have a broad and general view of all our benevolent enterprises; and,

Whereas, To combine all such publications into one magazine would lessen the cost, broaden the outlook of our membership, and increase the interest in such publications; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we direct the Book Committee, during the ensuing quadrennium, to publish a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of all of our General Conference benevolent enterprises and to discontinue the other publications. That the space therein be equitably apportioned between the various benevolent Boards and Societies and edited by them. That the said publication be furnished to our benevolent Boards and Societies and to our membership at actual cost.

The motion to adopt failed by a vote, Ayes, 216; Noes, 287.

NEWARK

Statistical blanks.

C. L. Mead presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, There are a number of petitions for additional columns in the tables of the General Minutes; and,

Whereas, The Publishing Agents, whose duty it is to prepare and furnish these blanks to the Annual Conferences, are some-

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times in doubt as to the exact order in which they should be arranged; be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Bishops to confer with the Publishing Agents on the preparation of the new blanks; this Committee to meet and complete its labors during the session of this General Conference.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

Local Option.

J. I. Bartholomew presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, For the first time in our history this General Conference in adopting a declaration of principles on the subject of temperance and prohibition has indorsed Local Option; and,

Whereas, A Local Option law would be an advance in any State which now has license throughout its borders and a retreat in any State which now has prohibition throughout its borders; and,

Whereas, It is impossible for anyone to believe that it is the duty of a State to abolish the liquor traffic and at the same time to believe that any town or city of the State which so desires should be allowed to maintain the liquor traffic;

Resolved, That our declaration in favor of Local Option is not to be construed as a declaration of a general principle of universal application, but as a declaration in favor of Local Option as a wise measure of procedure in advancing the principle of prohibition for which we stand, a method to be used only when its application is in the interest of prohibition.

J. A. Patten moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

The motion to refer did not prevail.

On motion of J. A. Mulfinger, the resolution was laid on the table.

NEW YORK EAST

Change of Constitution.

J. M. Buckley moved that to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock a legal vote be taken in this Conference on the following proposition to amend Article V, section 1, of the Constitution, ¶ 41 of the Discipline:

Change the first sentence of Article V, section 1, so that it shall read:

"The General Conference shall meet at 10 o'clock on the morning of the first day in the month of May (or, if that be Sunday, the second day in the month of May), in every fourth year from the date of the first Delegated General Conference," etc.

(For later action, see page 391.)

The motion prevailed, and the Order was so fixed.

Report of fifteenth ballot.

The fifteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was reported. (See Ballots, page 772.)

Bishops Lewis and Hughes elected.

Wilson S. Lewis and Edwin H. Hughes, having received the necessary two-thirds majority of votes cast, were declared elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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On motion of J. B. Trimble, Bishop-elect W. S. Lewis was invited to a seat on the platform, and O. K. Maynard, first reserve ministerial delegate from the Northwest Iowa Conference, was seated in his place.

O. K. Maynard and W. B. Grimes seated.

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell escorted Bishop-elect Wilson S. Lewis to the platform.

On motion of C. E. Bacon, Bishop-elect Edwin H. Hughes was invited to a seat on the platform, and W. B. Grimes, first reserve ministerial delegate of the Indiana Conference, was seated in his place.

Bishops Henry W. Warren and James W. Bashford escorted Bishop-elect Edwin H. Hughes to the platform.

On motion of Frank Doran, the sixteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

On motion of G. P. Mains, the time was extended.

R. V. Watt moved to reconsider the vote by which the Conference ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at 5 o'clock.

The motion did not prevail.

Sixteenth ballot for Bishops.

The sixteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Report on Boundaries.

At the request of Bishop John M. Walden, Conference ordered that the report of the Committee on Boundaries be printed in the Daily Christian Advocate to-morrow.

Greetings from Baptist Church.

E. S. Tipple, on behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, presented the Rev. Henry A. Griesmer, D.D., representing the Baptist churches of the city of Baltimore, who read the following letter of salutation:

To the Board of Bishops and Delegates of the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR BRETHREN: We the Baptist ministers of the city of Baltimore in Conference assembled, and speaking for the larger constituency of our Baptist brotherhood throughout the nation, do hereby convey to you our heartiest Christian salutations and felicitations, and pray that the richest blessing of our heavenly Father may rest upon the deliberations and decisions of your great body.

CHARLES HASTINGS DODD, *Moderator.*
E. T. CARTER, *Clerk.*

Bishop Berry responded in behalf of the Conference.

Delegates excused.

T. N. Boyle, on behalf of the Committee on Credentials, recommended that the following delegates be excused: On May 27, G. H. Currey, W. H. C. Goode,

L. W. Gorton, J. R. Harker. On May 28, F. B. Smith, S. M. Bright. On May 29, S. T. Gresham, E. J. Inwood, J. G. McKinney, F. B. Reynolds, G. W. Smith, W. A. Sperry. MAY 26 EIGHTEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

The recommendations were adopted.

A motion to reconsider this vote did not prevail.

Announcements were made.

NEW YORK EAST

H. W. Rogers presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption: Constitutionality of ¶ 248.

Whereas, The constitutionality of ¶ 248 of the Discipline has been by many very seriously questioned;

Whereas, No Judiciary Committee has ever reported to any General Conference in favor of its constitutionality;

Whereas, The General Conference and every member of it must support the Constitution of the Church, and should in all matters show a respect for law and a willingness to proceed only in accordance with the provisions of the law;

Whereas, A law unconstitutional when enacted is not made constitutional by the lapse of time;

Whereas, This question of the constitutionality of the law is one entirely independent of the wisdom or unwisdom of the provisions embodied in the law;

Whereas, There will be interminable controversy over ¶ 248 until the question of its constitutionality is settled; be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed at its earliest convenience to report to this Conference its opinion whether ¶ 248 is constitutional.

A motion by C. J. Howes to lay the resolution on the table did not prevail.

After further debate, the previous question was ordered, on motion of E. S. Johnson.

On motion of C. W. Baldwin, the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of J. P. Patterson, the Conference adjourned. Adjournment.

Bishop Berry pronounced the benediction.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 26

MAY 26 EIGHTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

Bishop Joseph F. Berry called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. R. H. Pooley, D.D., of the Rock River Conference. Devotional services.

The report of the sixteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots, page 772.) Report of sixteenth ballot.

Robert McIntyre having received the necessary number of votes, was declared elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop McIntyre elected.

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On motion of E. J. Inwood, Bishop-elect Robert McIntyre was invited to a seat on the platform, and he was escorted thereto by Bishops John W. Hamilton and Thomas B. Neely.

Carnations for Bishop McIntyre.

H. E. Smith, in behalf of the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, California, presented to Bishop-elect Robert McIntyre a bouquet of white carnations.

Seventeenth ballot for Bishops.

The seventeenth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Journal.

The Journal of the morning was read and approved.

Consecration services.

Bishop John M. Walden, in behalf of the Board of Bishops, recommended that the service for Consecration of Bishops be held next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Lyric Hall.

On motion of J. W. Jennings, the Conference concurred in the recommendation of the Bishops.

Report of seventeenth ballot.

The report of the seventeenth ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots, page 772.)

No one having received the necessary number of votes, the Bishop announced that there was no election.

On motion of Peter Munson, another ballot was ordered.

Dr. Stuntz withdraws.

H. C. Stuntz, rising to a question of privilege, heartily thanked those who had supported him and requested that they no longer vote for him.

Eighteenth ballot for Bishops.

The eighteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, it was ordered that the Conference remain in session until the result of the present ballot shall have been reported.

G. W. Bailey addresses Conference.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell presented to the Bishop, and the Bishop introduced to the Conference, George W. Bailey, M.D., chairman of the Executive Committee of the World's Sunday School Association.

Dr. Bailey addressed the Conference.

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G. P. Mains moved to reconsider the action by which the Conference, this morning, limited the business to be presented at this session.

Limit to business removed.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

On motion of the Secretary, it was voted to lay on the table that part of the motion which limited the business to the hearing of reports of and the taking of ballots.

CALL OF CONFERENCES.

The call of Conferences was resumed.

NORTH INDIANA

American University.

W. D. Parr presented the following resolutions, and, on his motion, they were adopted:

Whereas, With great care and no little expense, the authorities of the American University conducted a unique and successful excursion to their grounds, May 16, 1908; and,

Whereas, The authorities of the University gave thereby to the delegates of this General Conference and to their friends not only pleasure and recreation but valuable information concerning this great educational movement, at the nation's capital; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. We appreciate the presence of his Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, on that occasion, his spiritual and patriotic address, so lofty and inspiring, making the hour ever memorable in the history of the institution and the Church.

2. We congratulate the Chancellor, the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, Doctor of Philosophy, his associates, the Board of Trustees, and the Church on the possession of a campus as large, and of such natural beauty. We congratulate them also on the work so well done, and commend this enterprise to people everywhere who believe that patriotism and sound learning are the safeguards of the republic.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Memorial Day.

E. C. Clemans presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, Saturday, May 30, 1908, has been set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic, and by a large majority of the States of the Union, as a Memorial Day on which to recognize the heroic services and sacrifices of the brave men who gave their lives to preserve our government and to keep our flag flying; and,

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church was foremost in the sacrifices and patriotic services of its members, as testified to by President Lincoln; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore assembled, set apart some time on Saturday, May 30, 1908, for suitable Memorial Services, and that a committee of five be appointed to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

C. C. Townsend presented a paper which, without being read, was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Judiciary for a legal decision.

MAY 26 EIGHTEENTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

The report of the eighteenth ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots, page 772.)

Report of eighteenth ballot.

Frank M. Bristol having received the necessary number of votes, the Bishop declared him elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Bristo elected.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, Bishop-elect Frank M. Bristol was invited to a seat on the platform, and

M. F. B. Rice seated.

M. F. B. Rice, first reserve ministerial delegate from the Baltimore Conference, was seated in his place.

Bishops Luther B. Wilson and James W. Bashford escorted Bishop-elect Frank M. Bristol to the platform.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the Conference adjourned.

Adjournment.

Announcements were made, and Bishop Berry pronounced the benediction.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27

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Devotional services.

Bishop Henry Spellmeyer called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. A. C. McCrea, D.D., of the Newark Conference; Rev. J. D. Walsh, of the Kentucky Conference; Rev. H. C. Jameson, D.D., of the Cincinnati Conference; Rev. M. M. Jones, D.D., of the North Carolina Conference; and Rev. S. O. Royal, D.D., of the Cincinnati Conference.

Journal.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon was read and approved.

Report 3, Temporal Economy.

The Special Order of the Day, Report 3 from the Committee on Temporal Economy relating to the support of Conference claimants, was taken up.

W. H. Wilder presented the report, and moved its adoption.

C. W. Baldwin moved to amend by striking out of the last sentence of ¶ 299, § 2, the words "Chicago, Illinois," and inserting therefor the words "Baltimore, Maryland."

J. F. Harmon moved to lay the amendment on the table, which motion did not prevail; the count vote being Ayes, 264; Noes, 321.

John Handley moved the previous question on the amendment.

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The previous question was ordered by a count vote of 458 for and 108 against.

On motion of G. A. Landen, the amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 325 for and 255 against.

On motion of James Hamilton, the previous question on the entire report was ordered.

W. F. Conner moved to amend the report, ¶ 296, § 2, by adding the following article:

(5) Provided that no Conference claimant shall be deprived of his Annuity portion of the dividends of Book Concern and Chartered Fund by reason of nonmembership and nonparticipation in the income from the Permanent Fund created by the Annual Conference—but the Board of Stewards shall make allowance to such annuity claimant, as provided in ¶ 296, § 2, from the amount of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund dividends received by the Conference.

On motion of E. P. Dennett, the amendment was laid on the table.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. B. Hingeley moved to amend by adding under ¶ 299 the following section:

§ 4. There shall be a corresponding secretary of like standing and duties as the corresponding secretaries of the other Benevolent Boards, who shall be elected by the General Conference and shall be the chief executive officer of the Board. Under the provisions of the Discipline and the authority, direction, and control of the Board he shall conduct the correspondence and business and shall be an advisory member of the Board. His time shall be employed in conducting the affairs and promoting the general interests of the Board.

A motion by T. N. Boyle to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

A motion by F. M. North to refer the amendment to the Committee on Temporal Economy did not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 311 for and 272 against.

Report adopted.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Report, page 524.)

Constitutional change of date of General Conference.

The Special Order of the Day, the vote on the proposition to change Article V of the Constitution, was taken up.

J. M. Buckley presented the following proposition, and moved that the constitutional vote upon it be now taken:

To change Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution (¶ 41 in the Discipline) by striking out the word "Wednesday" and inserting therefor "secular day," so that it shall read:

"The General Conference shall meet at 10 o'clock on the

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morning of the first day of the month of May, or, if that be Sunday, the second day in the month of May, in every fourth year from the date of the first Delegated General Conference," etc.

C. W. Baldwin moved to amend the proposition by striking out the words, "first day in the month of May, or, if that be Sunday, the second day in the month of May," and inserting therefor the words, "Wednesday nearest to the first day of the month of May," etc., so that it shall read:

"The General Conference shall meet at 10 o'clock on the morning of the Wednesday nearest to the first day of the month of May, in every fourth year from the date of the first Delegated General Conference," etc.

C. Z. Lincoln moved to amend the proposition by making it read "the first secular day of the month of May." J. M. Buckley accepted the amendment.

On motion of M. M. Callen, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of W. L. Woodcock, the amendment of C. W. Baldwin was laid on the table.

The following is the vote on the proposition for the constitutional amendment: Total votes cast, 603; necessary two-thirds, 402; Ayes, 542; Noes, 61.

Statistical blanks.

Bishop Walden announced the committee to confer with the Publishing Agents concerning the preparation of Statistical Blanks: J. B. Hingeley, C. L. Mead, S. O. Royal, S. O. Benton, Charles Edwards. (See Committees, page 114.)

Roses for Bishop Spellmeyer.

M. S. Daniels, in behalf of the Newark Conference, presented to Bishop Spellmeyer, the presiding officer, a bouquet which included thirty-five pink roses, representing his thirty-five years of pastoral service within the bounds of that Conference, and eight white roses, representing the eight churches which he had served during that period.

Bishop Spellmeyer suitably responded to this token of esteem and love.

W. G. Richardson seated.

On motion of Franklin Hamilton, W. G. Richardson, first reserve ministerial delegate of the New England Conference, was seated in place of W. E. Huntington.

Recess.

Announcements were made and the recess was taken.

MAY 27 NINETEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Raines, of Independence, Iowa, sang a selection.

F. M. North moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of making a Special Order of the Day for the introduction of Report 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

The rules were not suspended.

Report 4, Episcopacy, lost.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the rules were suspended for the presentation of Report 4 of the Committee on Episcopacy, recommending the election of a Missionary Bishop for Mexico.

The report was presented.

On motion of James Hamilton, the previous question was ordered.

J. A. Mulfinger moved to amend the report by adding after the words "Missionary Bishop for Mexico," the words "and Central and South America."

On motion of H. C. Minnich, the amendment was laid on the table.

The report was not adopted, the vote being, Ayes, 266; Noes, 363.

Delegates excused.

T. N. Boyle presented a report from the Committee on Credentials and, on his motion, the following were excused: T. D. Southworth, L. T. Cool, and J. B. Cullison, after to-day; Henry Bradway, Joshua Stansfield, F. E. Mossman, and Philip Mann, after May 28; G. G. Stitzinger, E. H. McKissack, F. J. Clemans, Mrs. Anna D. Elder, L. M. Alexander, and R. H. Beggs, after May 29; D. W. Springer and Samuel Plantz, after May 30.

Credentials of Dr. T. W. Henderson.

The Secretary read the credentials of the Rev. T. W. Henderson, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as follows:

EPISCOPAL ROOMS OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH,
NORFOLK, VA., May 22, 1908.

To the Presiding Bishop and General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: By the grace of God we are permitted to greet you and to express the hope that your sessions are pleasant and your Church prosperous.

We wish to thank you for the generous message borne to us by your distinguished messenger, Rev. I. L. Thomas, as well as the special message by Dr. H. F. Gorgas, the one expressing

MAY 27 NINETEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

your spirit of fraternity, the other your desire for closer co-operation.

Through our dear Brother, T. W. Henderson, D.D., we are pleased to extend to you our good feelings and to assure you of our desire to remain very sincerely,

Yours in Christ Jesus,

H. M. TURNER,
Presiding Bishop of the A. M. E. Church.
B. F. LEE,
Secretary of the Council of Bishops.

W. C. Herron announced that the Rev. Dr. Henderson had been in attendance but was unable to remain for the session of to-day.

Dr. Gilbert introduced

W. C. Herron presented the Rev. John W. Gilbert, D.D., of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Bishop, who introduced him to the Conference.

Papers referred.

H. W. Rogers presented certain papers from the Italy Conference which had been before the Committee on Judiciary and on which that Committee had prepared a report, and stated that the papers involved other matters which should be considered by the Committee on Episcopacy. On his motion, they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

On motion of J. A. Patten, the time was extended.

San Francisco rehabilitation.

J. A. Patten presented the report of the Special Committee on San Francisco.

J. M. Buckley moved that Bishop Hamilton be allowed half an hour to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, to address the Conference on the needs of San Francisco.

A motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

The motion was carried.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of E. R. Dille, the consideration of the report of the Committee on San Francisco was made the Order of the Day to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, the reception of the Fraternal Delegate from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after recess.

Report 9, Episcopacy, presented.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, Report 9 of the Committee on Episcopacy, fixing episcopal residences, was taken up.

J. M. Buckley moved the adoption of the report.

MAY 27 NINETEENTH DAY. *Morning.*

A. W. Adkinson moved to amend the report by striking out the word "Philadelphia" and inserting therefor the name "Los Angeles."

F. B. Lynch moved to lay the amendment on the table, which motion did not prevail, the vote being, Ayes, 258; Noes, 262.

Samuel Dickie moved to recommit the report.

On motion of J. F. Harmon, the motion to recommit was laid on the table.

John Sweet moved to amend the amendment by substituting "Detroit" for "Los Angeles."

Adjournment.

On motion of F. B. Lynch, the Conference adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Spellmeyer.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY. *Morning.* Devotional services.

Bishop William F. McDowell called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. Charles Gallimore, D.D., of the North Ohio Conference; Rev. Robert Stephens, D.D., of the Illinois Conference; Rev. C. S. Nusbaum, D.D., of the South Kansas Conference; Rev. D. D. Martin, D.D., of the Michigan Conference; and Rev. J. O. Dobson, D.D., of the Dakota Conference.

Journal.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Rules of Order.

Marvin Campbell moved to amend rule 17 of the Rules of Order by striking out the words "To amend."

A motion of J. A. Mulfinger to lay the motion on the table did not prevail.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the previous question was ordered.

F. M. North moved to amend by providing that when an amendment is offered under the provisions of rule 17, during the presentation of a report from a committee, the chairman or representative of a committee shall have two minutes to explain the bearing of the proposed amendment on the report.

John Handley moved to lay this amendment on the table, but the motion did not prevail.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Rules.

MAY 28
TWENTIETH DAY.
Morning.
Orders of the Day.

On motion of W. F. Whitlock, the rules were suspended and it was ordered that Report 2 of the Committee on Book Concern, concerning the Unification of the Book Concern, be made the Order of the Day immediately after the report from the Committee on San Francisco.

W. T. Smith moved that the report of the Committee on State of the Church, concerning amusements, be made a Special Order for to-morrow morning immediately after recess.

The motion was laid on the table.

Report 1, San Francisco, adopted.

The Special Order, the report No. 1 from the Committee on San Francisco Rehabilitation, was taken up.

Bishop John W. Hamilton, at the invitation of the Conference, spoke of the great need of California Methodism.

On motion of E. J. Lockwood, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 767.)

Report 2, Book Concern Unification, adopted.

W. F. Whitlock presented Report 2 of the Committee on Book Concern, with reference to Unification, and moved its adoption.

A motion by B. L. Paine to take up the report item by item, was, on motion of T. N. Boyle, laid on the table.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 556.)

Report 2a, Book Concern Agents, presented.

W. F. Whitlock presented a supplemental report from the Committee on Book Concern, No. 2a, and moved its adoption.

H. M. Havner moved to amend by adding after the word "quadrennium," in the last line of said report, the following:

"After said consolidation the Book Committee shall designate which of these Agents shall be principal, and which shall be assistants during the remainder of the quadrennium.

"The General Conference of 1912 shall not elect any Publishing Agent or Agents for the Methodist Book Concern, but such Agent or Agents as shall be necessary for the conduct of said business shall be selected by the Book Committee."

Questions of special privilege were considered.

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY.

The Secretary presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Morning.

Whereas, The General Conference will not adjourn until the night of June 1, and some delegates will be unable to remain until adjournment because of the limitation of their railroad tickets,

Extension of tickets.

Resolved, That Summerfield Baldwin and J. T. Stone be a committee to obtain from the railroad companies an extension of time on such tickets as might otherwise expire.

Memorial services.

Bishop Walden, in behalf of the Boards of Bishops, announced the committee to arrange for Memorial Services on May 30. (See Committees, page 112.)

Boundaries report.

At the request of Bishop John M. Walden, it was ordered that the report of the Committee on Boundaries, concerning General Conference Districts, be reprinted because of an omission in the report as printed.

It was further ordered that the report of the Committee on Boundaries, concerning the amendment of ¶ 437, be printed.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

On motion of S. J. Miller, the amendment of H. M Havner to the Supplemental Report, No. 2a, was laid on the table.

On motion of John Handley, the previous question was ordered.

Report 2a, Book Concern, adopted.

Supplemental Report No. 2a of the Committee on Book Concern was adopted. (See Report, page 558.)

Question of law.

A. B. Leonard, by common consent, presented a document concerning a question of law from South America, and, on his motion, the paper was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Report 9, Episcopal residences, adopted.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the rules were suspended for the purpose of resuming consideration of Report 9 of the Committee on Episcopacy, fixing episcopal residences.

John Sweet and A. W. Adkinson, by the consent of the Conference, withdrew respectively the amendment to the amendment and the amendment to Report 9 of the Committee on Episcopacy.

Samuel Dickie moved to amend the report by substituting "Detroit" for "New Orleans."

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY. *Morning.*

On motion of J. A. Patten, the previous question was ordered on the entire report.

A. M. Drew moved to amend the amendment by substituting "Los Angeles" for "Detroit."

On motion of C. R. Brown, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of J. L. Cain, the amendment was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 458.)

The Special Order of the Day, the reception of Fraternal Delegates, was taken up.

Bishop Warren presides.

The Bishop invited Bishop Henry W. Warren to preside.

Bishop Warren took the chair.

Address of Dr. Gilbert, Colored M. E. Church.

The Rev. John Wesley Gilbert, A.M., Educational Agent of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and Fraternal Delegate to this body from that Church, was introduced and addressed the Conference. (See Addresses, page 709.)

Address of Dr. Blackwell, A. M. E. Zion Church.

The Rev. W. A. Blackwell, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, was introduced and addressed the Conference. (See Addresses, page 707.)

On motion of the Secretary, the time was extended.

Dr. Denny takes leave.

The Rev. Collins Denny, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took his leave of the Conference. (See page 678.)

Bishop McDowell presides.

Bishop William F. McDowell resumed the chair.

On motion of P. A. Baker, the following telegram was ordered sent to Governor R. B. Glenn, of North Carolina:

Telegram to Governor Glenn.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 28, 1908.

GOVERNOR R. B. GLENN, Raleigh, N. C.:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Baltimore, has heard with great gratification of the magnificent victory won by the people of your State under your superb leadership, against the legalized liquor traffic, and tenders to you, and through you to the people of North Carolina, its heartiest congratulations.

J. B. HINGELEY, *Secretary.*

Report, Credentials.

T. N. Boyle offered a report from the Committee on Credentials.

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY. *Morning.*

A motion of G. F. Washburn that the report be adopted without reading did not prevail.

A motion of E. J. Lockwood that simply the names of the people excused or not excused be read, was laid on the table.

On motion of M. H. Marvin, it was ordered that only the names of those recommended to be excused be read.

A motion of S. L. Roberts to lay the motion to adopt the report on the table did not prevail.

A motion of W. H. Crawford to recommit the report with instructions was laid on the table.

Delegates excused.

The report was adopted, and the following, on the recommendation of the committee, were excused: After May 28, J. T. Strong, C. D. Walker, C. W. Laycock. After May 29, T. D. Collins, T. D. Potter, Frank Doran, J. R. Day, N. W. Clark, W. M. Bayne, C. M. Ferreri. After May 30, R. B. McRary, J. J. Sommer, J. L. Transue, A. M. Taylor, L. E. Ressegger. On June 1, J. D. Walsh.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of C. J. Little, it was ordered that the election of Publishing Agents, Secretaries, and Editors be the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal this afternoon.

On motion of F. M. North, it was ordered that Report 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension be the Special Order immediately after taking the ballot for Publishing Agents this afternoon.

J. A. Mulfinger presented papers from the Chicago Preachers' Meeting, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Adjournment.

On motion of C. J. Little, the Conference adjourned.

Announcements were made, and Bishop McDowell pronounced the benediction.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY. *Afternoon.*

Devotional services.

Bishop James W. Bashford called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. W. N. Brewster, D.D., of the Hinghua Conference, and Bishop James M. Thoburn.

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY. *Afternoon.*

Journal.

The Journal of the morning was read and approved.

Third Restrictive Rule.

R. J. Cooke moved that the consideration of the following proposition for a change of the Third Restrictive Rule be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after recess.

To change Article X, Section 3, of the Constitution (¶ 46 in the Discipline) by adding, after the word "respectively" at the end of the section as it now stands, the words, "except a Bishop or Bishops in Africa, who may have jurisdiction also over the colored Conferences in the United States."

A motion of R. A. Chase to lay this on the table did not prevail.

A motion of J. F. Goucher to refer the proposition to the Committee on Episcopacy did not prevail, the count vote on the motion to refer resulting, Ayes, 282; Noes, 328.

On motion of W. M. Balch, the previous question was ordered.

The motion of R. J. Cooke to fix the Order of the Day did not prevail, the count vote being, Ayes, 233; Noes, 351.

H. W. Brodbeck and J. P. Brushingham seated.

A. M. Drew was excused from further attendance and H. W. Brodbeck was seated in his place.

On motion of P. H. Swift, J. K. Shields was excused and J. P. Brushingham was seated in his place.

Memorial Day services.

D. H. Tribou, under question of privilege, moved to make the Memorial Day services the Order of the Day next Saturday, May 30, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. I. Bartholomew moved to amend by making them the Order of the Day for 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday.

A motion by C. W. Baldwin to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Ballot for Publishing Agents.

The Special Order, the election of Publishing Agents, was taken up.

Nominations were received and read by the Secretary, after which the Bishop declared the nominations closed.

W. W. Evans rose to a question of privilege, and stated that his name had been put in nomination with-

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY. *Afternoon.*

out his authorization and requested that he be not considered in nomination.

The ballot was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Question of privilege.

J. C. Willits moved that all persons desiring to secure the floor on a question of privilege shall first reduce their request to writing and submit it to the presiding Bishop for his ruling, except in case of an appeal for decorum.

On motion of W. M. Balch, the previous question was ordered.

The motion was lost.

Report 1, Reorganization of Benevolences.

On motion of George Elliott, the rules were suspended for the purpose of considering Report 1 of the Committee on Reorganization of the Benevolences.

George Elliott presented the report, and moved its adoption.

The report, which related to the reunion of the two Mission Boards, was adopted. (See Report, page 767.)

Report 4, Home Missions.

The Order of the Day, Report 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, was taken up.

F. M. North presented Report 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, relating to a Disciplinary Chapter on Home Mission Work, and moved its adoption.

Minority report.

J. M. Killits presented, as a minority report, a substitute for part of the section under the subhead, "Home Missions and Church Extension Conference," as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOME MISSIONS. MINORITY REPORT TO REPORT NO. 4

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, respectfully present this minority report to the majority report of said Committee No. 4, in which we report against said majority report only as to the second paragraph thereof, touching the composition of the Home Missions and Church Extension Conference. For said paragraph we ask that this be substituted:

"There shall be a Home Missions and Church Extension Conference, consisting of:

"1. The Bishops, one of whom, as they may determine from time to time, shall be chairman;

"2. The corresponding secretary and such assistant corresponding secretaries as the General Conference may elect, the president, the treasurer, and recording secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension Conference;

"3. Two representatives, one of whom shall be a layman, from each General Conference District, elected by the General Conference on the nominations of the delegates of each district, respectively."

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY. *Afternoon.*

The difference between the minority and the majority, touching the composition of this Conference, consists in increasing the number of representatives from the Conference districts elected by the General Conference, and further, in depriving the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the right granted it in the majority report to elect a large number of representatives upon the Home Missions and Church Extension Conference.

JOHN M. KILLITS,
H. E. DINGLEY,
E. A. SCHELL,
J. H. INCH,
G. A. REEDER,
J. O. DOBSON,
S. M. MORGAN,
M. M. CALLEN,
S. W. WEAVER,
T. H. CAMPBELL,
W. F. BURRIS,
DAN POWELL,
E. B. TOPPING,
S. R. BADGLEY,
A. V. KENDRICK,
D. S. BROWN.

On motion of James Hamilton, the previous question was ordered on the minority report.

Amendments to Minority report.

M. H. Marvin moved to amend the minority report by adding, after the words, "one of whom shall be a layman," the words, "and one of whom shall be a minister."

The mover of the minority report accepted the amendment.

G. I. Wright moved to amend by adding: "4. As many representatives elected by the Board as there are General Conference Districts."

This was accepted by the mover of the minority report.

G. I. Wright moved to amend the minority report so as to read, "the same representatives from the General Conference District as shall be elected by the General Conference as members of the General Committee on Foreign Missions."

On motion of T. N. Boyle, this amendment was laid on the table.

E. A. Schell moved to amend the minority report by adding these words: "not more than seven of whom shall be elected from one Annual Conference."

This amendment was accepted by the mover of the minority report.

MAY 28 TWENTIETH DAY. *Afternoon.*

On motion of W. V. Dick, motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report was laid on the table, a count vote showing, Ayes, 329; Noes, 154.

Minority report laid on table.

The result of the ballot for the election of Publishing Agents was announced. (See Ballots, page 774.)

Homer Eaton and G. P. Mains, having received the necessary number of votes, were declared by the Bishop elected Publishing Agents at New York.

Homer Eaton, G. P. Mains, H. C. Jennings and E. R. Graham elected Publishing Agents.

H. C. Jennings and E. R. Graham, having received the necessary number of votes, were declared by the Bishop elected Publishing Agents at Cincinnati.

On motion of M. S. Hughes, the Conference adjourned.

Adjournment

Announcements were made, and Bishop Bashford pronounced the benediction.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Morning.*

Bishop William Burt called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. Eugene Wiseman, D.D., of the Troy Conference; Rev. F. T. Keeney, D.D., of the Central New York Conference; Rev. A. G. Kynett, D.D., of the Philadelphia Conference; and Rev. D. C. Lacy, D.D., of the West Texas Conference.

Devotional services.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon was read and approved.

Journal.

The consideration of Report 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension was resumed.

Report 4, Home Missions, resumed.

S. W. Trousdale moved to amend item 3 of the first paragraph under the subheading "Home Missions and Church Extension Conference" by striking out "two" and inserting therefor "one" so that it shall read: "One Representative from each General Conference District," etc.

Amendments proposed.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend by substituting for the words "Home Missions and Church Extension Conference," wherever they occur, the words "General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension," and by inserting in item 3, ¶ 2, the words, "these shall be the same persons who in this behalf serve on the Com-

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Morning.*

mittee on Foreign Missions." Also by striking out all the words under item 4 of the same paragraph and inserting therefor the words, "as many members of the Board as there are General Conference Districts."

H. K. Carroll moved to amend by providing that the representatives be divided as nearly as possible between the lay and clerical elements of the Board.

A motion by J. A. Mulfinger for the previous question did not prevail.

W. D. Parr moved to recommit that part of the report for which amendments were proposed with the understanding that the Committee shall have the right of way immediately after the perfection of its report.

The motion to recommit was laid on the table.

Supplementary report amended and adopted.

F. M. North presented the following supplementary report from the committee touching the paragraph under the head of Home Missions and Church Extension Conference and moved to substitute it for all the amendments before us:

> There shall be a Home Missionary and Church Extension Conference consisting of (1) the Bishops, one of whom, as they may determine from time to time, shall be chairman; (2) the corresponding secretary and such assistant corresponding secretaries as the General Conference may elect, the president, the treasurer, and recording secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; the recording secretary shall be *ex officio* secretary of the Home Missions and Church Extension Conference; (3) two representatives from each General Conference District, one minister and one layman, elected by the General Conference on the nomination of the delegates of the district, respectively; these shall be the same persons chosen in this behalf to serve on the General Committee of Foreign Missions; (4) as many representatives elected by the Board as there are General Conference Districts.

On motion of H. M. Havner, all amendments except this substitute offered by F. M. North were laid on the table.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the supplementary report was amended by adding under the fourth item, the words, "not more than five of whom shall be from any one Annual Conference."

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the previous question was ordered on all that is before us.

A motion of W. C. Evans to amend the third item of the substitute by striking out "two" and inserting there-

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Morning.*

for "one," and adding a provision for the election of lay representatives from odd numbered districts and ministerial representatives from even numbered districts was laid on the table.

On motion of W. N. Brewster, item 4 of the supplementary report was amended by adding the words, "and shall include as nearly as may be an equal number of ministers and laymen."

The supplementary report as amended was agreed to.

Chair sustained on appeal.

E. A. Schell offered a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the several sections of the report, but the Bishop ruled that this motion could not be entertained under the previous question which had been ordered.

E. A. Schell appealed from the decision of the chair.

The appeal was not sustained.

Amendments proposed.

E. P. Dennett moved to amend the paragraph under the title "Duties of Pastors" by inserting the words "wherever possible" in the second paragraph after the words "He shall secure a separate presentation of the cause of Home Missions and Church Extension"; and also by striking out the fourth and fifth paragraphs of this section.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the amendment was laid on the table.

J. M. Killits moved to amend by striking out the sentence, "The Board of Managers shall have the authority to appoint Field Agents."

A motion of T. N. Boyle to lay this amendment on the table did not prevail.

C. J. Howes moved to recommit the report.

On motion of J. F. Harmon, the motion to recommit was laid on the table.

The amendment was not agreed to, a count vote resulting in Ayes, 275; Noes, 369.

Reports of contributors.

On motion of E. M. Holmes, the report was amended by striking out under the head of "Duties of Pastors" the fourth and fifth paragraphs, relating to individual collections and the reporting of contributors' names.

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Morning.*

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the report was amended by adding to the sentence, "The Board shall have power to elect Field Agents," the words, "not to exceed two in number."

Field agents.

W. S. Matthew moved to amend that part of the report which referred to District Boards of Home Missions and Church Extension by striking out the words, "and without the action of the District Board the Conference Board shall not consider an application for aid."

"District Boards" stricken out.

A motion of T. N. Boyle to lay on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to.

E. R. Dille moved to amend the report by striking out the whole section under the head of District Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

A motion of Eugene Wiseman to lay this on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to.

Churches costing more than $10,000.

S. N. Weaver moved to amend the report by inserting, "Provided that no application for aid shall be considered for the building of any church estimated to cost more than $10,000."

A motion by W. S. Matthew to lay on the table did not prevail, the vote being Ayes, 235; Noes, 269.

F. E. Day moved to amend the amendment by striking out "$10,000" and inserting therefor "$25,000."

On motion, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

M. H. Marvin moved to amend the amendment by substituting "$20,000" for "$10,000."

On motion, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

A motion to recommit with instructions to report this afternoon was laid on the table.

F. A. Arter moved to amend by striking out any mention of a specified sum.

The amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of C. F. Rice, the amendment of S. W. Weaver was laid on the table.

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Morning.*

A motion of W. J. Davidson to amend by providing that no church costing more than $10,000 should be considered as an applicant for aid was laid on the table.

Drafts.

G. I. Wright moved to amend the paragraph beginning, "The corresponding secretary at Philadelphia shall send drafts for missionary appropriations to the secretary of the Annual Conference Board," by striking out, "secretary of the Annual Conference Board, payable to the treasurer," and inserting therefor, "presiding elder of the charges receiving aid."

On motion, this amendment was laid on the table.

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Mrs. George F. Pykett, of the Malaysia Mission, sang a hymn in the Malay language.

Delegates excused.

T. N. Boyle, for the Committee on Credentials, recommended that the following persons be excused from attendance after to-day: I. W. Young, Mrs. Mary A. Lakin, W. A. Shanklin, C. W. Evans, and D. F. Brown; also that G. H. Bradford be excused after May 30.

On motion of R. R. Robinson, they were excused.

Admission to Conference.

F. B. Lynch presented a paper pertaining to admission to Annual Conferences, and, on his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary for decision.

Rules of Order changed.

J. M. Buckley, for the Committee on Rules of Order, presented the following report, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, This General Conference referred to the Committee on Rules the propriety of admitting amendments to a report or resolution under the previous question and without debate or explanation; and,

Whereas, The committee reported a rule admitting this and at the same time suggested that, should it prove unsatisfactory, it could be repealed; and as its power to confuse and unduly prolong the business has been made manifest on a large scale; therefore,

Resolved, That the said rule be stricken out.

Report 2, Boundaries.

On request of Bishop Walden, the Secretary moved to suspend the rules in order to receive Report 2 of the Committee on Boundaries on General Conference Districts.

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Morning.*

Bishop Walden, in behalf of the committee, reported a recommendation that the following note be adopted:

Note to be added to each district which contains a Mission or Missions within its limits.

"Note.—Mission or Mission Conferences within this district shall be represented by its District Representative."

General Conference Districts.

Bishop Walden also presented the report on General Conference Districts. After debate, the previous question was ordered and the report as amended was adopted. (See Report, page 408.)

Bishop Warren presides. Dr. Sasamori takes leave.

On request of Bishop Burt, Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair. Professor Uacheiro Sasamori, Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Japan, presented the following farewell message, which was read by the Secretary, and then took formal leave of the Conference:

I am so thankful to you for the kind reception you gave me. I enjoyed my stay in Baltimore. Your Conference was very inspiring and instructive to me. When I go back I will tell our people about your great work and that you have deep sympathy for them. Praying that God's richest blessing may rest upon you and your work, I bid you farewell.

U. SASAMORI.

Bishop Warren fittingly responded.

Bishop Burt presides.

Bishop Burt resumed the chair.

Report 5, Episcopacy. Episcopal districts adopted.

J. M. Buckley, under a question of privilege, presented Report 5 of the Committee on Episcopacy, relating to the districting of Bishops.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 456.)

Report 12, Episcopacy. Appointments adopted.

J. M. Buckley presented Report 12 from the Committee on Episcopacy, concerning the assignment of Bishops, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 458.)

Constitutional amendment ordered submitted.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Bishops were requested to present to the Annual Conferences and Lay Electoral Conferences during the last year of the ensuing quadrennium the following proposition for amending Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution, so that it shall read:

"The General Conference shall meet at 10 o'clock on the morning of the first secular day in the month of May in every fourth year from the date of the first Delegated General Conference," etc.

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Morning.*

On motion of G. P. Mains, it was ordered that we proceed to ballot for the election of Editors.

Nominations for Editors were presented.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the time was extended.

Ballot for Editors.

The ballot for the election of Editors was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Table and chair sold.

N. W. Clark, under a question of privilege, called the attention of the Conference to the table at which the presiding Bishops have sat, as the work of the boys of the Venice Industrial School.

E. G. Bek presented the table for sale in behalf of the school whose pupils had made it.

Mr. James G. Shepherd purchased the table for $1,600.

Mr. Shepherd was called forward and presented to the Conference.

E. G. Bek also sold a chair in behalf of the school in Morristown, Tennessee, to Mr. E. G. Eberhart, for $75.

Adjournment.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Burt pronounced the benediction.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 29

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Afternoon.*

Devotional services.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. I. L. Thomas, D.D., of the Washington Conference; Rev. W. V. Kelley, D.D., of the New York East Conference; and Rev. R. H. Gilbert, D.D., of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

Journal.

On motion, the reading of the Journal was deferred until to-morrow morning.

Greetings.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

"MORGANTOWN, W. VA., May 28, 1908.
SECRETARY OF GENERAL CONFERENCE, M. E. CHURCH:

The Epworth League Association of Morgantown District, West Virginia, in convention assembled, sends greetings to the General Conference and expresses its confidence and faith in the welfare of the Church at the hands of this Conference.

WAYNE K. STALNAKER, *President.*"

Report 1, Restatement of Doctrines, adopted.

W. V. Kelley presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the Overture of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in relation to the Re-

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Afternoon.*

statement of Doctrine, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 770.)

A. C. Graw seated.

W. H. Heisler, of the New Jersey Conference, was excused, and A. C. Graw, reserve delegate, was seated in his place.

Report 4, Home Missions, adopted.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the consideration of Report 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension was resumed.

Speeches limited to five minutes.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that hereafter all speeches in debate be limited to five minutes.

Dr. Lake invited to platform.

On motion of John Handley, Rev. J. Wesley Lake, D.D., was invited to a seat on the platform.

The five divisions of Report 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension were severally adopted.

The report as a whole was adopted. (See Report, page 572.)

Election of Editors.

The tellers presented the report of the ballot for the election of Editors. (See Ballots, page 777.)

The following, having received the necessary number of votes, were declared by the Bishop elected Editors:

W. V. Kelley, of The Methodist Review.

J. M. Buckley, of The Christian Advocate.

Levi Gilbert, of The Western Christian Advocate.

D. D. Thompson, of The Northwestern Christian Advocate.

C. B. Spencer, of The Central Christian Advocate.

J. J. Wallace, of The Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

R. E. Jones, of The Southwestern Christian Advocate.

D. L. Rader, of The Pacific Christian Advocate.

A. J. Nast, of The Christliche Apologete.

Frederick Munz, of Haus und Herd.

S. J. Herben, of The Epworth Herald.

F. D. Bovard, of The California Christian Advocate.

J. T. McFarland, of Sunday School Publications.

On motion of G. P. Mains, it was ordered that we pro-

ceed to take a vote for the election of Corresponding Secretaries.

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Afternoon.*

On motion of Dillon Bronson, the rules were suspended for the purpose of receiving Report 1 on City Evangelization.

Report 1, City Evangelization, adopted.

The previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 615.)

Report 3, Foreign Missions, —organization—

On motion of J. F. Goucher, the rules were suspended for the presentation of so much of Report 3 from the Committee on Foreign Missions as related to the organization of the Board of Foreign Missions and the election of a Corresponding Secretary.

The first paragraph of Article 5 of the Constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions was presented and adopted.

The first section of the report, relating to the Incorporation and Officers, was adopted.

First ballot for Corresponding Secretaries.

Nominations were made and the first ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries was taken. The tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Bishop Harris.

On motion, the question of the status of Missionary Bishop Harris was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Report 3, Foreign Missions, resumed and adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented the remaining part of Report 3 of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution, as recommended in the report, were adopted.

Article 4 of the Constitution was taken up.

E. A. Schell moved to amend this section of the report so that the number of Field Secretaries authorized to be appointed by the Board be limited to two.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table prevailed by a vote of Ayes, 305; Noes, 183.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to strike out so much of this section of the report as relates to the appointment by the Board of additional Assistant Secretaries.

On motion of E. S. Johnson, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of S. G. Wilson, the amendment was laid on the table.

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Afternoon.*

Article 4 of the report was adopted.

The remainder of Article 5 was adopted.

Articles 6 and 7 were adopted.

Article 8 was presented.

J. W. Marshall moved to amend by striking out the last paragraph of Article 8.

C. F. Rice moved to amend the amendment by striking out, "When said charge, including the Sunday school, shall have raised its apportionment."

On motion of E. C. Clemans, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of H. C. Stuntz, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of R. A. Chase, the amendment was laid on the table.

Articles 8, 9, and 10 were severally adopted.

The report as a whole was adopted. (See Report, page 562.)

Amendment to Report 1, Education, "Children's Day."

F. E. Day presented the following resolution modifying Report 1 on Education, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That the restriction in the use of the Children's Day Fund to Student Aid [¶ 334] shall apply only to collections received in the Sunday school or in services held under the auspices of the Sunday schools.

District meetings.

On motion of J. W. Jennings, the General Conference Districts were directed, unless other provisions had already been made, to meet at 4:30 to-morrow afternoon at such places as the respective chairmen may designate, to name their representatives on the several General Committees.

On motion of J. A. Patten, the motion was amended by striking out, "such places as the respective chairmen may designate," and inserting therefor, "the places at which they met for organization."

The motion as amended was adopted.

Roses for Bishop Warren.

C. B. Spencer, in behalf of the Colorado delegation, presented to Bishop Henry W. Warren a bouquet of red and white roses.

Bishop Warren suitably responded.

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Afternoon.*

On motion of Homer Eaton, the following resolution was adopted:

Statistical blanks.

Resolved, That the committee of five appointed by the General Conference on the revision of the statistical forms be enlarged by the addition thereto of the publishers of the General Minutes, and the Editor of the General Minutes; and that the committee thus constituted be authorized and directed to prepare the revised forms in time for their adoption by the spring Conferences of 1909.

Report on Memorial Day.

D. H. Tribou presented the report of the Committee on Arrangements for Memorial Day services. The report was adopted. (See Report, page 766.)

"Sifting Committee."

On motion of G. P. Mains, the chairmen of the various committees were constituted a "Sifting Committee" for the purpose of deciding upon and bringing forward the most important reports.

A motion by W. V. Dick to lay on the table did not prevail.

On motion of John Handley, the previous question was ordered.

The motion prevailed.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the committee was instructed to begin to bring forward business to-morrow afternoon.

Report 1, Deaconess Work, adopted.

On motion of C. F. Johnson, the rules were suspended for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Deaconess Work.

On motion of S. N. Weaver, it was ordered that the report be read seriatim, and that action be taken upon the successive sections of the report after the first reading.

Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4 were read and successively adopted.

A motion to adjourn was made but did not prevail.

Article 5 was read and the first twelve items of the Article were adopted.

Section 13 was read.

S. K. Arbuthnot moved to amend by adding the words "and shall report to said Quarterly Conference."

The amendment was agreed to.

The section as amended was adopted.

Articles 6, 7, and 8 were successively adopted.

MAY 29 TWENTY-FIRST DAY. *Afternoon.*

The report as a whole was adopted. (See Report, page 599.)

A motion to adjourn was made, but did not prevail.

Report of first ballot for Corresponding Secretaries.

The tellers having returned, the report of the ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries was announced. (See Ballots, pages 774-776.)

Election of Drs. Forbes, Mason, Downey, Hingeley and Randall.

The following, having received the requisite number of votes, were declared elected:

Robert Forbes, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

M. C. B. Mason, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

D. G. Downey, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools.

J. B. Hingeley, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants.

E. M. Randall, General Secretary of the Epworth League.

Second ballot for Corresponding Secretaries.

It was ordered that another ballot be taken for a Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Foreign Missions, a Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Education, and a Corresponding Secretary for the Freedmen's Aid Society.

M. H. Marvin raised the question of a quorum.

Quorum.

A count was made and a quorum was found to be present.

Ballot sealed.

G. A. Landen moved that when the ballot is taken it should be sealed, and that the tellers meet for the purpose of making a count, at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion prevailed.

The ballot was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Boundary.

Bishop Walden, for the Committee on Boundaries, reported the assignment of Missions to the General Conference Districts in Report 2.

Adjournment.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the Conference adjourned.

Bishop Walden pronounced the benediction.

MAY 30
TWENTY-SECOND DAY.
Morning.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30

Devotional services.

Bishop Thomas B. Neely called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. W. C. Evans, D.D., of the California Conference; Rev. W. F. Rice, D.D., of the South America Conference; and Rev. C. L. Mead, of the Newark Conference.

Journal.

The Journals of yesterday morning and afternoon were read and approved.

Report of second ballot for Corresponding Secretaries.

The report of the tellers of the second ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries was presented. (See Ballots, page 774.)

Drs. Leonard and Nicholson elected.

A. B. Leonard, having received the necessary number of votes, was declared elected Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Thomas Nicholson, having received the necessary majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education.

Third ballot for Corresponding Secretary of Freedmen's Aid.

On motion of J. S. Ulland, a third ballot was taken for the election of one Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

First ballot for Assistant Corresponding Secretaries.

On motion of G. W. Hunt, a ballot was ordered for the election of one Assistant Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Foreign Missions, and two Assistant Corresponding Secretaries for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

The ballot was taken and the tellers, with the secre- agreed to.

Nominations were read by the Secretary.

The ballot was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Report 1, Unification in Japan, adopted.

Under question of privilege, at the request of Bishop Cranston, the rules were suspended to hear the report of the committee on the report of the Committee on the Unification of Methodism in Japan.

The items of the report were severally adopted, and the report as a whole was adopted. (See Report, page 731.)

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Morning.*

John Handley, in behalf of the Newark and New Jersey Conference delegations, presented to Bishop Neely a bouquet of red and white carnations.

Carnations for Bishop Neely.

Bishop Neely suitably responded.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the report of the Committee on Aggressive Evangelism.

Report 1, Aggressive Evangelism, adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented the report of the Committee on Aggressive Evangelism, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 621.)

Report 1, Education, reconsidered and amended.

On motion of R. V. Watt, so much of the report from the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools as related to the election by the General Conference Districts of the representatives in the General Committee of Freedmen's Aid was reconsidered.

On motion of R. V. Watt, part of the report was amended so as to read: "There shall be two representatives from each General Conference District, one of whom shall be a minister and one a layman, who shall be members of the General Committee."

The report as thus amended was adopted.

Bishops to nominate Boards.

On motion of C. J. Little, it was ordered that Bishops nominate the members of the various Boards whose nomination is not otherwise provided for.

Report of third ballot for Corresponding Secretary.

The tellers reported the third ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society. (See Ballots, page 775.)

Dr. Maveety elected.

P. J. Maveety, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected.

CALL OF CONFERENCES.

The Call of the Conferences was resumed.

NORTH INDIANA

E. G. Eberhart presented a resolution relating to the employment of persons who use intoxicating liquors.

On this resolution J. D. Walsh raised the question of consideration.

The Conference declined to consider.

MAY 30
TWENTY-SECOND DAY.
Morning.

On motion of J. F. Goucher, the rules were suspended for the purpose of presenting Report 2 of the Committee on Federation.

Report 2, Federation.

Report 2 of the Committee on Federation was presented, and J. F. Goucher moved its adoption.

Substitute proposed.

A. W. Adkinson moved the following as a substitute for the first part of the report:

Whereas, The spirit of unity among the different denominations of Protestant Christendom is emphasizing more and more the desire for and the feasibility of organic union among those denominations most nearly akin on great doctrinal questions; and,

Whereas, As the mother of all the Methodist Churches in this country, the proposition for union comes with peculiar grace from us; and,

Whereas, In response to our invitation to the Methodist Protestant Church to return home, that great body of Methodists has appointed a commission to confer with a like commission from our Church to settle the details preliminary to organic union and to report to the next session of their General Conference; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Bishops be directed to appoint a commission of nine, three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen, to confer with the commission from the Methodist Protestant Church, and with similar commissions should they be appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Evangelical Association, the United Brethren in Christ, and any other branches of our common Methodism; and that we most cordially invite all bodies agreeing with us in the great essentials of Christianity to confer with us that we may at an early date unite all these scattered flocks in one great American Methodism.

Recess.

Recess was taken, with A. W. Adkinson on the floor.

The Bishop called the Conference to order.

Invitation to Salt Lake City.

F. B. Lynch presented the following telegram, and, on his motion, it, with others of the same nature, was referred to the Book Committee:

To Rev. A. S. Mowbray, D.D.:
Personally and on behalf of the City Council and the citizens of Salt Lake City, I extend you a cordial invitation to hold your next Conference in 1912 in our beautiful and interesting city. Appropriate buildings of ample capacity will be gratuitously provided you and every effort made for your comfort and enjoyment. I sincerely trust this earnest invitation may meet with your acceptance.

John S. Brandfort, *Mayor*.

Adjournment fixed.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that this morning's session adjourn at 12 o'clock, to allow time for a meeting of the committee composed of the chairmen of the several committees to decide on the order of presentation of reports.

MAY 30
TWENTY-SECOND DAY.
Morning.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that the Conference meet to-night at 8 o'clock.

Night sessions.

J. M. Buckley moved that the final Roll Call be made at 10 o'clock on next Monday night.

Final roll call

C. J. Howes moved to amend by striking out "10," and inserting therefor "9."

On motion of M. M. Callen, the amendment was laid on the table.

The motion of J. M. Buckley prevailed.

Report 2, Federation, resumed and adopted.

Report 2 of the Committee on Federation was resumed.

The previous question was ordered by a vote of Ayes, 423; Noes, 107.

On motion of J. A. Mulfinger, the substitute was laid on the table.

On the call of G. B. Hines, the report was divided.

A motion of G. B. Hines to lay the first part of the report on the table did not prevail.

The first part of the report was adopted.

The second part of the report was adopted.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 622.)

Roses for Dr. Hingeley.

E. C. Clemans, in behalf of the assistant secretaries and office helpers, presented to the Secretary, Joseph B. Hingeley, a bouquet of roses as a token of appreciation.

The Secretary suitably responded.

Arrangements for Consecration services.

At the suggestion of Bishop Warren, control of the platform during the service for the Consecration of Bishops was put in the hands of the Committee on Arrangements for that service, and it was further ordered that sixteen seats at the end of each gallery nearest the platform be reserved for members of the families of the Bishops-elect.

Report of first ballot for Assistant Corresponding Secretaries.

The tellers reported the result of the first ballot for the election of Assistant Corresponding Secretaries. (See Ballots, page 776.)

Dr. Platt elected.

Ward Platt, having received the necessary majority, was declared elected First Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Morning.*

A second ballot for the election of Assistant Corresponding Secretaries was ordered.

Names withdrawn.

The following persons requested their names to be withdrawn from nomination: H. J. Coker, Dillon Bronson, J. B. Trimble.

Second ballot for Assistant Corresponding Secretaries

The second ballot for the election of one Assistant Secretary for the Board of Foreign Missions and of an Assistant Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

District meetings.

On motion of W. F. Whitlock, it was ordered that the Secretary call the roll of General Conference Districts in numerical order, and that each District Chairman announce the time and place of meeting of his District.

The Secretary called the roll of General Conference Districts for the above purpose.

Time extended.

On motion of the Secretary, time was extended.

E. R. Redhead excused.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, E. R. Redhead was excused from further attendance.

Greetings from the Reformed Episcopal Church.

E. S. Tipple, in behalf of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, read the Greetings of the Reformed Episcopal Church. (See Greetings, page 728.)

On motion of the Secretary, the Committee on Fraternal Delegates was instructed to make suitable response.

H. B. Williams moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of presenting a resolution.

The rules were not suspended.

Roses for Bishop and Mrs. Neely.

L. W. Munhall, in behalf of the Philadelphia Conference delegation, presented to Bishop and Mrs. Neely a bouquet in token of the affection and high esteem in which he and his wife were held in Philadelphia.

Bishop Neely suitably responded for his wife and himself.

Report of second ballot for Assistant Corresponding Secretaries.

The tellers reported the second ballot for the election of Assistant Corresponding Secretaries. (See Ballots, page 776.)

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Morning.*

H. C. Stuntz, having received the necessary majority, was declared elected Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Stuntz elected.

A motion by J. O. Dobson to suspend the rules did not prevail.

Third ballot postponed.

Another ballot was ordered for the election of an Assistant Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

The vote by which the ballot was ordered was, on motion, reconsidered, and, on motion of M. H. Marvin, the motion for a ballot was laid on the table.

Adjournment.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

Announcements were made, the Doxology was sung, and Bishop Neely pronounced the benediction.

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Afternoon.*

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 30

Memorial Day.

Bishop David H. Moore called the Conference to order for Memorial Day services and asked Bishop Warren to preside.

Devotional services.

Conference sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Bishop-elect William A. Quayle offered prayer.

Colonel and Bishop David H. Moore introduced the Hon. A. J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana, as the speaker of the occasion.

Address by Senator Beveridge.

The Hon. A. J. Beveridge delivered an address.

Rev. A. B. Kendrick, D.D., Past Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, offered prayer. "America" was sung.

Resolution.

T. N. Boyle presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the survivors of the late Civil War, and inasmuch as they volunteered themselves for the salvation of the country, they are entitled to our recognition and gratitude.

Bishop Warren exhibited a miniature United States flag, which he had carried with him around the world, and which had to him illuminated the skies in many lands.

Journal.

The Journal of the morning was read and approved.

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Afternoon.*

W. L. Davidson, reserve ministerial delegate of the East Ohio Conference, was seated in place of C. B. Mitchell. — W. L. Davidson seated.

On motion of Robert Forbes, the rules were suspended and the report from the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension was reconsidered.

On motion of Robert Forbes, the report was amended by striking out the words, "not to exceed two" in the paragraph relating to the appointment of assistant secretaries by the Board of Managers. — Report 4, Home Missions, reconsidered and amended.

The report as amended was adopted. (See page 572.)

J. M. Buckley, chairman of the committee appointed to determine the relative importance of the reports of the several committees and the order in which reports should be brought forward, presented the order of business agreed upon. — Order of business.

On motion, another ballot was ordered for the election of an Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. — Third ballot for Assistant Corresponding Secretaries.

The ballot for the election of an Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

A motion by E. A. Schell to suspend the rules for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the report of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension was, on motion of T. N. Boyle, laid on the table.

F. L. Neeld, first reserve ministerial delegate from the North India Conference, was seated in place of J. W. Robinson. — F. L. Neeld seated.

Hanford Crawford presented Report 1 of the Committee on Methodist Brotherhoods, and moved its adoption. — Report 1, Brotherhoods, adopted.

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of the report were successively adopted.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 610.)

On recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, H. R. Caldwell and H. K. Carroll were excused. — H. R. Caldwell and H. K. Carroll excused.

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Afternoon.*

W. H. Wilder presented supplementary Report 3 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, relating to Conference claimants, and moved its adoption.

Temporal Economy. Reports adopted. Conference Claimants.

The three sections of the report were successively adopted.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 531.)

Report 19.

W. H. Wilder presented Report 19 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and moved its adoption.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 538.)

Report 17, widows.

W. H. Wilder presented Report 17 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, concerning deceased preachers' widows and children, and, on his motion, the report was adopted. (See Report, page 537.)

Report 20, insurance.

Report 20 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, on Insurance, was presented by W. H. Wilder and adopted. (See Report, page 538.)

Report of third ballot for Assistant Corresponding Secretaries

The tellers reported the third ballot for the election of an Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. (See Ballots, page 776.)

Dr. Boswell elected.

C. M. Boswell, having received the necessary majority, was declared elected.

Report 7, ratio.

W. H. Wilder presented Report 7 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, relating to Ratio of Representation, and moved its adoption.

Substitute by C. Z. Lincoln.

C. Z. Lincoln presented the following paper on the Ratio of Representation in the General Conference, and moved that it be substituted for the Committee's report:

RESOLUTIONS to amend CONSTITUTION concerning the structure of the General Conference, and representation therein.

Resolved, That Article I of Part Two of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Article I. How Composed. The General Conference shall be composed of six hundred members, three hundred of whom shall be chosen by Annual Conferences and three hundred by Lay Electoral Conferences, but the General Conference, at any regular session, by a vote of two thirds of all the members elected thereto, may change the size of the General Conference, *provided* that the number of members thereof shall not be more than seven hundred nor less than five hundred.

Resolved, That Section 1 of Article II of Part Two of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Ministerial delegates to the General Conference shall be apportioned among the several Annual Conferences as

nearly as may be according to the number of ministers and laymen.

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Afternoon.*

Every Annual Conference shall always be entitled to one ministerial delegate in the General Conference.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of members of the Church, ministerial and lay, in all the Annual Conferences by three hundred shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows:

The number of members of the Church, ministerial and lay, in each Annual Conference shall be divided by the ratio. The quotient shall be the number of ministerial delegates which such Annual Conference shall be entitled to elect; *provided* that if the whole number produced by such division shall be less than three hundred, the remainder shall be distributed by assigning one additional delegate to each of the Annual Conferences having the largest fractions in the order thereof respectively beginning with the highest, as may be necessary to make the whole number of ministerial delegates three hundred.

During the interval between the spring and fall Conferences in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and quadrennially thereafter, the Board of Bishops shall apportion ministerial delegates among the several Annual Conferences according to the above rules.

Such apportionment shall be based on the number of ministers in full connection and on trial and lay members in full connection in each Annual Conference, to be ascertained either from the Conference reports, or in such manner as the Bishops may determine.

The apportionment shall be immediately published in the official Church papers, and notice thereof given to the secretary of each Annual Conference, and to the secretary of each Lay Electoral Conference.

Any ten members of the Church, ministers or laymen, may unite in an appeal to the next General Conference from an apportionment, stating in the notice of appeal the grounds on which the apportionment is alleged to be erroneous, and the General Conference shall have power to correct the apportionment and make such an order in the premises as it may deem proper.

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and they are hereby, requested to submit the foregoing proposed amendments to the fall Annual Conferences of 1910, and the spring Annual Conferences of 1911, and that special Lay Electoral Conferences be called to meet in connection with such Annual Conferences for the purpose of considering the foregoing proposed amendments.

G. I. Wright presented the following, and moved it as an amendment to the substitute:

Amendment by G. I. Wright.

Amend so that the Articles in the Constitution shall read:

ARTICLE I. The General Conference shall be composed of seven hundred delegates, one half of whom shall be ministers and one half laymen, to be chosen as hereinafter provided. The General Conference may, by a majority vote of the membership of each order, change the total number of delegates; *provided* that an equal number of lay and ministerial delegates be maintained.

ARTICLE II, SECTION 1. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial, and each Lay Electoral Conference to at least one lay delegate, except as follows: The official statistics of the calendar year 1910 and every fourth year thereafter shall be used in determining representation.

The total number of full members of all the Annual Conferences shall be divided by three hundred and fifty and the quotient shall be the basis of ministerial representation. The

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Afternoon.*

total number of persons in full membership in the Church shall be divided by three hundred and fifty, and the quotient shall be the basis of lay representation.

Each Annual Conference shall have as many delegates as the basic number of ministerial is contained in its full membership and the remaining delegates shall be given to those Annual Conferences having the largest remainders; *provided* that in no event shall there be more than three hundred and fifty ministerial delegates. Each Lay Electoral Conference shall have as many delegates as the basic number of lay representation is contained in the number of persons in full membership within their Annual Conference and the remaining delegates shall be given to those Lay Electoral Conferences having the largest remainders; *provided* that in no event shall there be more than three hundred and fifty lay delegates.

Early in the calendar year next preceding the General Conference the Board of Bishops shall make the apportionment of delegates to the various Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences and have it published in the official Advocates.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 4. Each Lay Electoral Conference shall elect as many delegates to the General Conference as are apportioned to it.

On motion of F. E. Day, the amendment to the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of J. W. Jennings, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of L. H. Richardson, the substitute was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 533.)

A motion of J. M. Buckley to extend the time to 5 o'clock did not prevail.

Flowers for Bishops Hartzell and Scott.

R. S. Lovinggood, in behalf of the West Texas delegation, presented bouquets of flowers in token of the affection and esteem in which they held Bishops Hartzell and Scott.

Bishop I. B. Scott suitably responded. Bishop Hartzell was not present.

Adjournment.

Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Evening.*

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 30

Devotional services.

Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. Ray Allen, D.D., of the Genesee Conference.

Report 2, Temperance, adopted.

J. F. Hanly presented Report 2 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, and moved its adoption.

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Evening.*

E. C. Beach moved to amend by striking out the word "each" and inserting therefor the word "fourth" in the sentence directing the presiding elders to ask the question with reference to instruction in temperance.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Report, page 553.)

Report 3, Temperance.

J. F. Hanly presented Report 3 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 554.)

Report 4, Temperance.

J. F. Hanly presented Report 4 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, and moved its adoption.

Canteen.

F. E. Day moved to amend the report by adding thereto:

Whereas, We should not only prohibit the attractions of vice at our army posts, but should as well provide for the social comforts and intellectual development of the rank and file as well as the officers of the army; and,

Whereas, The lack of such provisions at our army posts renders difficult the realization of the full benefits of the prohibition of the liquor canteen in the army posts; and,

Whereas, This great nation should not so neglect its citizens enlisted in the national defense; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the Congress of the United States to make ample provision for the social comforts of the private soldiery in all our army posts, and that liberal appropriations be made to provide rest rooms, reading rooms with periodical reading matter, libraries, recreation grounds, and gymnasiums at all our army posts, with especial reference to the needs of the rank and file of the standing army.

There being no objection, the chairman of the committee accepted the amendment as part of his report.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 554.)

By common consent, permission was given to substitute the words "Philippine Islands" for the word "Manila" in the foregoing report.

Report 5, Temperance. Youth's Alliance.

Report 5 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, relating to Youth's Temperance Alliance, was presented by J. F. Hanly, who moved its adoption.

A motion to amend by substituting "$50,000" for "$25,000" was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 555.)

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Evening.*

Report 6, Temperance. Duties.

Report 6 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, relating to the duties of pastors and presiding elders, was presented by J. F. Hanly, who moved its adoption.

Arthur Thompson moved to amend by striking out the part of the report requiring presiding elders to report to the Annual Conference the names of pastors who have not observed these rules.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Report, page 555.)

Speaker Cannon.

J. F. Hanly presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to visit Speaker Cannon to urge that the Littlefield Bill be reported from the House Committee in the national House of Representatives. On his motion, the report was adopted. (See Report, page 613.)

Report 4, Judiciary. Marie Church.

H. W. Rogers presented Report 4 of the Committee on Judiciary, relating to the appeal of members of the Marie Church, Chicago, and moved its adoption.

Rules suspended.

During the debate the rules were suspended on motion of Samuel Dickie, and C. J. Little was permitted to take such time as he desired to speak to the question.

J. W. Jennings moved to commit the report for further investigation.

E. J. Lockwood moved that the chairman of the committee be accorded a like privilege as was accorded C. J. Little.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend by limiting the time allowed for the chairman of the committee to fifteen minutes.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to and the motion as amended was adopted.

On motion of G. A. Landen, the previous question was ordered.

MAY 30
TWENTY-SECOND DAY.
Evening.

The motion to recommit the report did not prevail.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 462.)

Report 6, Itinerancy.

P. H. Swift presented Report 6 of the Committee on Itinerancy, concerning the examination of the Journals of the Annual Conferences.

Journals, adopted.

The report was adopted with the understanding that persons whose Conference Journals were incorrectly reported in error be permitted to adjust the matter with the chairman of the subcommittee. (See Report, page 491.)

Hanford Crawford and J. F. Hanly excused.

On recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, Hanford Crawford and J. F. Hanly were excused.

Report 5, State of Church.

Daniel Dorchester, Jr., presented Report 5 of the Committee on State of the Church, relating to the Church and social problems, with a supplementary report in regard to printing the same in the Discipline.

Social problems, adopted.

R. H. Gilbert moved to amend by inserting the Methodist Brotherhood in the enumeration of the organizations referred to in the report.

By common consent, the amendment was embodied in the report.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 545.)

A motion to adjourn did not prevail.

Episcopacy reports adopted.

J. M. Buckley presented the following reports from the Committee on Episcopacy, and they were successively adopted:

Report 16, Bishop Harris.

Report 16, relating to the status of Missionary Bishop Harris. (See Report, page 459.)

Report 13, Southern Asia.

Report 13, concerning the assignment of Missionary Bishops by the Central Conference of Southern Asia. (See Report, page 458.)

Report 18, Missionary Bishops in Discipline and Hymnal.

Report 18, concerning the recognition of Missionary Bishops in the preface of the Hymnal and the Discipline. (See Report, page 459.)

Report 7, Episcopal administration.

Report 7, on increasing the value of episcopal administration. (See Report, page 457.)

Report 15, Bishops Berry and Burt.

Report 15, relating to complaints against the administration of Bishops Berry and Burt. (See Report, page 459.)

MAY 30 TWENTY-SECOND DAY. *Evening.*

Reports 8 and 10, Bishop Neely.

Reports 8 and 10, having reference to complaints against the administration of Bishop Neely. (See Report, pages 457, 458.)

Adjournment.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Goodsell pronounced the benediction.

MAY 31 TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 31

Consecration of Bishops.

The Conference met at 4 o'clock for the Consecration of Bishops, Bishop Henry W. Warren presiding.

The Order of Service was as follows:

CONSECRATION SERVICE

1. HYMN No. 222.....BISHOP WARREN
2. THE APOSTLES' CREED.....BISHOP WARREN
3. PRAYER.....BISHOP GOODSELL
4. HYMN No. 220.....BISHOP WALDEN
5. COLLECT.....BISHOP WALDEN
6. ANTHEM.
7. THE EPISTLE.....BISHOP MALLALIEU
8. THE GOSPEL.....BISHOP CRANSTON
9. CALL TO PRAYER } .....BISHOP MOORE
10. PRAYER.....}
11. EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.....BISHOP WARREN
12. VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS.....BISHOP HAMILTON
13. PRAYER.....BISHOP SPELLMEYER
14. ORDINATION SOLO—"HE THAT OVERCOMETH"....MR. ODELL
15. PRESENTATION AND CONSECRATION OF INDIVIDUAL BISHOPS:

WILLIAM FRANKLIN ANDERSON

Presented by the Rev. Philip M. Watters and the Rev. William V. Kelley

Consecrated by BISHOP WARREN AND BISHOP GOODSELL

JOHN LOUIS NUELSEN

Presented by the Rev. Albert J. Nast and the Rev. Edmund C. Anner

Consecrated by BISHOP GOODSELL AND BISHOP CRANSTON

WILLIAM ALFRED QUAYLE

Presented by the Rev. W. J. Meredith and the Rev. Napthali Luccock

Consecrated by BISHOP MOORE AND BISHOP HAMILTON

CHARLES WILLIAM SMITH

Presented by the Rev. William W. Evans and the Rev. James Mechem

Consecrated by BISHOP HAMILTON AND BISHOP BERRY

WILSON SEELEY LEWIS

Presented by the Rev. John B. Trimble and the Rev. James M. Buckley

Consecrated by BISHOP SPELLMEYER AND BISHOP MCDOWELL

MAY 31 Twenty-third Day. *Afternoon.*

EDWIN HOLT HUGHES

Presented by the Rev. Charles E. Bacon and the Rev. Matthew S. Hughes
Consecrated by BISHOP MCDOWELL AND BISHOP BASHFORD

ROBERT MCINTYRE

Presented by the Rev. Christie Galeener and the Rev. A. W. Adkinson
Consecrated by BISHOP BURT AND BISHOP WILSON

FRANK MILTON BRISTOL

Presented by the Rev. James C. Nicholson and the Rev. Stephen J. Herben
Consecrated by BISHOP WILSON AND BISHOP NEELY

16. PRAYER.....BISHOP BASHFORD
17. HYMN NO. 223.....BISHOP BURT
18. BENEDICTION.....BISHOP NEELY

JUNE 1 Twenty-fourth Day. *Morning.*

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1

Bishop Earl Cranston called the Conference to order.

Devotional services.

Bishop John M. Walden conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. E. R. Dille, D.D., of the California Conference, and Rev. C. D. Shumard, D.D., of the Southern Illinois Conference.

Journal.

The Journals of Saturday afternoon and evening, and of Sunday afternoon, were read and approved.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, the following were excused:.

Delegates excused.

R. B. Raines, M. H. Marvin, C. B. Stemen, N. L. Cramer, W. P. Murray, W. M. Dufford, Samuel Dickie, E. J. Cox, E. C. Dean.

Treasurers.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the rules were suspended and on his nomination Homer Eaton was elected Treasurer and H. C. Jennings Assistant Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, and G. P. Mains was elected Treasurer and E. R. Graham Assistant Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund.

Next General Conference.

On motion of F. B. Lynch, the Book Committee was constituted the commission for fixing the place for the next General Conference.

Boundaries, Reports 4 and 1, adopted.

Report 4 of the Committee on Boundaries, on Enabling Acts, was presented, and, on motion of T. N. Boyle, adopted. (See Report, page 516.)

Report 1 of the Committee on Boundaries, amending ¶ 437 of the Discipline, was presented and adopted. (See Report, page 494.)

JUNE 1 TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. *Morning.*

S. W. Trousdale presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Lord's Day Alliance.

Resolved, That this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church very strongly approves of the plan for the organization of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, which shall federate and combine the various Lord's Day defense organizations into one great national Alliance, thus unifying and strengthening the forces in our country for the defense of the Lord's Day, and further,

We most heartily commend this proposed national organization to the moral and financial support of our pastors and churches.

We hereby request the Bishops to appoint two delegates to attend the convention for the organization to be held on December 1, 2, and 3 in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Report 5, Missions, Korea, adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented Report 5 from the Committee on Foreign Missions, relating to the celebration of Korea's Silver Jubilee, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 568.)

Report 6, Missions, Disciplinary changes, adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented Report 6 from the Committee on Foreign Missions, relating to new ¶¶ 355-374 of the Discipline.

The section on Administration of Foreign Missions was adopted.

The section on the Annual Conference Board of Foreign Missions was adopted.

The section on the District Board of Foreign Missions was adopted.

Amendment.

The section on District Missionary Secretaries and Duties of Presiding Elders was adopted.

The section on Duties of Pastors and Churches was, on motion of G. A. Landen, amended by striking out the words, "There shall be a collection taken in our Sunday schools every alternate month for Foreign Missions," and inserting "There shall be a collection taken in our Sunday schools monthly for missions and divided equally between Home and Foreign Missions."

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 568.)

Report 4, Missions, Laymen's Movement, adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented Report 4 from the Committee on Foreign Missions, relating to the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and moved its adoption.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend ¶ 1 by inserting after the words "Board of Foreign Missions" the words "and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension."

JUNE 1 TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. *Morning.*

On motion of F. H. Coman, the amendment was laid on the table.

Amendment.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the report was amended by adding:

"The Bishops are hereby requested to appoint a Commission of Laymen, who, without expense to the Board of Foreign Missions, shall make a visit to the foreign field, especially our field in Southern and Eastern Asia, and shall present a report of their visit to the General Conference of 1912."

The report as amended was adopted. (See Report, page 567.)

Trustees American University.

On motion of Franklin Hamilton, the following list of Trustees of the American University was confirmed:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY TO BE APPROVED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,	Hon. C. W. Fairbanks,
Bishop Thomas Bowman,	Bishop Luther B. Wilson,
Bishop A. W. Wilson,	Bishop Earl Cranston,
Hon. J. S. Carr,	Hon. John E. Andrus,
Bishop W. F. Mallalieu,	Bishop John H. Vincent,
Hon. J. P. Dolliver,	Hon. Charles Dick,
Hon. William Connell,	Bishop J. W. Hamilton,
Hon. G. C. Sturgiss,	Judge T. H. Anderson,
Hon. W. L. Woodcock,	Hon. S. R. VanSant,
Mr. B. F. Leighton,	Mr. J. B. Browne,
D. H. Carroll, D.D.,	Hon. John Fritz,
Mr. C. C. Glover,	Mr. Robert B. Ward,
Mr. John E. Herrell,	C. W. Baldwin, D.D.,
W. R. Wedderspoon, D.D.,	Mr. Thomas W. Smith,
A. J. Palmer, D.D.,	Mr. Arthur Dixon,
Mr. Levi Smith,	Franklin Hamilton, D.D.,
J. G. Bickerton, D.D.,	J. O. Wilson, D.D.,
J. Wesley Hill, D.D.,	Mr. John S. Huyler,
Mr. B. H. Warner,	Mr. T. D. Collins,
Mr. C. Price Speer,	Thomas N. Boyle, D.D.,
Hon. Willis G. Emmerson,	Mrs. J. F. Robinson,
Mr. George F. Washburn,	Mr. G. W. F. Swartzell,
W. L. Davidson, D.D.	

Reports 20 and 33, Revision, adopted.

E. P. Robertson presented successively Reports 20 and 33 from the Committee on Revision, and they were adopted. (See Reports, page 520.)

JUNE 1 TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. *Morning.*

E. P. Robertson presented Report 8a from the Committee on Revision, relating to raising current expenses, and moved its adoption.

Report 8a, Revision, postponed.

James Hamilton moved to amend by inserting the words "Conference Claimants" after the words "Episcopal Fund."

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the motion was laid on the table.

W. F. Conner moved to substitute Report 14 of the Committee on Temporal Economy for Report 8 of the Committee on Revision.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the further consideration of the report was postponed.

Report 9, Revision, laid on table.

E. P. Robertson presented Report 9 of the Committee on Revision, on the consolidation of Churches.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the report was laid on the table.

Report 24, Revision, withdrawn.

E. P. Robertson presented Report 24 of the Committee on Revision, on Conference Course of Study, but withdrew it.

Report 37, Revision, editing Discipline—36, Judicial Commission—adopted.

E. P. Robertson presented Report 37, on editing the Discipline, and Report 36, on the appointment of a Commission on Judicial Administration, and they were successively adopted. (See Reports, page 524.)

Reports 34 and 35, Revision, referred.

E. P. Robertson presented Reports 34 and 35 of the Committee on Revision.

T. N. Boyle moved that these reports be referred to the Commission on Judicial Administration.

A motion by G. I. Wright to lay the motion to refer on the table did not prevail, and they were so referred.

Report 16, Revision, District Superintendent.

Report 16 of the Committee on Revision, relating to the proposition to change the name of "Presiding Elder" to "District Superintendent," and a minority report were presented.

R. A. Chase moved to substitute the minority report for the report of the committee.

The time allotted for the presentation of the reports from the Committee on Revision having expired, on motion of R. V. Watt, the rules were suspended for the consideration of the reports pending.

JUNE 1
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Morning.

On motion of R. A. Chase, the previous question was ordered.

A motion of S. J. Greenfield to lay on the table the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report did not prevail.

Substitute adopted.

The minority report was substituted for the report of the committee by a vote of Ayes, 322; Noes, 210.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 519.)

"Mothers' Day."

Charles Strader presented the following resolution, which, on motion of Homer Eaton, was laid on the table:

Whereas, There is a movement spreading over the country for the establishment of what shall be known as "Mothers' Day" on the second Sunday of May in each year; and,

Whereas, The spirit of this movement is to recall the hallowed influences of the home and to inspire in all a greater devotion to the highest and best things in life; also as a nation to honor the noble women who have contributed so much to the glory of our country through their labor, self-sacrifice, and patriotism,

Therefore, In order that the vast membership of our Church may, as a body, unite in giving emphasis and encouragement to this American idea, the members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, do declare that the *second Sunday* in May of each year shall be set aside in the Methodist Episcopal Church as Mothers' Day, and that it be observed by every member of the Church and its allied organizations, and that during that day, each and every member of the Church and its allied organizations is requested to wear a white flower, emblematic of the purity of motherhood and in remembrance of the sacred influence of a mother, and that on said day each minister of the Church shall preach on some topic pertinent to the spirit of the day, and give praise to the noble women workers of our Church who have contributed so much to its strength and growth. That Sunday schools and all our Church societies shall observe the day by special exercises and the wearing of the "White Mother Flower."

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

Bishop Cranston called the Conference to order.

Flowers to Bishop Thoburn.

J. W. Robinson, in behalf of the missionaries, presented a bouquet to Bishop James M. Thoburn, as a token of the high appreciation in which all missionaries held him as the incarnation of the missionary spirit.

Commission on Appellate Court.

H. C. McWhorter presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, The General Conference acts as our Supreme Court; and

Whereas, It is incongruous that the same assemblage should as a legislative body pass judgment upon the constitutionality of its own work; and

Whereas, The General Conference is too large to act as an appellate court, and is not wisely constituted for that purpose; therefore

Resolved, That a commission of five persons, to consist of one

JUNE 1 TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. *Morning.*

Bishop, two ministers, and two laymen, be appointed by the Board of Bishops to consider the entire question of the proper constitution of our highest judicial tribunal, and to report to the General Conference of 1912 a recommendation as to how such tribunal should be constituted, and what steps are necessary to place its constitutional powers beyond question.

Judiciary reports adopted.

H. W. Rogers presented the following reports from the Committee on Judiciary:

2, Mission boundaries.

Report 2, concerning boundaries of Missions. The report was confirmed. (See Report, page 461.)

3, Emil Schilling.

Report 3, concerning the appeal of Emil Schilling. The report was approved. (See Report, page 461.)

6, "Retired."

Report 6, concerning the legal effect of the substitution of the word "Retired" for "Superannuated." The report was approved. (See Report, page 468.)

5, C. P. Shafer.

Report 5, on the appeal of the Goddard Church in the case of Curtis P. Shafer. The report was approved and the case remanded for a new trial. (See Report, page 467.)

7. Polsinelli.

Report 7, on the appeal of Dominico Polsinelli. The report was approved. (See Report, page 468.)

8, H. G. Mitchell.

Report 8, on the appeal of Hinckley G. Mitchell.

Minority report.

C. Z. Lincoln presented a minority report as follows, and moved that it be substituted for the majority report:

The undersigned, minority of the Judiciary Committee, file this, their report on the appeal of Hinckley G. Mitchell from the action of the Central New York Conference.

It appears by the records that in October, 1906, a committee was appointed by the order of said Conference to investigate the case of Hinckley G. Mitchell and to take whatever action they might deem wise.

After said committee was appointed the relation of said Hinckley G. Mitchell was changed from effective to supernumerary, without making provision to have the investigation conducted according to ¶ 222, § 4, of the Discipline.

The committee proceeded to investigate the doctrinal soundness of said Hinckley G. Mitchell, but did not summon him or notify him or his representative to appear before them. The committee, in reporting to the Conference, at the session held in October, 1907, without giving specifications or presenting any evidence, reported that they believed that the said Hinckley G. Mitchell was not in harmony with the doctrine and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the same time recommended that the Conference do not proceed to the extremity of a trial, but that it make a deliverance protesting against un-Methodistic, destructive, and divisive teachings in any of our theological schools.

The report of this committee was adopted by the Conference and thereafter the Conference passed the character of said Hinckley G. Mitchell, but refused to consider the adoption of the report of the committee.

Demand was thereupon made by said Hinckley G. Mitchell for immediate trial, but the Conference deferred action upon his demand for one year. A motion to expunge from the report of the committee all reflection upon the character of said Hinckley G. Mitchell was laid upon the table.

The action of the Central New York Conference in refusing to grant the said Hinckley G. Mitchell a trial is disapproved.

JUNE 1 TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. *Morning.*

On motion of W. F. Conner, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report did not prevail.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 468.)

9, Emil Schilling.

Report 9, on appeal of Emil Schilling. The report was approved and the appeal dismissed. (See Report, page 469.)

10, A. C. Boyd.

Report 10, on the appeals of A. C. Boyd and Mrs. Tilly G. Boyd. The report was approved and the appeals dismissed. (See Report, page 470.)

11, A. W. Lightborn.

Report 11, on the case of A. W. Lightborn. The report was confirmed and the case dismissed. (See Report, page 471.)

12, G. A. Cooke.

Report 12, on the petition of George A. Cooke. The report was adopted and the case dismissed. (See Report, page 471.)

13, "Select Number."

Report 13, on questions concerning the "Select Number." The report was confirmed. (See Report, page 471.)

14, Emergency fund.

Report 14, concerning appropriations by the Missionary Committee for the Emergency Fund. The report was approved and declared to be the law of the Church. (See Report, page 472.)

15, Superannuated Bishop on boundaries.

Report 15, on the right of a superannuated Bishop to preside over the Committee on Boundaries. The report was approved. (See Report, page 472.)

16, C. H. Butterworth.

Report 16, on appeal of C. H. Butterworth.

On motion of J. A. Patten, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by J. W. Marshall to lay on the table the motion to adopt the report did not prevail.

The report was adopted and the case remanded for a new trial. (See Report, page 473.)

17, R. F. Wilhelmsen.

Report 17, on the appeal of R. F. Wilhelmsen. The report was approved. (See Report, page 473.)

18, H. G. Mitchell.

Report 18, appeal of H. G. Mitchell from action of Bishops. Report was approved. (See Report, page 475.)

19, T. H. Vogt.

Report 19, on the appeal of Rev. T. H. Vogt.

By common consent, an error as to Select Number in

JUNE 1 TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. *Morning.*

the report was corrected, and the report as corrected was approved. (See Report, page 477.)

21, A. Ruppanner.

Report 21, on the eligibility of Andraeas Ruppanner as lay delegate to the General Conference of 1908. The report was approved. (See Report, page 479.)

22, Bishop Neely.

Report 22, relating to a question concerning the administration of Bishop Neely. The report was confirmed. (See Report, page 479.)

H. W. Rogers yielded the floor, with the understanding that he would be permitted to proceed with presentation of reports from his committee this afternoon.

Flowers for Bishop Walden.

D. E. Skelton, in behalf of the colored delegates, as an expression of love and gratitude, presented to Bishop John M. Walden a floral offering.

Bishop Walden suitably responded.

Alaska Yukon exhibit.

G. A. Landen presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference recommend to the Missionary and Educational Boards and the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church the matter of the proposed Missionary Exhibit to be made at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 by our brethren of the Pacific Northwest, for such favorable consideration as to them may seem wise.

Bible and gavel for Bishop Quayle.

W. J. Meredith, in behalf of the twenty-eight delegates from the State of Kansas, and the Methodist people whom they represented, presented to Bishop William A. Quayle a Bible appropriately inscribed.

C. S. Burchfield, in behalf of the delegates from the State of Oklahoma, presented to Bishop William A. Quayle a gavel made from the historic Strawbridge oak, and suitably inscribed on a silver band.

Bishop Quayle suitably responded.

J. M. Buckley moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock.

A motion to amend by striking out "2 o'clock" and inserting "2:30 o'clock" was, on motion of J. P. Brushingham, laid on the table.

The motion prevailed.

Time extended.

On motion of T. S. Wilcox, the time was extended.

Adjournment.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Conference adjourned.

Bishop Cranston pronounced the benediction.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 1

JUNE 1 TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. *Afternoon.*

Bishop David H. Moore called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. R. E. Jones, D.D., of the North Carolina Conference. Devotional services.

The Secretary presented the nominations from the several General Conference Districts for representatives on the Book Committee and on the General Benevolent Committees, and they were confirmed. (See Lists, page 115.) Nominations.

The Secretary presented nominations for the Publishing Agents of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, and they were confirmed. (See Lists, page 119.)

J. B. Hingeley presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted: Thanks to Dr. Gorgas.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Conference be given to Dr. Herbert P. Gorgas, of Baltimore, for valued and timely assistance rendered the Committee on Federation, when at serious personal inconvenience he met an emergency by acting as Fraternal Messenger to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Journal of the morning was read and approved. Journal.

J. R. Joy, under suspension of the rules, presented the following resolution, which was adopted: Dr. Carroll.

Whereas, It is customary for the General Conference to continue the salaries of its retiring officers until the next session of their Annual Conference; and

Whereas, Equivalent action has hitherto been taken in the case of laymen under similar conditions;

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby authorize the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions to continue for three months from June 1, 1908, the salary of H. K. Carroll, late First Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, J. S. Huyler was excused from further attendance. J. S. Huyler excused.

H. W. Rogers presented the following reports from the Committee on Judiciary, and they were successively adopted: Judiciary reports adopted.

Report 26, on the appeal of Reno Abeledo. (See Report, page 481.) 26, R. Abeledo.

Report 23, on the case of F. P. Blackmore. (See Report, page 480.) 23, F. P. Blackmore.

Reports 24 and 25, on the Chateaugay Church vs. R. R. Humphreys. (See Reports, page 481.) 24 and 25, Chateaugay Church vs. Humphreys.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the Committee on

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Judiciary was authorized to deliver all papers in its possession to the chairmen of the ministerial delegations of the Conferences from which the papers had come, and to take their receipts for the same.

Disposition of papers.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the action by which Reports 34 and 35 from the Committee on Revision had been referred to the Commission on Judicial Procedure, was reconsidered.

Revision, Reports 34 and 35, adopted.

T. N. Boyle moved the adoption of these reports.

H. T. Ames moved to amend, by striking out of Section 4 of Report 35 all that in any way refers to a trial *de novo*.

J. C. Nicholson moved to refer Reports 34 and 35 from the Committee on Revision to the Commission on Judicial Procedure.

On motion of James Mechem, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to refer was, on motion of G. I. Wright, laid on the table.

The reports were adopted. (See Report, page 521.)

Report 1, American Bible Society, adopted.

M. D. Buell presented Report 1 of the Committee on the American Bible Society, and, on his motion, the report was adopted. (See Report, page 609.)

Local Book Committees.

W. F. Whitlock presented the nominations made by the General Conference Districts for the Local Committees of the Book Concern, as follows:

New York and vicinity, G. F. Washburn, J. Edgar Leaycraft, John E. Andrus, J. W. Pearsall, E. B. Tuttle.

Cincinnati and vicinity, R. T. Miller, J. N. Gamble, J. M. Kittleman, Richard Dymond, W. C. Herron.

The nominations were confirmed.

Book Concern Reports adopted: 9, General Expenses. 14, Book Editor. 16, Vacancies.

W. F. Whitlock presented Reports 9, 14, and 16 of the Committee on Book Concern, relating respectively to General Conference Expenses, the appointment of Book Editor, and the filling of Vacancies in the Book Committee, and they were successively adopted. (See Reports, pages 559-561.)

4, Subsidy Pacific Advocate.

W. F. Whitlock presented Report 4 of the Committee on Book Concern on subsidy for Pacific Christian Advocate, and moved its adoption.

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M. S. Daniels moved that the report be postponed until a report from the Committee on Judiciary on a point involved shall have been presented.

On motion of S. S. Sulliger, the motion to postpone was laid on the table.

On motion of E. C. Beach, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 558.)

10, Spanish books. 18, Expenses of Bishops.

Report 10 of the Committee on Book Concern, relating to publications in the Spanish language, and Report 18, on the traveling expenses of Bishops in visiting foreign fields, were successively adopted. (See Reports, page 560.)

Itinerancy reports adopted.

P. H. Swift presented the following reports from the Committee on Itinerancy, and they were successively adopted:

9, Quarterly Conferences.

Report 9, on Official Visits of District Superintendents. (See Report, page 493.)

2, Probation.

Report 2, relating to probation in the Annual Conferences. (See Report, page 491.)

17, Without appointment.

Report 17, on Preachers left Without Appointment. (See Report, page 493.)

12, Amenability.

Report 12, on Amenability of Evangelists. (See Report, page 493.)

Temporal Economy reports adopted.

W. H. Wilder presented the following reports from the Committee on Temporal Economy, and, on his motion, they were successively adopted:

21, Lay Delegates.

Report 21, on election of Delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference. (See Report, page 539.)

5, Lay Associations.

Report 5, on Laymen's Associations. (See Report, page 533.)

23, Auditing.

Report 23, on Auditing Church Accounts. (See Report, page 541.)

24, Pastoral support.

Report 24, on Pastoral Support. (See Report, page 541.)

25, Episcopal Fund.

Report 25, on the Episcopal Fund. (See Report, page 542.)

8, McClure notes.

Report 8, on the A. H. McClure Notes. (See Report, page 534.)

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9, Chartered Fund. Report 9, on the Chartered Fund. (See Report, page 534.)

11, Endowments. Report 11, on an Endowment Fund for Local Churches. (See Report, page 534.)

12, Trustees M. E. Church. Report 12, on the report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See Report, page 535.)

15, Reporting salaries. Report 15, on reporting Salaries and Expenses of General Conference officers and field secretaries. (See Report, page 536.)

13, Parsonage trustees. Report 13, on Trusteeship of Parsonage Property. (See Report, page 535.)

14, Current expenses. Report 14, on Provision for Current Expenses. (See Report, page 536.)

22, Tithing. W. H. Wilder presented Report 22 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, on Tithing, and moved its adoption.

T. N. Boyle moved to amend by striking out the term "tithing" and inserting therefor "systematic giving."

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the amendment was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 540.)

18, John Street Church. W. H. Wilder presented Report 18 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, relating to the John Street Church, New York.

J. F. Goucher moved to amend by inserting the words "one of" and changing the word "church" to "churches," so that it shall read, "one of the first Methodist churches built in America."

On motion of Joseph Lee, the previous question was ordered.

Amendment. A motion of J. M. Buckley to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was agreed to.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Report, page 537.)

10, Stewards. W. H. Wilder presented Report 10 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, relating to the number of stewards on a circuit or station.

W. V. Dick moved to amend by striking out the number "21" and inserting therefor "17."

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On motion of Charles Strader, the amendment was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 534.)

Report 2, Reorganization.

E. D. Whitlock presented Report 2 of the Committee on reorganization of the Mission Boards, the combining of periodicals, and the reduction of expenses.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 767.)

Federation. reports adopted, 4, Texas. 5, Union in China.

J. F. Goucher presented Reports 4 and 5 of the Committee on Federation, relating respectively to Methodist bodies in Texas and the union of Methodism in China, and they were successively adopted. (See Reports, page 624.)

6. Inter-Church Conference.

J. F. Goucher presented Report 6 of the Committee on Federation, relating to the Inter-Church Conference on Federation.

Amendment.

T. N. Boyle moved to amend by adding the following:

"4. That in order to meet our Church's proportion of the cost of the Federal Council for the first year, the Book Committee be instructed to provide, as in the case of commissions appointed by the General Conference, an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars; that the delegates appointed by the Bishops under these resolutions be a committee to determine the extent of the Church's financial obligation, in the maintenance of the Federal Council during the remainder of the quadrennium, and that the Book Committee be authorized to provide annually such further amount for this purpose as may be by them deemed expedient."

The amendment was accepted by the Committee.

The report as thus amended was adopted. (See Report, page 624.)

Report 4, Education, etc., Theological Schools, amended and adopted.

J. H. Race presented Report 4 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, relating to supervision by the Bishops of the faculties of theological schools, and moved its adoption.

T. N. Boyle moved to amend by striking out "said charges shall be lodged with the Board of Bishops," and inserting therefor, "said charges shall be lodged with the district superintendent."

H. W. Rogers moved the following as a substitute for that part of the report referring to charges against such teachers as may be members of Annual Conferences:

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and hereby are, relieved from the duty of investigating and reporting to the Board of Trustees upon charges of misteaching in our theological schools, and that when charges of that nature are made to or laid before said Bishops they may without action thereon refer the same

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to the Annual Conference of which the accused is a member for such proceeding as said Conference may deem appropriate in the premises.

Arthur Thompson moved to amend the substitute by adding the words "providing that at least one signer of the charges shall be a member of the Conference to which the accused belongs."

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the amendment to the substitute was laid on the table.

C. J. Howes moved to amend by adding to the substitute that the charges must be signed by at least three persons.

The amendment offered by T. N. Boyle was agreed to.

The amendment to the substitute was not agreed to.

The substitute was agreed to and made part of the report.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 597.)

Report 2, Education, University Senate, adopted.

J. H. Race presented Report 2 of the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, relating to the University Senate, and it was adopted. (See Report, page 594.)

Report 3, Sunday Schools, adopted.

Report 3 was presented.

The first item, relating to duties of district superintendents, was adopted.

The second item, relating to Sunday School Boards, was presented.

Ray Allen moved to amend by striking out "assistant teachers."

On motion of J. F. Harmon, the amendment was laid on the table.

The second item of the report was adopted.

The third and fourth items of the report, relating respectively to Sunday School statistics and to Sunday School Hymnal, were successively adopted.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 594.)

Reports 1 and 2, Epworth League, adopted.

C. L. Mead presented Report 1 of the Committee on Epworth League, relating to salaries of officers, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 606.)

Report 2 of the Committee on Epworth League concerning statistics was presented.

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A motion of John Venn to amend by inserting "the Intermediate League," was, on motion of E. A. Schell, laid on the table.

W. V. Dick moved to lay the report on the table but the motion did not prevail.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 606.)

State of Church, Report 2, Probationary, adopted.

Daniel Dorchester, Jr., presented Report 2 of the Committee on State of the Church relating to probationary membership, and moved its adoption.

J. W. Duncan presented a minority report and moved that it be substituted for the report of the committee.

On motion of M. M. Callen, the motion to substitute was laid on the table.

A motion by G. A. Landen to lay the report on the table did not prevail.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 542.)

A motion of Summerfield Baldwin to adjourn until 8 o'clock did not prevail.

On motion of L. C. Murdock, the vote by which Report 2 of the Committee on State of the Church was adopted, was reconsidered.

A motion by J. W. Marshall to lay the report on the table did not prevail.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 542.)

Report 3, Sponsors.

Daniel Dorchester, Jr., presented Report 3 of the Committee on State of the Church, relating to Sponsors for children presented for baptism, and moved its adoption.

On motion of B. L. Paine, the previous question was ordered.

Laid on table.

On motion of E. S. Tipple, the report was laid on the table.

Report 4, Transfer of members, adopted.

Report 4 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Transfer of Church Members, was presented.

On motion of John Handley, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 543.)

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Committee on resolutions.

J. W. Jennings moved that the Editors elected by this Conference be a Committee on Complimentary Resolutions.

The motion prevailed.

Adjournment.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, Conference adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-night.

Bishop Moore pronounced the benediction.

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MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1

Devotional services.

Bishop John W. Hamilton called the Conference to order and conducted the devotional services, assisted by Rev. H. A. Buttz, D.D., of the Newark Conference.

Jerusalem gavel.

The Bishop exhibited a gavel, presented by Mrs. John P. Newman, who had brought it from Jerusalem.

Journal.

The Journal of the afternoon was read and approved.

Course of study.

On motion of H. W. Troy, the rules were suspended and the following resolution, after being amended, was adopted:

Resolved, That the changes and amendments to the Discipline affecting the Courses of Study become operative July 1, 1909, and the reports to the Quarterly, District, and Annual Conferences, shall go into effect and become operative January 1, 1909.

Journal to delegates.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the Publishing Agents were authorized and instructed to furnish a copy of the Journal of 1908 to each Bishop, Delegate, and Fraternal Delegate, without charge.

Publications to colleges.

On motion of C. C. Jacobs, the Publishing Agents were authorized to furnish to all our accredited college libraries sample copies of their publications at wholesale rates, and one copy of their periodicals regularly for the reading room of said libraries, free of charge.

Editors of Discipline.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, it was ordered that those who have been appointed to edit the Discipline be authorized to condense the reports from the different committees without in any sense destroying their significance or meaning.

A motion by J. C. Nicholson to suspend the rules for the presentation of a resolution by Summerfield Baldwin did not prevail.

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F. M. North presented the following Reports of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, and, on his motion, they were successively adopted:

Home Mission reports.

Report 1, relating to the request for a Secretary of Foreign Immigration. (See Report, page 571.)

1, Foreign immigration.

Report 8, concerning the spirit of giving to the Benevolences. (See Report, page 581.)

8, Spirit of giving.

Report 11, concerning the establishment of real estate funds. (See Report, page 581.)

11, Real estate funds.

Report 12, on missions among the Jews. (See Report, page 582.)

12, Jews.

Report 13, on industrial and social problems. (See Report, page 582.)

13, Social problems.

Report 14, on the appointment by the presiding Bishop of a District Secretary on Home Missions and Church Extension. (See Report, page 582.)

14, District Secretaries.

Editing reports.

On motion of F. M. North, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the editors of the Discipline be authorized to repeat in or transfer to the chapter on Home Missions and Church Extension the provisions already adopted by the General Conference in the chapter on City Evangelization, necessary to give completeness to the chapter on Home Missions and Church Extension, this to be done in consultation with the Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

2. That the editors of the Discipline, in consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, be authorized to edit the two chapters involving the provisions concerning the Missionary collections in the Sunday schools, so that the two statements shall agree.

Report 1, Ecumenical Conferences.

J. M. Buckley presented the Report of the Committee on Ecumenical Conferences, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Report, page 619.)

Trial of Missionary Bishop.

H. W. Rogers, in behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That if charges of immoral conduct are made against a Missionary Bishop during the interval between the sessions of General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall appoint eleven of their number to investigate the case, and a General Superintendent shall preside over the committee of investigation during the proceedings. The General Superintendent shall cause a correct record of the charges, specifications, proceedings, vote, and judgment in the investigation to be kept and transmitted to the next General Conference. If the Committee of Investigation find the charges sustained, they may suspend the accused Bishop until the meeting of the next General Conference.

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H. W. Rogers, in behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, presented the followings reports:

Judiciary reports.

28, Corkran Baker.

Report 28, on the appeal of W. F. Corkran and C. S. Baker. The report was confirmed. (See Report, page 483.)

27, Theological schools.

Report 27, relating to the constitutionality of certain instructions to the Bishop regarding investigating of charges of misteaching in any of our theological schools.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the report was received and ordered entered upon the Journal. (See Report, page 482.)

29, Rulings of Bishops.

Report 29, on the rulings of the Bishops, was, on motion of J. P. Brushingham, received and entered on the Journal. (See Report, page 483.)

20, Subsidies.

Report 20, concerning the appropriation of the proceeds of the Book Concern.

J. A. Patten moved to amend by adding the words, "unless the legal title and control of said paper shall be transferred to the Book Concern."

H. C. Jennings moved to amend the amendment, by including the Bohemian and Scandinavian papers.

J. A. Patten accepted the amendment to his amendment.

On motion, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the amendments were laid on the table.

A motion by C. W. Baldwin to lay the report on the table did not prevail.

Book Concern subsidy reports reconsidered.

G. I. Wright moved to reconsider the vote by which in reports on the Book Concern subsidies were granted to papers that do not belong to our Church.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Amendments.

W. F. Whitlock moved to amend the reports by which these subsidies were granted by adding: "That the papers recommended for a subsidy by the Committee on Book Concern be granted the subsidies recommended upon the assignment of title and control of these respective papers to the Book Concern and the acceptance thereof by the Book Concern."

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On motion of J. W. Jennings, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment of W. F. Whitlock to the Report of the Book Concern, recommending subsidies to certain papers not belonging to our Church, prevailed.

Reports adopted.

The reports as amended were adopted. (See Reports, pages 478, 556.)

Book Concern reports adopted.

W. F. Whitlock presented the following Reports of the Committee on Book Concern, and they were severally adopted:

5, Commission for Doctrinal Instruction.

Report 5, on a Commission for Instruction in Doctrine. (See Report, page 558.)

7, Consolidation of Advocates.

Report 7, on the consolidation of the Advocates. (See Report, page 559.)

8, Dollar paper.

Report 8, relating to the request for the publication of a religious weekly at a price not to exceed one dollar. (See Report, page 559.)

20, Spanish depositories.

Report 20, relating to a request for the establishment of book depositories at Manila, Mexico City, and other places where the Spanish language is spoken. (See Report, page 561.)

Depositories.

W. F. Whitlock presented Report 21, concerning depositories in Baltimore, Cleveland, and elsewhere, and moved its adoption.

Summerfield Baldwin moved to amend the report by striking out "not" before the word "granted" and inserting after the word "granted" "when such depositories shall be duly organized under the auspices and control of the Annual Conference, with sufficient capital to safely transact the business proposed, and with a distinct agreement that the net proceeds shall be paid into the Conference Superannuated Preachers' Fund."

On motion of E. J. Lockwood, the amendment was, by a vote of Ayes, 319; Noes, 201; laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 561.)

Nominations confirmed.

Nominations for the following bodies were presented by Bishop John M. Walden, in behalf of the Board of Bishops, and were confirmed:

Managers of the Board of Foreign Missions. (See List, page 116.)

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Managers for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. (See List, page 116.)

Managers for the Board of Sunday Schools. (See List, page 117.)

Managers for the Church Temperance Society. (See List, page 118.)

Trustees of Drew Theological Seminary. (See List, page 119.)

The Board of Education. (See List, page 117.)

The General Deaconess Board. (See List, page 118.)

The Board of Conference Claimants. (See List, page 118.)

Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society. (See List, page 117.)

Authority to appoint

The Bishops were authorized to appoint the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, the University Senate, the Board of Control of the Epworth League, and other committees that may have been overlooked. (See Lists, pages 118-120.)

Time extended.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the time was extended.

Two minute speeches.

It was ordered that speeches hereafter be limited to two minutes.

Reports 6, Superannuated Bishops, and 19, Character of bishops, adopted.

J. M. Buckley presented Report 19 of the Committee on Episcopacy, passing the Character of the Bishops, and the Missionary Bishops; also Report 6, on Superannuated Bishops.

The reports were adopted. (See Reports, page 456.)

Episcopal assignments.

Bishop Earl Cranston addressed the Conference with reference to the plan of work of the Board of Bishops and assignments to the work of Episcopal supervision.

Enabling act.

Bishop John M. Walden, for the Committee on Boundaries, presented an Enabling Act for the New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference.

The report was adopted. (See Report, page 517.)

German Deaconess superintendent.

E. G. Bek presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, The deaconess work among the German people of our Church has developed to such an extent that it requires the supervision of a general superintendent; and,

Whereas, The German Central Deaconess Board, composed of representatives of all the German Conferences in America, desires to appoint such a superintendent and will assume all financial obligations incident to such a position; and,

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Whereas, The German delegates to this General Conference ask its indorsement of such an appointment, believing that it will greatly strengthen the hands of the superintendent in his work of raising funds, providing suitable literature, and exercising general supervision of our German deaconess work in the United States; therefore

Resolved, That we sanction the plan of the German Central Deaconess Board to appoint a general superintendent of the German Methodist deaconess work in America, provided that such appointment shall be made without expense or financial responsibility to the General Conference, and shall in no wise conflict with the provisions of the new chapter on deaconess work enacted by this Conference.

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J. A. Patten presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, Under the present arrangements there are many matters of importance which are delayed until the session of the General Conference opens, to the serious delay of the business; be it

Resolved, That the Book Committee and its Commission on Entertainment, and the Secretary of the General Conference be directed to coöperate with each other in making such careful provisions for the General Conference of 1912 in advance of its opening, as will expedite business with its legislative work, said preliminary arrangements to be subject to change by the General Conference.

Final roll call.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that the final roll be now called.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Bishops, Missionary Bishops, and delegates responded to their names:

Bishops Henry W. Warren, John M. Walden, Willard F. Mallalieu, Daniel A. Goodsell, Earl Cranston, David H. Moore, John W. Hamilton, Joseph F. Berry, Henry Spellmeyer, William F. McDowell, James W. Bashford, William Burt, Luther B. Wilson, Thomas B. Neely, William F. Anderson, John L. Nuelsen, William A. Quayle, Charles W. Smith, Wilson S. Lewis, Edwin H. Hughes, Robert McIntyre, and Frank M. Bristol. 22.

Missionary Bishops: Isaiah B. Scott. 1.

Delegates: Abbott, C. W.; Abbott, W. C.; Adams, Adkinson, Allen, C. E.; Allen, Ray; Allison, Ames, Anderson, C. N.; Anderson, W. H.; Andrews, A. J.; Angwin, Anner, Ariss, Miss; Arms, Armstrong, Arnold, Arter, Aultman, Bacon, Badgley, Bakenhus, Baker, Balch, Baldwin, C. W.; Baldwin, Summerfield; Balmer, Barnes, G. T.; Barnes, J. S.; Bartholomew, Beach, E. A.; Beach, E. C.; Bechtel, Mrs.; Becker, Bek, Bendixen,

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Evening.

Benedict, C. R.; Benedict, C. W.; Bennett, H. P.; Bennett, H. W.; Bennett, J. W.; Bentley, Benton, Berg, Berry, P. J.; Bertelson, Bickerton, Bigney, Blake, Edgar; Blake, H. W.; Bletsch, Blumberg, Bonafield, Miss; Boswell, Bovard, F. D.; Bowdle, Bowen, Boyle, Bray, Brazier, Brenton, Brewster, Mrs.; Brewster, W. N.; Brodbeck, H. W.; Bronson, Brooks, B. F.; Brown, A. H.; Brown, C. R.; Brown, Fletcher; Brown, F. L.; Brown, H. N.; Brown, W. H.; Brushingham, Buck, Buckey, Buckley, Buell, Bullard, Bullock, Bulwinkle, Burchfield, Burkholder, Burris, Butler, Butters, Buttz, Bye, Byers, Callahan, Callen, Campbell, G. E.; Campbell, Marvin; Campbell, T. H.; Carlton, Carpenter, Chase, Chipman, Christian, Cissell, Clark, H. A.; Clark, J. J.; Clark, W. G.; Clemans, E. C.; Cline, Coker, Coleman, Collins, A. H.; Coman, Congdon, Conner, B. C.; Conner, W. F.; Convis, Cooke, Coon, Cooper, J. D.; Cooper, J. F.; Cox, D. H.; Cox, J. M.; Crawford, Hanford; Crawford, H. R.; Crawford, W. H.; Crewes, Crolley, Cure, Curnick, Daniels, Hubbard; Daniels, M. R.; Davage, Davis, J. M.; Davis, T. W.; Davis, W. C.; Day, F. E.; Dean, W. J.; DeForrest, DeLamatre, Dennett, Dennis, J. L.; Dennis, W. E.; Dick, Dille, Dimmitt, Dingee, Dingley, Dixon, Dobson, Dogan, Dorchester, Douglas, Dow, Downey, Duncan, Dunn, Durrell, Dwire, Eaton, Eberhardt, Eckman, Edwards, Mrs.; Eklund, Elliott, Eltzholtz, Engebretsen, Erickson, Esgate, Evans, W. C.; Evans W. W.; Fenton, Field, J. B.; Fields, D. W.; Fisher, Fleming, Floyd, Forbes, Ford, Fort, Fox, Franklin, Frazier, Frease, French, Frost, Fuller, Jehiel; Fuller, M. D.; Galeener, Gallimore, Gaul, Gilbert, Levi; Gilbert, R. H.; Gilkey, Giles, Gillum, Gorst, Goucher, Gravatt, Graw, Gray, D. S.; Gray, Robert; Greenfield, Grimes, Gruenewald, Guild, Hall, H. A.; Hall, Homer; Hamilton, C. M. C.; Hamilton, Franklin; Hamilton, James; Handley, Hanson, C. L.; Hanson, W. C.; Harding, Harmer, Harmon, Hartung, Haugen, Havighorst, E. S.; Havner, Hawk, A. J.; Hawk, U. F.; Hawkins, W. A.; Hazeltine, Hazzard, Henderson, Herron, Hetherington, Hibbler, Hicks, Hines, Hingeley,

Hoagland, Hobson, Hocking, Hoffecker, Holiday, Holland, Hollingshead, Holloway, Holmes, E. M.; Holmes, O. W.; Holt, D. B.; Hopping, Howes, Hoyt, Huang, Hubbard, Huber, Hughes, M. S.; Hunt, Inch, Inwood, Jacklin, Jacobs, H. L.; Jameson, Jansson, Jenkins, J. P.; Jenkins, Harrison; Jennings, H. C.; Jennings, J. W.; Jewell, C. E. (Central New York); Jewell, C. E. (Northwest Kansas); Johns, Johannessen, Johnson, C. F.; Johnson, E. S.; Johnson, F. A.; Johnson, Franklin; Johnson, S. P.; Johnson, Swan; Jones, E. M.; Jones, G. H.; Jones, M. M.; Jones, R. E.; Jordan, Joy, Julian, Keeney, Keister, Kelley, Kellogg, Kendall, Kendrick, Key, Kile, Killits, King, A. R.; King, J. L.; Kinne, Kinney, Kiplinger, Kirkpatrick, Kittleman, Klaus, Knostman, Knox, Koons, Krantz, Kuhl, Lacy, LaFetra, Lagrone, Lamme, Landen, Larson, Leaycraft, Lee, Lehnert, Leiby, Leiter, Leonard, A. B.; Leonard, J. M.; Lewis, F. P.; Linehard, Lincoln, Linstrum, Little, Lockin, Lockwood, Logan, G. G.; Logan, W. H.; Lovinggood, Lowry, Lucas, Voorhees; Lucas, W. W.; Luccock, Lundgren, Lynch, McCallister, McClelland, McCown, McCrea, McDermott, McDonald, McDougall, McDowell, McFarland, McKernon, McLaughlin, Maclin, Macnamara, McNeill, McWhorter, Madison, Main, Mains, Manker, Mann, A. M.; Marshall, Martin, D. D.; Martindale, Mason, Matlack, Matthew, Maynard, Mead, Mebane, Mechem, Meredith, Millar, Perry; Miller, B. F.; Miller, J. B.; Miller, J. W.; Miller, Mrs.; Miller, O. P.; Miller, R. T.; Miller, S. J.; Millicans, Minnich, Minton, Mitchell, J. L.; Monroe, Montgomery, Moore, F. G.; Moore, J. G.; Moore, J. H.; Moore, N. W.; Morgan, O. K.; Morgan, S. M.; Morris, Mowbray, Muenzenmayer, Mulvaney, Munhall, Munz, Murdock, Murray, A. G.; Murray, T. H.; Naftzger, Nast, Naylor, Neitz, Nelson, C. G.; Nelson, W. R.; Nicholson, J. C.; Nicholson, Thomas; North, Norton, H. W.; Nye, Obee, O'Callaghan, Ostrander, Paget, Paine, B. L.; Park, Parker, E. W.; Parker, I. T.; Parker, Mrs.; Parr, Parsons, C. F.; Parsons, W. A.; Patten, Patterson, J. P.; Patter-

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Evening.

son, Monroe; Payne, J. C.; Pearsall, Peck, Pemberton, Penn, Perkins, H. C.; Phifer, Pierce, G. R.; Pierce, J. T.; Plantz, Platt, D. A.; Platt, W. D.; Pollock, Powell, Pykett, Mrs.; Pykett, G. F.; Race, Rader, L. S.; Rader, Mrs.; Randall, Read, J. M.; Reeder, Remfry, Ressegger, Reynolds, Mrs.; Rice, Richards, Richardson, Richford, Robbins, Roberts, Robertson, Robinette, Robinson, Mrs.; Robinson, Robert R.; Robinson, Roswell R.; Robinson, T. J. B.; Robson, Rogers, Rolander, Rolfing, Rosa, Ross, Rossell, Rowland, B. F.; Rowland, F. S.; Royal, Rule, Ryder, Sarginson, Scales, Schell, C. D.; Schell, E. A.; Schreckengast, Scott, J. H.; Scott, T. J.; Secrest, Selby, Sewell, Shaffer, Shepard, E. L.; Shepard, W. O.; Shepherd, J. G.; Shields, Parker; Shipp, Showers, Shumate, Simpson, H. H.; Simpson, Mrs.; Sims, Skelton, Skillen, Smith, C. Wesley; Smith, H. E.; Smith, J. C.; Smith, S. D.; Smith, W. T.; Soper, Sparks, L. C.; Spencer, Springer, H. S.; Spurlock, Stalker, Stallman, Steele, Stengle, Stephens, Robert; Stevens, E. M.; Stevens, W. W.; Stewart, L. H.; Stober, Stone, Story, Stout, Strader, Stratton, C. L.; Straw, Strivings, Stuntz, Sulliger, Sweet, John; Swenson, Swift, Switzer, Tasker, Taylor, B. J.; Taylor, G. W.; Taylor, J. L.; Taylor, W. A.; Thomas, I. L.; Thomas, J. S.; Thomas, S. W.; Thompson, Arthur; Thompson, A. L.; Thompson, D. D.; Thompson, E. F.; Throckmorton, Tilton, Tindley, Tippet, Tipple, Topping, Torjussen, Townsend, C. C.; Townsend, J. G.; Townsend, Mrs.; Traeger, Tribou, Trimble, J. B.; Trimble, Miss; Trousdale, Troy, Turner, Tuttle, Ulland, Vance, Van Cleve, Van Cott, Van Dusen, Van Orsdel, Van Osdol, Van Pelt, Van Valkenburgh, Venn, Vose, Wade, Walker, C. A. J.; Walker, J. P.; Wallace, J. A.; Wallace, J. J.; Ward, Richard B.; Ward, Robert B.; Ward, R. E.; Warner, Robert; Warner, S. B.; Warren, Washburn, Waters, Watt, Watters, Weaver, Webb, Weiss, Wells, Welsh, White, E. A.; White, Mrs.; Whitlock, E. D.; Whitlock, W. F.; Wilcox, Wilder, R. E.; Wilder, W. H.; Wiley, Wilke, Williams, H. B.; Willitts, Wilson, Miss; Wilson, H. S.; Wilson, J. G.; Wilson, S. J.; Wing,

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Wiseman, Witherspoon, Woodcock, Woodis, Worley, Wright, G. I.; Wright, T. T.; Wynant, Yaple, Young, E. L.; Young, J. W.; Zaring. 607.

Janitors.

On motion of W. F. Whitlock, a collection was taken for the janitor and his assistants.

Resolutions.

Levi Gilbert reported for the Committee on Resolutions, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. (See Resolutions, page 618.)

Adjournment.

On motion of F. A. Arter, it was ordered that, after the reading of the Minutes and the concluding devotional services, the Conference stand adjourned without day.

Journal.

The Minutes of the evening session were read and approved.

The Bishop invited Bishop Henry W. Warren to take the chair and conduct the closing exercises.

Bishop Warren presides.

Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair. Bishop Warren said:

The closing devotional exercises will be brief. The tender moment of our parting has come. We have gathered from all parts of the world. We shall scatter again to all parts of the world. Such an assembly as this has scarcely a parallel on the face of the earth. Indeed, Methodism is ecumenical. Here we come. In a little while we form friendships warm but lasting. They will be renewed in eternity. I wish to voice the feelings of the Bishops in acknowledging the exceeding courtesy of the resolution that you have passed in regard to them. It is a difficult matter to preside in a body so large, enthusiastic, able, and anxious to speak, and always to give satisfaction to all. That we have been able to do this to such an extent as we have is because we have sought always to deal kindly and fairly by all. And this response on your part is exceedingly gratifying to all, not merely for the presidency in the Conferences, but for our presidency in world-wide Conferences, dealing in interests so tender concerning men, families, children, life, dealing with such great interests that are personal, and dealing with such great interests that belong to Churches into which men have funded their fortunes and their lives. To find such approval is exceedingly gratifying; and I thank you in the name of the whole Board. It has been a tender moment to many of us, because we miss so many that have been with us before. Joined in peculiarly holy ties they have been; and these ties can only be consummated in the world to come. But we are very grateful that you have given us men of honor, men of truth, men of experience, that will help to carry forward the Church on its glorious progress. And as you scatter far and wide, please remember that we go after the greatest gain in money and members of any time in the past twenty years. Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift and help.

Bishop Frank M. Bristol offered prayer.

The Conference sang Hymn 227,

"And let our bodies part,
To different climes repair."

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Evening.
Final adjournment.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Henry W. Warren, and the Twenty-fifth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned without day.

THOMAS BOWMAN,
HENRY W. WARREN,
CYRUS D. FOSS,
JOHN M. WALDEN,
WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
DANIEL A. GOODSELL,
EARL CRANSTON,
DAVID H. MOORE,
JOHN W. HAMILTON,
JOSEPH F. BERRY,
HENRY SPELLMEYER,
WILLIAM F. MCDOWELL,
JAMES W. BASHFORD,
WILLIAM BURT,
LUTHER B. WILSON,
THOMAS B. NEELY,
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON,
JOHN L. NUELSEN,
WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,
CHARLES W. SMITH,
WILSON S. LEWIS,
EDWIN H. HUGHES,
ROBERT MCINTYRE,
FRANK M. BRISTOL,

Bishops.

Joseph B Hingeley

Secretary.

REPORTS ADOPTED

A.—REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

I. EPISCOPACY

REPORT NO. 1. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 331

BISHOP THOBURN

The following report from the subcommittee of the Committee on Episcopacy was adopted by the Committee on Episcopacy, and is now recommended to the General Conference for adoption:

Whereas, We have learned with profound regret that our esteemed and beloved Missionary Bishop, James M. Thoburn, has felt compelled to ask for superannuation; and,

Whereas, His long years of service to the Church have been given in a spirit of devotion and sacrifice rarely equaled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that his request be granted; and we hereby record our high appreciation of his life of magnificent missionary achievement and apostolic activity, and devoutly pray that the blessings of God may be increasingly upon him, and that his last years may be a triumphant coronation of his beneficent life.

We further recommend that the Board of Managers of the Board of Foreign Missions furnish a suitable support for Bishop Thoburn, the amount not to exceed half his present stipend.

REPORT NO. 2. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 332

EFFECTIVENESS OF BISHOPS

Your Committee on Episcopacy begs leave to submit the following report on the effectiveness of Bishops, and declare the following named General Superintendents to be effective:

1. Henry W. Warren. 2. Daniel A. Goodsell. 3. Earl Cranston. 4. David H. Moore. 5. John W. Hamilton. 6. Joseph F. Berry. 7. Henry Spellmeyer. 8. William F. McDowell. 9. James W. Bashford. 10. William Burt. 11. Luther B. Wilson. 12. Thomas B. Neely.

REPORT NO. 3. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 333

NUMBER OF BISHOPS

The Committee on Episcopacy having had referred to it the number of General Superintendents necessary to strengthen adequately the episcopacy, after careful consideration of the

instructions submitted to it by the General Conference, and in compliance with the request of the General Conference that a report be made on the 19th day of May, begs leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the demand for increased general superintendency, both in home and foreign fields, and in view of the loss by death of four effective Bishops during the last quadrennium, there shall be eight Bishops elected by this General Conference.

Report No. 5. See Journal, page 408

DISTRICTING OF BISHOPS

The Committee on Episcopacy begs leave to submit the following report, which was adopted upon recommendation of the Subcommittee on Districting of Bishops:

1. *Whereas,* There seems to be a desire in the Church for a modification of the present plan of episcopal supervision;

2. *Whereas,* The plan of districting the Bishops by the General Conference is not in harmony with the Constitution of the Church as interpreted by the General Conference of 1904;

3. *Whereas,* The Board of Bishops under the Constitution have the right to assign individual Bishops to preside over Conferences in contiguous territory for a period of several years in succession, as has been done in Europe, China, and South America during the past quadrennium; and,

4. *Whereas,* It may be desirable to test the practicability of greater continuity of episcopal administration in this country; be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Bishops, if they shall find it practicable,

1. To arrange the Annual Conferences into groups covering contiguous territory.

2. To form several groups of Conferences into districts.

3. To assign the individual Bishops within said districts to preside for the ensuing quadrennium, in rotation, over the several Annual Conferences in such districts.

Report No. 6. See Journal, page 448

SUPERANNUATED BISHOPS

During the last quadrennium Bishops Merrill and Andrews departed this life. Bishop Bowman, now more than ninety years of age, and Bishop C. D. Foss, on account of protracted illness, were not able to attend the General Conference. Bishops Walden and Vincent appeared before the full committee and Bishops Walden and Mallalieu before the subcommittee. It is evident from the representation of their health, general condition, and

service, that their exemption from the heavy burdens they had so long borne, and the greater control of their time, have contributed largely to their peace and comfort. They have been in labors abundant and are held in high esteem and love by our pastors and people. The members of this General Conference and the whole Church will continue to invoke the blessings of God upon the hearts and homes of these honored and beloved Bishops.

The character of Bishop Thoburn, who was superannuated at his own request, received a fitting but unnecessary indorsement.

The Committee on Episcopacy finds an ample compensation for its strenuous labors in the privilege of recommending this long list of chief pastors to the continuous confidence and love of the Church.

Report No. 7. See Journal, page 427

TO INCREASE THE VALUE OF EPISCOPAL ADMINISTRATION

A memorial concerning the relation of the Bishops to the superintendency of the Conferences, respectively committed to individual Bishops, was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. It has duly considered the same, and presents for adoption the following resolution:

1. That the Board of Bishops be requested to arrange its work so that the General Superintendents may make at least two visits during the year in each Annual Conference within the United States which is assigned to them respectively, in addition to the time given to the holding of the Conference session, the said two or more visits to be made for the purpose of overseeing the spiritual and temporal business of the Church as it is carried on in the several pastoral charges of the said Conference.

2. That the treasurer of the Episcopal Fund be directed to pay the traveling expenses incurred by the Bishops in making the said visits; but this direction shall not apply to cases where Bishops are invited by local churches, committees, or institutions to attend dedications, anniversary conventions, and such other functions as are not directly connected with the work of administration.

Report No. 8. See Journal, page 428

ADMINISTRATION OF BISHOP NEELY

The Committee on Episcopacy, in the matter of complaint against the administration of Bishop Neely, relative to the making of a certain appointment in the South America Conference, having conducted a long and painstaking investigation, both oral and documentary, finds that, while in view of all the circumstances, we seriously question the wisdom of said appointment, we are, nevertheless, of the opinion that Bishop Neely acted in the premises within his disciplinary discretion.

REPORT NO. 9. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 398

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES

The Committee on Episcopacy submits the following report on episcopal residences for the ensuing quadrennium: Boston, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Foochow, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Peking, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), Saint Louis, Saint Paul, San Francisco, Zurich.

REPORT NO. 10. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 428

ADMINISTRATION OF BISHOP NEELY

In the matter of a complaint against the administration of Bishop Neely in the case of Miss E. C. Long, a lay missionary, the committee after due examination of the documents in the case and listening to oral testimony, finds that the complaint is not sustained.

REPORT NO. 12. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 408

ASSIGNMENT OF BISHOPS

The Committee on Episcopacy, having considered the memorials, requests, and best interests of the Church as to the assignment of Bishops, submits the following report:

1. Boston, Bishop Hamilton; 2. Buenos Ayres, Bishop Bristol; 3. Buffalo, Bishop Berry; 4. Chattanooga, Bishop Anderson; 5. Chicago, Bishop McDowell; 6. Cincinnati, Bishop Moore; 7. Denver, Bishop Warren; 8. Foochow, Bishop Lewis; 9. New Orleans, Bishop Neely; 10. New York, Bishop Goodsell; 11. Oklahoma, Bishop Quayle; 12. Omaha, Bishop Nuelsen; 13. Philadelphia, Bishop Wilson; 14. Peking, Bishop Bashford; 15. Portland, Ore., Bishop Smith; 16. Saint Louis, Bishop Spellmeyer; 17. Saint Paul, Bishop McIntyre; 18. San Francisco, Bishop Hughes; 19. Washington, Bishop Cranston; 20. Zurich, Bishop Burt.

REPORT NO. 13. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 427

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN ASIA TO ASSIGN MISSIONARY BISHOPS

The Committee on Episcopacy, having considered the memorial from the Central Conference for Southern Asia, that it be empowered to fix the residences of the Missionary Bishops for Southern Asia, recommends that it be granted.

REPORT NO. 15. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 427

ADMINISTRATION OF BISHOPS BERRY AND BURT

Your committee met and carefully considered the complaint of A. B. Allen, of the Savannah Conference, against the administration of Bishop J. F. Berry, and the complaint of Dominico Polsinelli, of the Italy Conference, against the administration of Bishop William Burt, and reports that in both cases the complaints were not sustained.

REPORT NO. 16. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 427

RELATION OF BISHOP HARRIS

The Committee on Episcopacy, having considered the missionary work in Japan and Korea, recommends:

1. That the status of Bishop Harris be continued for the next quadrennium.

2. That Seoul be fixed as the episcopal residence, with permission to Bishop Harris to reside as much of his time in Tokio as may be necessary for the good of the work in Japan.

REPORT NO. 18. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 427

RECOGNITION OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS IN HYMNAL AND DISCIPLINE

A memorial setting forth that there is loss of prestige to our Missionary Bishops in their fields of labor on account of the omission of their names in the prefaces to the Discipline and the Hymnal, and asking the Committee on Episcopacy to report upon the propriety of their names being added to the list of the Bishops in future editions of these books that are in use in foreign fields as well as in our land, and the same having been referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, the Committee respectfully reports that the names of the Missionary Bishops shall be placed below the names of the General Superintendents under the title of "Missionary Bishops" in the Hymnal of the Church and the Book of Discipline.

REPORT NO. 19. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 448

CHARACTER OF BISHOPS

For more than a hundred years the words following have been in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church: "A Bishop is answerable for his conduct to the General Conference."

And as the character of each member of an Annual Conference is annually scanned, and if found worthy, is indorsed by the Conference, so once in every four years the General Conference, first by the Committee on Episcopacy and afterward by the Gen-

eral Conference itself, inquires into and passes upon the character of each General Superintendent. It is a cause of thankfulness to the great Head of the Church that the character of none of the successive Bishops has ever been impeached.

EFFECTIVE BISHOPS

The Committee on Episcopacy instructs its chairman to recommend the passage of the characters of:

Henry W. Warren, elected 1880; Daniel A. Goodsell, elected 1888; Earl Cranston, elected 1896; David H. Moore, elected 1900; John W. Hamilton, elected 1900; Joseph F. Berry, elected 1904; Henry Spellmeyer, elected 1904; William F. McDowell, elected 1904; James W. Bashford, elected 1904; William Burt, elected 1904; Luther B. Wilson, elected 1904; Thomas B. Neely, elected 1904.

The election and consecration by this General Conference of William F. Anderson, John L. Nuelsen, William A. Quayle, Charles W. Smith, Wilson S. Lewis, Edwin H. Hughes, Robert McIntyre, Frank M. Bristol, is equal to the double passage of their characters.

EFFECTIVE MISSIONARY BISHOPS

The Committee instructs its chairman to recommend the passage of the characters of the following effective Missionary Bishops:

Joseph C. Hartzell, of Africa, elected 1896; Frank W. Warne, of India, elected 1900; William H. Oldham, of Malaysia, elected 1904; John E. Robinson, of India, elected 1904; Merriman C. Harris, of Japan and Korea, elected 1904; Isaiah B. Scott, of Africa, elected 1904.

The superannuated General Superintendents are Thomas Bowman, elected 1872; Cyrus B. Foss, elected 1880; John M. Walden, elected 1884; Willard F. Mallalieu, elected 1884; John H. Vincent, elected 1888.

II. JUDICIARY

REPORT NO. 1. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 302

POWER OF GENERAL CONFERENCE TO CHANGE BOUNDARIES

The following question was referred to us by the General Conference on May 14, namely:

"Has the General Conference the power to so change the boundary of an Annual Conference as to either diminish or enlarge the territory of an adjoining mission?"

To this we answer: Yes. The General Conference has supreme power over Annual Conference boundaries, and may establish

or change them at its pleasure, under such rules and regulations as it may itself enact.

REPORT NO. 2. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 434

¶ 437. MISSION BOUNDARIES

The following question was referred to us by the General Conference May 18, namely:

"Do the conditions and limitations in ¶ 437 of the Discipline protect the boundaries of a mission as they do the boundaries of an Annual Conference?"

To this we answer: No. The said conditions and limitations apply to organized Annual Conferences only.

REPORT NO. 3. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 434

APPEAL OF EMIL SCHILLING

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully reviewed the records on appeal in the case of Emil Schilling, member of the South Germany Conference, charged with immoral conduct, reports as follows, to wit:

During the intervals between the sessions of the said Annual Conference four charges of immoral conduct were brought against the said Emil Schilling by the Rev. R. Wobith, under § 1 of ¶ 222 of the Discipline.

A committee of investigation was appointed, and, after a hearing, found the said Emil Schilling guilty of all the said charges and suspended him from all ministerial services and Church privileges until the next Annual Conference.

The Annual Conference met in Frankfurt May 3, 1905, and appointed a Select Number to hear and determine the case.

The Select Number found that the said Emil Schilling was not guilty of immoral conduct under § 1, ¶ 222, but that he was guilty of high imprudence and unministerial conduct under ¶ 231 of the Discipline, and the said Emil Schilling was suspended from his office for one year.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Select Number to the Judicial Conference, held at Stuttgart, January 4, 1906, Bishop William Burt presiding.

The Judicial Conference entertained the appeal. The appeal was heard and the Judicial Conference confirmed the findings of the Select Number.

An appeal was taken by the said Emil Schilling from the decision of the Judicial Conference to this General Conference. The appellant claims that error has been committed in two particulars: First—That the accused was deprived of an opportunity to answer the arguments of the representatives of the Conference, and, Second—That he was declared guilty of high impru-

dence and unministerial conduct without any cause, the Select Number not having substantiated a single charge under § 1, ¶ 222.

Concerning the first alleged error, the said Emil Schilling claims that after reading the evidence, charges, and findings, the appellant and his counsel presented their argument to the Select Number of the Conference, and then the representatives of the Conference presented their arguments, and that thereafter the hearing was closed.

The said Schilling admits that this order of argument was agreed upon by him, but claims that it so operated in its effect as to deprive him and his counsel of an opportunity to reply to the arguments of his opponent.

¶ 268 of the Discipline prescribes the order of argument on appeals to Judicial Conferences, but is not, in express terms, made applicable to trials in Annual Conferences. By agreeing to the order of argument above mentioned the appellant, in our opinion, has waived any and all right to claim error by reason thereof.

Concerning the second alleged error, the action of the Select Number of the Annual Conference in acquitting the said Schilling on the charges of immoral conduct under § 1, ¶ 222, of the Discipline, and in convicting him of high imprudence and unministerial conduct under ¶ 231 of the Discipline, seems to be in accordance with the provisions of the last mentioned paragraph.

Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that all the decisions of questions of law contained in the records and documents transmitted to this General Conference from the said Judicial Conference in this matter are free from serious error prejudicial to the appellant.

Report No. 4. See Journal, page 426

Appeal of Marie Church, Chicago

Your Committee on Judiciary has examined into the appeal of members of the Marie Church, of Rock River Conference, bringing to the consideration of your body a controversy existing between said church and the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chicago, concerning the title and right of possession in and to property which for many years was occupied by the Marie Church as a place of worship. This appeal is reinforced by the appeal and memorial of the Rev. W. H. Burns and eleven other members of said Conference. The appellants also seek a review of certain orders and rulings by Bishops McDowell, Berry and Warren, with relation to said controversy. The material facts as disclosed by the records and papers presented are substantially as follows:

In the year 1883 Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of

Chicago, had in contemplation the founding of what was then known as the Wentworth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Mission, which mission afterward developed into the Marie Church. In aid of that enterprise, Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, a member of the Trinity official board, proposed to donate the lot on which the mission building was to be erected. In seeking gifts with which to erect the building application was made to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chicago, whose trustees held certain funds in trust for the building of Methodist Episcopal churches. The application was favorably considered, and the trustees of First Church adopted a written resolution agreeing to donate the sum of $10,000 to said building, on the express condition that Mr. Higinbotham would undertake to convey the title to the property to the First Church within three years from that date, free from incumbrance, which title was to be held by First Church in trust and conveyed to the new church to be organized out of the mission, whenever it should become duly incorporated. On receiving this proposal the official board of Trinity Church, including Mr. Higinbotham, held a meeting and formally accepted it, and caused a written record of said offer by First Church, and its own acceptance thereof, to be entered in the books of the church and signed by its president and secretary. The donation was paid, and applied to its intended purpose. The mission appears to have prospered, and in 1901 was incorporated as the Marie Methodist Episcopal Church. In its report to the Annual Conference it shows a list of members, 302; probationers, 77; Sunday school officers and teachers, 38, and Sunday school scholars, 327. During its last year, under pastoral care, its receipts were over $4,300, and at the close of the business year it was without debt. It had accumulated a Sabbath school library of liberal proportions and was reasonably well supplied with furniture and conveniences for the comfortable use and enjoyment of the building as a place of worship. The entire property is represented to be worth about $40,000.

Returning now to the history of the disputed title, it appears that Mr. Higinbotham never conveyed it to First Church, according to the terms of said donation, but did, after an interval of a few years, make a conveyance thereof to Trinity Church for a nominal consideration. The reason prompting this diversion of the title from the First Church to Trinity is not disclosed in the record. When the Marie Church had become incorporated and competent to take the title to itself, it called upon Trinity Church to recognize the trust character of the title which it had received from Mr. Higinbotham, and to make conveyance thereof according to the spirit and intent of the agreement under which the donation had been made by the First Church, but this demand was refused. Thereafter, and after unavailing efforts to secure a settlement by amicable methods, Marie Church brought an

action in the courts of the state to have the trust established. Unfortunately, at that time the written evidence of the agreement had been lost sight of, and the suit was based upon the oral understanding. Trinity Church appeared to the suit and made objection that under the laws of Illinois the alleged trust agreement could not be enforced by the courts unless it had been reduced to writing. This objection was sustained, and the plaintiff's bill was dismissed. Since that time the records embodying the agreement have been found, and so far as appears, their verity is denied by no one. Trinity Church continued, however, to deny any right of ownership in Marie Church, but offered to make to the latter a lease of the property at a nominal rental, but Marie Church refused to accept the position of tenant of property of which it claimed to be the equitable owner. In December, 1905, a commission appointed by the Rock River Conference to negotiate some settlement or compromise of the difficulty reported a plan of compromise, by which the title to the property should be placed in the City Missionary and Church Extension Society. Marie Church promptly signified its readiness to accept the compromise, but Trinity Church refused to concur. Later, another commission was appointed by the Conference to consider the matter, and reported that Trinity Church should make a conveyance of the property to First Church, to be held in trust for the use of Marie Church, but Trinity also declined to comply with this finding. After refusing to accept the finding of the commission, Trinity Church adopted a resolution that if Marie Church did not at once abandon its claim to the property and enter upon cordial relations with Trinity, the episcopal authorities should be appealed to for an order "to unite Marie Charge with the Trinity Charge for the Quarterly Conference purposes," or "to discontinue Marie Charge as a preaching place." The Marie Church still declining to submit, Trinity took steps to carry out its threat of benevolent assimilation by force of an episcopal order eliminating so far as possible the separate and independent existence of its opponent. In September, 1906, a short time before the assembling of the Annual Conference, over which Bishop Berry was to preside, Bishop McDowell, having first urgently advised Marie Church to yield its claim of ownership and accept a lease of the property from Trinity, addressed a letter to the presiding elder, ordering that "Marie Chapel be discontinued as a separate charge," and that it be "connected with the Trinity Church of Chicago." Acting presumably upon this authority, but without obtaining the consent or concurrence of the Quarterly Conference, the presiding elder caused notice to be given to the effect that Marie Church was discontinued as a preaching place until further notice. Since that date, the presiding elder has held no Quarterly Conference upon the Marie Charge, and said charge has been without the service of a preacher

and without pastoral care, though it has appeared before each Annual Conference, and asked to be placed upon the list of appointments and given a pastor. Soon after the adjournment of the Annual Conference of 1906, Trinity Church, by its officers and agents, took forcible possession of the Marie Church property, and locked and secured it against use by said church and thereafter leased it to the Baptist denomination, which is now using this Methodist church as a place of worship and for the building up of a society of its own faith and order, while the large membership of Methodists, who for twenty-three years had been accustomed to look to it as their religious home, is left homeless and shepherdless. At all times, in season and out of season, in each recurring Annual Conference, and before each Bishop holding or exercising jurisdiction in that territory, Marie Church, its members and friends, have sought for relief, but without avail. Bishop Berry, presiding in 1906, appears to have felt bound by the order of Bishop McDowell, and refused to listen to any application or demand for the appointment of a pastor to said charge. Bishop Warren, at the 1907 session of the Conference, also declined to interfere, and when asked to answer certain questions as to the law governing the situation, declined so to do, at that time, but said he would take them before the next meeting of the Episcopal Board. Thereupon, this appeal was taken, and the matter brought to the attention of this General Conference.

The case calls first for inquiry into the claim of Marie Church to the property in controversy. The facts which we have recited admit of but one possible conclusion by any unprejudiced mind, upon this feature of the appeal. Trinity Church, having obtained the donation from First Church on the express condition that the property should be conveyed to the latter in trust for the new church thereafter to be organized from the mission, could not, upon any sound principle of law or morals, defeat that trust by taking title to itself, and when the mission was organized and incorporated as a church, it was clearly entitled to demand the execution of said trust according to its terms. The fact that Higinbotham did not personally sign an agreement to make the conveyance is immaterial. He was a member of the official board of Trinity Church, which applied to First Church for the donation. He acted with said official board in accepting the donation upon the terms proposed, and when, in violation of those terms, he conveyed the title to Trinity, the latter took it, charged with the trust and was bound to make the conveyance which it had agreed should be made for the benefit of the newly organized church. It follows, therefore, that in repudiating the trust, and ejecting Marie Church from the property which it equitably owns, Trinity Church was wrong, and that in refusing a lease and demanding a conveyance of the title, Marie Church was

right. Without attempting to pass upon the merely technical legal rights, if any, growing out of the failure of the suit brought by Marie Church in the civil courts, we hold that the claim of Trinity Church to own said property and to exclude Marie Church therefrom, and its assumption of authority to lease the same to a church of another denomination, is unfounded, inequitable, and contrary to good conscience and the plain teaching of God's Word. Trinity Church should right the wrong by restoring the property to the possession of Marie Church and by executing all papers necessary to perfect its title beyond controversy in the future, and it is so ordered. Turning now to the complaints based upon the rulings of the Bishops, we have to say:

1. That in so far as the order of Bishop McDowell contemplated a union of Marie Church with Trinity, he appears subsequently to have withdrawn it, as being based on a misapprehension of the law, and therefore we need not consider it.

2. The order to discontinue the church as a preaching place, and the notice of the presiding elder to that effect having been made in the interval between Conferences without the concurrence or consent of the Quarterly Conference, was in excess of authority as limited by the Discipline, ¶ 193, § 32.

3. In view of the withdrawal of the episcopal order for the union of the two charges, and the strong probability that if our findings with respect to the property are approved by the General Conference and accepted in good faith by the parties, it will put an end to all strife and lead to a prompt restoration of Marie Church to the list of appointments, we are not disposed to enter upon any attempt to define or measure the limits of the episcopal prerogative to summarily or arbitrarily order the discontinuance of a preaching place, or to refuse a pastor to a self-supporting charge which asks for such appointment, and is able and willing to receive and support such pastor. But we think it proper to say that, in our opinion, the time-honored rule of the common law of our Church, which assures a preacher to every pulpit and a pulpit for every preacher, is one not to be lightly disregarded. Marie Church has proved its right to live. It is in a neighborhood not otherwise supplied with Methodist preaching places. It has done a valuable work and gathered about it a strong and loyal membership, more than twice the membership of First Church and more than two thirds of the membership of its parent church, to which, against its protest, it has been sought to attach it, or be left without pastoral care. Such a church should not be left to disintegrate, and be lost to Methodism for want of a shepherd, nor should it be denied the recognition or the rights which have always been accorded to Methodist churches in general, unless it forfeits the same by insubordination. Above all, it should not be subjected to a deprivation of such right as a punishment for refusing to submit to what it justly esteemed a wrongful demand

for the surrender of its right to the ownership of its own house of worship.

Report No. 5. See Journal, page 434

Appeal of Goddard Church in the case of Curtis P. Shafer

Your Committee, having carefully reviewed the records of appeal in the case of the Goddard Methodist Episcopal Church, of Goddard, Kansas, to the president of the Southwest Kansas Conference, from the decision of the presiding elder of the Wichita District in said Conference, reports as follows, to wit:

It appears from the records that Curtis P. Shafer, a member of the Goddard Methodist Episcopal Church, was tried on a charge of immoral conduct. A verdict of guilty was rendered by the committee and a judgment expelling him from the Church was pronounced by the preacher in charge.

An appeal was taken by the said Curtis P. Shafer to the District Triers of Appeals of members. The presiding elder of the Wichita District, presiding in the said court of appeals, on motion of the counsel for the appellant, remanded the cause for a new trial on the ground that no minutes or records of the evidence taken had been preserved by the trial court, or presented by the said preacher in charge, or otherwise, to the said court of appeals, as required by the Discipline. That from this decision of the District Triers of Appeals the Church appealed on a question of law to the president of the next Annual Conference. The president of said Annual Conference, Bishop Spellmeyer, did not return his decision upon said appeal in open session of said Conference, but did, after the adjournment thereof, render a ruling confirming the decision of the presiding elder, which ruling is indorsed on the record in the case, and before us. In this condition the case is before us for review. It does not come to the General Conference by appeal. It cannot. Your Committee, however, holds that, in view of the condition of the case, as hereinbefore stated, the General Conference can review the case as if before it on writ of error, or certiorari, and give adequate relief. In the opinion of your Committee, the ruling of a bishop on such an appeal, to constitute a decision of binding force and effect, must be rendered in open session of Annual Conference, and should be made a part of the records of the same.

Your Committee finds no error in the decision of the presiding elder remanding such case for a new trial. ¶ 273 of the Discipline makes it the duty of the preacher in charge to "present exact minutes of the evidence and proceeding in the trial from which the appeal is taken," to the appellate court. That duty is not incumbent upon the accused. The failure of the preacher in charge to present such minutes constitutes an error, for which the case should be remanded for a new trial.

Your Committee therefore recommends that this case be remanded to the president of the Southwest Kansas Annual Conference, with directions to cause the decision on such appeal to be rendered in open session of said Conference, in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Upon said case being remanded, the said Curtis P. Shafer shall be considered as being reinstated in all the rights and privileges as a member of the Church, under charges, until a new trial is had, or the charges are withdrawn.

Report No. 6. See Journal, page 434

SUBSTITUTION OF "RETIRED" FOR "SUPERANNUATED"

The following question was submitted to us by the General Conference, upon the request of the Committee on Revision, to wit:

"Would the substitution of the word 'Retired' for the word 'Superannuated' affect the legal status of superannuates or societies for the benefit of superannuates named in wills, legacies, etc.?"

To this we answer: In our opinion, it would not.

Report No. 7. See Journal, page 434

APPEAL OF DOMENICO POLSINELLI

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully examined the records on appeal in the case of the Rev. Domenico Polsinelli, a member of the Italian Annual Conference respectfully reports:

That we find no error in the action of the said Conference in placing the name of the appellant on the supernumerary list, but the record contains matter which, in our opinion, is proper to be considered by the Committee on Episcopacy, to which committee we recommend the matter be referred.

Report No. 8. See Journal, page 435

APPEAL OF HINCKLEY G. MITCHELL

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully reviewed the records on appeal in the case of Hinckley G. Mitchell, of the Central New York Conference, reports as follows, to wit:

It appears by the records that in October, 1906, a committee was appointed by the order of said Conference to investigate the case of Hinckley G. Mitchell and to take whatever action they might deem wise.

After said committee was appointed the relation of said Hinckley G. Mitchell was changed from effective to supernumerary, without making provision to have the investigation conducted according to ¶ 222, § 4, of the Discipline.

The committee proceeded to investigate the doctrinal soundness of said Hinckley G. Mitchell, but did not summon him or notify him or his representatives to appear before them. The committee, in reporting to the Conference at the session held in October, 1907, without giving specifications or presenting any evidence, reported that they believed that the said Hinckley G. Mitchell was not in harmony with the doctrine and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the same time recommended that the Conference do not proceed to the extremity of a trial, but that it make a deliverance protesting against un-Methodistic, destructive, and divisive teachings in any of our theological schools.

The report of this committee was adopted by the Conference and thereafter the Conference passed the character of said Hinckley G. Mitchell, but refused to reconsider the adoption of the report of the committee.

Demand was thereupon made by said Hinckley G. Mitchell for immediate trial, but the Conference deferred action upon his demand for one year. A motion to expunge from the report of the committee all reflection upon the character of said Hinckley G. Mitchell was laid upon the table.

There appear to be no disciplinary provisions for the report of the committee or the action of the Conference in adopting such report. The report of the committee was a reflection upon the character of said Hinckley G. Mitchell. It was the duty of the Conference to grant him a trial upon his demand therefor, or to expunge from the report of the committee all reflections upon his character. The Conference neglected and refused so to do. Your Committee on Judiciary therefore recommends that the action of the committee appointed by the Central New York Conference to investigate the case of the said Hinckley G. Mitchell, and the action of said Conference in adopting the report of such committee, be declared null and void.

Report No. 9. See Journal, page 435

APPEAL OF EMIL SCHILLING

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully reviewed the appeal of Emil Schilling from the action of the South Germany Conference, locating him, in accordance with ¶ 228 of the Discipline, reports as follows:

It appears by the records that on June 6, 1905, while said Emil Schilling, as a member of the South Germany Conference, was under suspension for a year, he was directed to locate at the end of said year of suspension, and he failed so to do. On June 7, 1906, he was tried and located, in accordance with ¶ 228 of the Discipline. The first two errors assigned relate to the manner of trial; and your Committee finds that the Conference sub-

stantially complied with the requirements of the Discipline, and that no error has been committed.

The third error assigned questioned the right of the Annual Conference to try a member while under suspension. Your Committee finds that at the time of the trial the period of suspension had already expired, and, in our opinion, the point is not well taken.

The fourth error assigned is that the proceedings locating the appellant added a second penalty to the former trial suspending him. In our opinion, this action was an entirely separate proceeding, and was proper.

The fifth error assigned is that new evidence not offered at the trial was refused on the appeal before the Judicial Conference. The refusal to hear additional evidence, in our opinion, was proper.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the decisions of the South Germany Conference and of the Judicial Conference be affirmed and the appeal dismissed.

Report No. 10. See Journal, page 435

APPEAL OF A. C. BOYD

The Committee on Judiciary has duly considered the appeal of A. C. Boyd, in which he alleges that he is still a member of the Kansas Conference, and asks the General Conference to establish his membership in the said Conference and to grant him permission to transfer his membership to an eastern Conference.

The papers filed in the case by Presiding Elders J. R. Madison, J. S. Ford and William C. Hanson, of the Kansas Conference, show that after the action taken by the Conference of which said A. C. Boyd complains, he, the said Boyd, united with the Methodist Protestant Church and entered its ministry, from which he was subsequently expelled.

If any irregularity was committed by the Kansas Conference, concerning which it is necessary to express an opinion, no right of appeal exists, as the said Boyd, by formally uniting with the ministry of another church, thereby ceased to be a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is not within the power of the General Conference to reinstate him in the ministry of our Church, or to direct the Kansas Conference to reopen the case.

Your Committee has also had before it a complaint made by Mrs. Tillie G. Boyd against Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, as president of the Iowa Annual Conference in 1906, in that he referred charges brought against a member of that Conference to a committee of the Conference for preliminary investigation and report, instead of putting the accused on trial before the Conference.

There was no error in the course pursued and no ground of complaint.

Under ¶ 222, § 7, an Annual Conference may put on trial an accused member where there has been no previous investigation.

The Committee has also considered the complaint made by Mrs. Tillie G. Boyd against Bishop William F. McDowell, as president of the Kansas Conference in 1908, in pursuing the same course in reference to charges preferred by her against a member of that Conference. For reasons above stated there was no error in the course pursued.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the appeal in these three cases be dismissed.

Report No. 11. See Journal, page 435

CASE OF A. W. LIGHTBORN

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the petition of several members of the Wilmington Annual Conference, asking for decisions in certain matters of law relating to the standing of A. W. Lightborn, a member of the said Conference, reports as follows:

The petition above mentioned asks for rulings on certain questions of law suggested to the petitioners by reason of the judicial proceedings in the said Conference, but which questions, in so far as papers submitted to us show, were not ruled upon in such proceedings, and the said petition has no appellate features whatever.

For the above reasons, in our opinion, there is no warrant for action by this Conference.

Report No. 12. See Journal, page 435

PETITION OF G. A. COOKE

Your Committee, having carefully considered the petition of George A. Cooke, now a member of the New York Conference, purporting to be an appeal from the ruling of Bishop David H. Moore, in the case of charges against James R. Day, of the said Conference, report as follows:

The records on appeal are absolutely deficient and contain no statements, documents, or evidence upon which your Committee can act. Said appeal is therefore dismissed.

Report No. 13. See Journal, page 435

POWERS OF THE "SELECT NUMBER"

The following questions relating to the "Select Number" appointed by the Annual Conference to try cases, as provided in

¶ 230, § 3, were submitted to us by the General Conference upon the memorial of the Montana Annual Conference, to wit:

1. Does the "full power" now conferred upon them to "consider and determine all cases" give them power to determine questions of law and testimony and procedure, or is that power vested in the president appointed in the absence of a Bishop?

2. What number is necessary to constitute a verdict—unanimous, a majority, or a two-thirds vote?

3. What shall constitute proper testimony, without cross-examination?

4. Is it possible to have proper testimony without an opportunity of cross-examination by the accused, either oral or written?

To the first question we answer as follows: The "Select Number" appointed by the Annual Conference have full power to consider the evidence and determine all questions of fact in the cases before them. They have no power to determine questions of law or procedure. The Bishop, or the Chairman appointed in the absence of the Bishop, has full power to consider and determine all questions of law and procedure, including questions as to the admissibility of evidence.

To the second question we answer: A majority.

To the third and fourth questions we answer as follows: Reasonable opportunity for cross-examination should be afforded. If the accused fail to avail himself of such opportunity, testimony may be properly taken and used without cross-examination.

Report No. 14. See Journal, page 435

"UNFORESEEN EMERGENCY" APPROPRIATIONS

The Committee on Judiciary, having been instructed by the General Conference to give an opinion on the question whether the Missionary Committee had a right, in harmony with the letter and spirit of Article XI of the Constitution of the Missionary Society, to leave out of its budget of appropriations the amount specified in said article, for "Unforeseen Emergencies," reports as follows:

It is the opinion of the Committee on Judiciary that the Missionary Committee is required by Article XI of said Constitution to include the amount specified therein for "Unforeseen Emergencies" in its annual appropriations.

Report No. 15. See Journal, Page 435

SUPERANNUATED BISHOP AND BOUNDARIES COMMITTEE

The following resolution was submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the General Conference, upon the request of the Central Ohio Conference, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to

consider and report to the General Conference, whether a superannuated bishop can legally preside over the Committee on Boundaries.

To this resolution we answer: He can.

Report No. 16. See Journal, page 435

APPEAL OF C. H. BUTTERWORTH

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully reviewed the records on appeal in the case of Caleb H. Butterworth, appellant, vs. Henry Duncan et al., appellees, wherein Caleb H. Butterworth was expelled from the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Camden, New Jersey, on a charge of immoral conduct, respectfully reports as follows:

The appellant brings this case before the General Conference on a specification of errors to the rulings of the presiding officer occurring at the trial, had before the Select Number of the New Jersey Conference. The appellant was a local preacher. The charge was immoral conduct; the specifications, (1) lying, (2) forgery. The evidence was taken before the required number of local preachers, acting as an investigating committee, the Rev. Wesley A. Hunsberger, pastor in the church, presiding.

At the trial before the Quarterly Conference Dr. George J. Dobbins, presiding elder of the district, presided. Numerous errors are assigned, chief among which is the one that Dr. George L. Dobbins appeared before the investigating committee as a witness and testified, and, as trial judge at the Quarterly Conference, he ruled upon the admissibility of his own testimony, admitting the same over the objection of the appellant, to which an exception was taken.

In the judgment of your Committee, this was error. (See General Conference Journal, 1896, page 423.)

We recommend that the case be reversed, and remanded for a new trial.

Report No. 17. See Journal, page 435

APPEAL OF R. F. WILHELMSEN

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully reviewed the records in the appeal of the Rev. R. F. Wilhelmsen from the decisions of Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, in the case of the Rev. Fr. Ring, of the Norwegian and Danish Annual Conference, respectfully reports as follows:

In 1904, when the name of the Rev. Fr. Ring was called, the presiding elder, the Rev. L. A. Larson, reported that charges had been preferred against the Rev. Fr. Ring, that a committee of investigation had been called, and that the charges were not established; neither was any specification under the charges sustained.

The Conference passed the character of the accused.

There is evidence that the presiding elder who had presided at the preliminary trial, in reporting the verdict in this case, did not read these words, which were a part of the findings of the committee, namely: "But, while the investigating committee finds that Fr. Ring is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, nevertheless, the committee regards him, according to the evidence, as being guilty of high imprudence and unministerial conduct."

We note that the accused had not been suspended, but the Conference session was near at hand.

At the session of the Conference in 1905 the appellant asked the presiding Bishop, Henry Spellmeyer, these questions:

"Had the committee authority to declare the said Rev. Fr. Ring guilty of high imprudence and unministerial conduct?"

"Had the presiding elder authority to leave out of the verdict that part relating to high imprudence and unministerial conduct?"

The Bishop gave his decision in the following statement:

"1. When the committee of investigation found no specification, in their judgment, sustained by the testimony, the function and authority of that committee was ended.

"2. When the committee stated, in framing its report, that it regarded the accused as being guilty of high imprudence and unministerial conduct, such statement was extra-judicial, unauthorized by law, and no proper part of the verdict.

"3. When the presiding elder reported that the committee found that the charges were not sustained by the evidence he reported all that the committee should have placed in their report consistent with their prerogative.

"4. When the presiding elder did not report all that the committee had framed as their report he merely left out what never should have been put in.

"5. If the Conference, or any part of the Conference, wished the omitted portion stated and had then asked for it, doubtless the presiding elder would have been explicit, but the main issue would not, thereby, have been changed.

"6. As no specification was sustained, and as the next ensuing Annual Conference passed the character of the accused, my opinion is that the case should be considered closed."

From this ruling R. F. Wilhelmsen appealed. The Conference again passed the character of the Rev. Fr. Ring and ordered all reference to the case expunged from the Conference minutes.

In proceedings under ¶ 222 of the Discipline, it is our opinion that when the evidence justifies it the committee may find the accused guilty of an offense less than that for which he is charged, as in ¶ 231. The presiding elder erred in withholding a portion

of the verdict of the committee in his report to the Annual Conference in the case of Fr. Ring. However, since the records show: (1) That the members of the committee knew all the facts in the case; (2) that the record was accepted by the Conference without dissent; (3) that the character of Fr. Ring was passed and he was assigned to a charge; (4) that one year thereafter his character was again passed; (5) that the Conference instructed the secretary to expunge from the Conference journal all reference to an appeal on questions propounded to Bishop Spellmeyer; (6) and that the purpose of the questions which were submitted to Bishop Spellmeyer was to reopen the case, and that the records clearly show that the Conference would not entertain a motion to reopen the case, we sustain the decision of Bishop Spellmeyer in that he decided the case closed.

In the matter of the complaint of the Rev. R. F. Wilhelmsen, against Bishop William F. McDowell, in the case of the Rev. Fr. Ring, it does not appear that any ruling complained of by the said Wilhelmsen against Bishop William F. McDowell, in the case of Fr. Ring, of the Norwegian and Danish Annual Conference, is a matter of record, and it does not appear from the records in our possession that any appeal was taken from any ruling of the presiding officer of the said Conference.

Therefore we find no warrant for action on this complaint and the appeal is hereby dismissed.

Report No. 18. See Journal, page 435

COMPLAINT OF HINCKLEY G. MITCHELL

Hinckley G. Mitchell, late professor in the Boston University School of Theology, comes to the General Conference and complains of the action of the Board of Bishops, as will hereinafter appear.

Acting under the legislation of the General Conferences of 1900 and 1904, on charges preferred by H. W. Peck and others, the Board of Bishops appointed a committee to investigate the charges and report to the Board of Bishops, which committee was composed, in part, of retired Bishops, and which committee, in due time, reported as follows:

"1. That the evidence submitted was not sufficient to prove the first complaint, namely: that Professor Mitchell denies the deity of Christ.

"2. That some of the statements of Professor Mitchell concerning the historic character of the early chapters of the Book of Genesis seem to us unwarranted and objectionable, and as having a tendency to invalidate the authority of other portions of the Scriptures. We therefore think that there is some ground for complaint on this head.

"3. That having carefully considered the other matters con-

tained in the complaint, we are of the opinion that what we have already said covers the case, and no further deliverance is necessary."

In compliance with the legislation of the General Conference above referred to, the Board of Bishops having adopted the report of the committee, ordered the same transmitted to the trustees of Boston University, which was accordingly done. Professor Mitchell claims that this action resulted in his losing his place in the faculty of the university.

Some further correspondence ensued between Professor Mitchell and the Board of Bishops. He complained that he had not been permitted to appear before them and make a defense, but the Bishops refused to change or modify their actions. The grounds of complaint in this matter are carefully set forth on pages 16 and 17 of the record, and are lettered "A," "B," "C," etc., and our answer to the same will be likewise lettered, and we think will sufficiently indicate the grounds of complaint.

(a) The General Conference authorized and directed the Bishops when formal charges of misteaching are made against teachers in theological schools, to investigate the same and report the result of their investigations to the Board of Trustees of the schools involved for proper action in the premises.

(b) In so acting the Bishops did not illegally exercise a function of the Annual Conference, as to the trial of preachers, or a determination of their doctrinal soundness.

(c) The Bishops in thus acting did not disqualify themselves from presiding at the Central New York Conference, where practically the same charges were preferred against Professor Mitchell. There may be a question as to the propriety of a Bishop, who has taken part in the investigation in the Board of Bishops, presiding at the hearing of a matter in the Annual Conference, which is substantially the same as that heard before the Board of Bishops, but it does not amount to a disqualification; and especially is this true, as we find the law to be that the Bishop who presides at the trial in the Annual Conference is not called upon to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, but is only there to see that the trial is conducted in an orderly manner, and according to law, and to rule upon questions of law and not on questions of fact. And we further understand it to be the almost universal practice for the Bishop to refer the matter to a Select Committee, and to appoint some members of the Conference to preside in his stead.

(d) We find that there was no error in the action of the Board of Bishops in referring this matter to the committee composed in part of retired Bishops, as they might gather their information in any reasonable way, and, by adopting the report of the committee, they made the finding of the committee the finding of the Board of Bishops.

(e) As to whether or not the Board of Bishops shall or shall not have called the accused before them in the making of such an investigation, and allowed him to make his defense, was a matter resting in the sound discretion of the Bishops, and there is no error in their proceedings. The law did not authorize them to affix any penalty, and they did not undertake to do so. Their action was in the nature of a preliminary examination, and not of a trial.

(f) One ground of complaint is the alleged publication by the Bishops of the results of their action in the denominational and other journals. Whether this was done by the Bishops or by someone else is not made to appear before us clearly, but, even if the Bishops did so, we would still regard it as a matter within their sound discretion, keeping in view the good of the whole Church. The action of the Bishops in this matter is therefore sustained and the complaint dismissed.

Report No. 19. See Journal, page 436

APPEAL OF J. H. VOGT

Your Committee on Judiciary having carefully reviewed the appeal of the Rev. J. H. Vogt, a member of the Dakota Conference, respectfully reports as follows:

The said Rev. J. H. Vogt was tried before a Select Number of said Conference, elected by said Conference at Brooking, South Dakota, October 12, 1906. The charges against him were:

(1) Immorality, with the specification of extreme and repeated cruelty to his wife.

(2) Unchristian conduct, with the specification of ignoring worship and all public means of grace.

The first charge was sustained under the specification of extreme and repeated cruelty to his wife. The second charge of unchristian conduct was also sustained. The said Vogt was deposed from the ministry by the Dakota Conference. Thereupon, the said Rev. J. H. Vogt appealed to the Judicial Conference convened by Bishop McDowell at Omaha, Nebraska, December 12, 1906. The case was heard in due form by triers of appeals, and the action of the Annual Conference was sustained. The said Vogt then appealed to the General Conference from the decision of the Judicial Conference.

A careful examination of all the points raised show them to be without serious force. The facts, in brief, are: In November, 1905, almost a year before the Conference trial, the wife of said J. H. Vogt obtained a final and absolute divorce from him in the civil court. The case was thoroughly tried; both appearing, and voluminous testimony was heard and weighed, with the result that an absolute divorce was granted to Mrs. J. H. Vogt, on the ground of extreme and repeated cruelty. Copies of this

decree and of the main evidence on which it was granted were produced in the Conference trial, and were the basis of the action of the Conference in convicting said Vogt of immorality and in deposing him from the ministry.

The records show that the accused had due notice of the charges against him and opportunity to defend himself; that both the Conference trial and the trial by the Judicial Conference were in due and regular form, and that the technical errors alleged are of slight significance and value, and do not affect the main issue, or the result of the trial.

Your Committee is therefore of the opinion that the decision of the Judicial Conference should be affirmed.

Report No. 20. See Journal, page 447

SUBSIDIES AND THE SIXTH RESTRICTIVE RULE

At a recent session of the General Conference the following resolution was adopted:

"*Whereas,* ¶ 46, § 6, of the Discipline, known as the Sixth Restrictive Rule, says:

"'The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary and superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children,' and,

"*Whereas,* The General Conference, at its session on Saturday, granted certain subsidies of money and paper which appear to be in conflict with said Sixth Restrictive Rule, now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That the Committee on Judiciary be, and is hereby, directed to consider the action taken granting these subsidies, and report to the General Conference at the earliest date practicable, and on Wednesday, if possible, whether or not said action is contrary to the Sixth Restrictive Rule."

Responding to the said resolution, your Committee has considered the inquiry so submitted and begs leave to report:

First—We assume the question thus stated has reference to the recent order or resolution adopted by this Conference, providing for an appropriation of money and paper to the Southwestern Christian Advocate, owned and published by the Book Concern at New Orleans, Louisiana, and for a similar appropriation to the Advocate-Journal, a religious journal owned and published by private parties at Athens, Tennessee.

Second—In our opinion, the appropriation to the Southwestern Christian Advocate, a paper owned by the Book Concern, and for the maintenance and support of which it is legally responsible, is not prohibited by the Sixth Restrictive Rule of our Constitution.

Third—In our opinion, the appropriation or subsidy in aid of the Advocate-Journal, which is not owned by the Book Concern,

and for the maintenance and support of which said Concern is not legally responsible, is clearly prohibited by the Restrictive Rule above mentioned.

REPORT NO. 21. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 436

ELIGIBILITY OF ANDRAEAS RUPPANNER

In the matter of the eligibility of Andraeas Ruppanner as lay delegate to the General Conference, 1908.

Andraeas Ruppanner was elected lay delegate to the General Conference of 1908 by the Lay Electoral Conference of the Switzerland Conference, May 31, 1907.

Until two years prior to his election he had been pastor of the church. He was a member of the Conference more than five years, but a lay member only two years.

¶ 39, § 5, of the Discipline, provides that lay members "having been lay members of the Church five years next preceding," shall be eligible to General Conference.

The German translation of the Discipline, which German translation was followed in this case, omitted the word "lay" from said clause, so that it read that a member shall be eligible who has been "a member of the Church five years next preceding."

Under such a provision, Andraeas Ruppanner would have been eligible.

As a result of the improper translation of this section and paragraph of the Discipline into German, the Conference and Andraeas Ruppanner have both been made to suffer because of a mistake in their copy of the Discipline, over which they had no control, and upon which copy they had good reason to rely and act.

While this is to be very much regretted, nevertheless, your Committee find that, under the law as set forth in ¶ 39, § 5, and under the facts submitted, Brother Andraeas Ruppanner was not eligible to become a lay delegate to the General Conference of 1908.

REPORT NO. 22. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 436

ADMINISTRATION OF BISHOP NEELY

In the matter of George P. Howard and Samuel P. Craver, of the South America Conference, relating to the questions arising out of the administration of Bishop Neely, we respectfully submit the following:

On the 22d day of February, 1908, Bishop T. B. Neely left Buenos Ayres for New York, via England, having closed the session of the Conference on that date. On March 3 the Rev. Samuel W. Siberts, dean of the Theological School of the Conference, died. It appears that the presiding elder of the Buenos Ayres District, the Rev. George P. Howard, after consulting

Samuel P. Craver, who had been appointed presiding elder of the Paraguay District, decided to appoint said Samuel P. Craver dean of the Theological Seminary. It appears that the said Craver was not to be removed from the presiding eldership of the Paraguay District, but to assume the duties in the school immediately. On March 9, 1908, it appears that said George P. Howard wrote to Bishop T. B. Neely informing him of his action, and added, "All this, of course, is subject to approval or modification on your part," whereupon Bishop Neely replied April 18, in which reply he stated that he had written to the said George P. Howard immediately upon his first intelligence of the death of the said Mr. Siberts, and directed the said George P. Howard to take general charge of the Theological Seminary and call to his assistance Mr. Meyers and Mr. Bauman, who were appointed professors; also Dr. McLaughlin and Dr. Thompson. It appears that Bishop Neely stated that Dr. Craver was absolutely needed in Paraguay, and that the work of the presiding eldership of Paraguay from Buenos Ayres would never do, for even there, he was more than presiding elder. To make sure of this word reaching Mr. Howard, it appears that the Bishop sent a cablegram containing these words: "Craver, Paraguay." It does not appear that Bishop Neely interfered in any way with the prerogative of the presiding elder, as set forth in ¶ 190, §§ 2 and 3. The action of the Bishop is sustained.

Report No. 23. See Journal, page 437

APPEAL OF F. P. BLACKMORE

Your Committee, having carefully considered the records on appeal in the case of Frank P. Blackmore, a member of the Nebraska Annual Conference, respectfully reports:

That the said Frank P. Blackmore was charged with immoral, unchristian, and unministerial conduct. He was duly tried before a Select Number at the annual session of said Conference, held in September, 1905. He was found guilty of the charges and was suspended from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An appeal was then taken by him from the decision of the Annual Conference, to the Judicial Conference, held December 5, 1905, Bishop McDowell presiding. At the Judicial Conference the findings of the Annual Conference Select Number were confirmed. The said Blackmore then appealed to the General Conference from certain rulings made by Bishop McDowell at the Judicial Conference. These rulings and exceptions thereto are specifically set forth in the record on appeal.

In our opinion, no serious errors of law have been committed therein, and the decision of the Judicial Conference should be affirmed and the appeal dismissed.

REPORT NO. 24. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 437

APPEAL OF CHATEAUGAY CHURCH

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully reviewed the records on appeal in the case of the church at Chateaugay, Northern New York Conference, against Rufus R. Humphrey, respectfully reports:

The said Rufus R. Humphrey, a member of the said church, was charged with insubordination and defiance. He was brought to trial before a committee of nine duly appointed by the pastor in charge and found guilty under all specifications and expelled from the membership of the church. The said Humphrey then appealed to the District Triers of Appeals and the decision of the committee of nine was reversed. The church then appealed on points of law to the next Annual Conference. The rulings of the president of the Annual Conference are not included in the record on appeal and are not before this Committee. Therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, the appeal should be dismissed.

REPORT NO. 25. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 437

CHANGE OF HEARING OF AN APPEAL

Chateaugay Church vs. Rufus R. Humphrey.

By action of the General Conference, your Committee has been asked to answer the following questions:

1. The right, in general, of a Bishop to change the hearing of an appeal from the district where the first trial was held to another district.

2. If so, on what grounds?

3. Did the above case have such grounds of appeal?

4. Was the ruling of the presiding elder, in refusing to set aside the decision of the Appellate Court, in harmony with the evidence and in harmony with our law?

These questions we answer as follows:

1. We find no provision in the Discipline authorizing the Bishop to change the hearing of an appeal of a member of the Church from one district to another.

2. In answer to the question as to the right of the presiding elder, presiding in an appeal case, under paragraph 273, to deny the motion to set aside the decision of the triers of the appeals of members, we reply that he has such a right.

3. The above-named case is disposed of in Report No. 24.

REPORT NO. 26. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 437

CASE OF LINO ABELEDO

In the matter of the memorial of Charles W. Drees, of South America Annual Conference, relative to the case of Lino Abeledo,

sent to the Judiciary Committee by action of the General Conference, we respectfully report:

It appears from the memorial and record in the minutes of said Annual Conference that the said Lino Abeledo, a member of said Annual Conference, was brought before a Committee of Investigation charged with insubordination. The charges were entertained, a hearing was had, the charges were sustained and said Abeledo was suspended from ministerial services and church privileges until the next annual session of said Conference. He thereupon sent the presiding elder a letter withdrawing from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the ensuing session of said Annual Conference the presiding elder moved that said Abeledo be allowed to withdraw, and that the entry in the minutes of the Conference be: "Withdrawn under charges." The motion prevailed and the entry was so made in the minutes of said Annual Conference. No charges of immorality were made against the said Abeledo. He now complains that a gross injustice was done him by such entry in the minutes and asks that the notation, "Withdrawn under charges," be declared null and void, and that the case be remanded to said Conference for rehearing.

Inasmuch as the charges and specifications, the action of the Committee of Investigation, the action of the Annual Conference and all proceedings appear at length in the minutes of the Annual Conference, so that there can be no misapprehension concerning the nature of the charge and the facts in the case, your Committee is of the opinion that no injustice has been done to said Abeledo, and that the prayer of the memorial be denied.

Report No. 27. See Journal, page 446

BISHOPS AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

In the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee by the Board of Bishops relating to the action of the General Conference of 1904 and found in Volume 15, General Conference Journal, at page 492, under subdivision (d) which reads:

"The Bishops are hereby authorized and directed whenever specific charges of misteaching in any of our theological schools are made in writing by responsible parties, members or ministers of our Church, to appoint a committee of their own number to investigate such charges, whose report, if adopted by the Bishops, shall be transmitted to the trustees of the theological schools involved for proper action in the premises."

Your Committee begs leave to report as follows:

In the opinion of the majority of the Committee, the paragraph recited is unconstitutional and therefore void. A minority of the Committee hold that the power of the General Conference

to make the said rule is not limited by the Restrictive Rules and, therefore, the said paragraph is not unconstitutional.

All concur in the opinion that the provisions of said paragraph are not in harmony with our general law relating to the duty of Bishops as presidents of Annual Conferences and Judicial Conferences while sitting to try accused persons, but is wholly inconsistent therewith and tends to prejudice the trial of such person by reason of an opinion formed and expressed, founded upon an *ex parte* investigation made by a committee of the Board of Bishops, one of whom must, or may, preside at the trial.

Your Committee further expresses the opinion that said paragraph, if constitutional, in so far as it directs the Board of Bishops to cause an investigation to be made by a committee of its own number and report the result thereof to the said trustees, is so completely at variance with the other provisions of the act of which it constitutes a part, and with the general law of the Church relative to trials and investigations, that it may be regarded as directory only and not mandatory.

Report No. 28. See Journal, page 446

APPEAL OF W. F. CORKRAN AND C. S. BAKER

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully examined the records on appeal in the case of W. F. Corkran and C. S. Baker, two members of the Wilmington Conference, charged with immoral conduct, respectfully reports that it finds no serious errors of law therein. Your Committee is therefore of the opinion that the decisions of the Judicial Conferences in these cases and each of them should be affirmed.

Report No. 29. See Journal, page 446

RULINGS OF THE BISHOPS

The Rulings of the Bishops as submitted to the Committee on Judiciary by the secretary of the Board of Bishops and hereto appended, are approved, with the exception of the one numbered "41," which we find to be in error.

To the Judiciary Committee:

Brethren: The following are Rulings on matters connected with the administration of the Bishops, and approved by the Board of Bishops in its sessions during the quadrennium, and referred to in the Episcopal Address.

John M. Walden, *Secretary.*

VALIDITY OF CERTIFICATE

1. May, 1906. A member of our Church who takes a certificate and unites with a church of another denomination, thereby

exhausts that certificate, hence cannot reënter our Church on that certificate. (Discipline, ¶ 49, § 2.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

2. May, 1906. A pastor is not at liberty to give a letter of dismissal to a member who announces the purpose to join a Christian Science Society.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS MUST MEET

3. May, 1906. It would not be legal for commissions appointed to determine the boundaries of Annual Conferences to reach a conclusion by correspondence and without a formal meeting.

ADMISSION OF PROBATIONERS

4. May, 1906. An Annual Conference may not admit into full membership a member on trial "left without appointment to attend one of our schools," even though the time thus spent be four years and the studies of the entire course be passed; Discipline, ¶ 175, expressly stating "that the time thus spent in school shall not count on that required for trial in the Annual Conference."

BISHOP IN CHARGE OF A CONFERENCE

5. May, 1906. When for any reason a Conference is turned over *ad interim* to another Bishop, he has the entire administration thereof until a successor is appointed at the next Bishops' Conference. The Bishop who makes the appointments must have the right to superintend the work.

LOCATING A PREACHER

6. May, 1906. The only law in the Discipline providing a method of locating a preacher without his consent is contained in ¶ 228.

AMENABILITY OF DEACONESSES

7. May, 1906. Every deaconess is in the jurisdiction of the Annual Conference where she labors, even though she be a member of a Home within the bounds of another Conference. (Discipline, ¶ 209.)

SUSPENSION MAY NOT BE ARRESTED

8. May, 1906. When a member of Conference whose case was referred to the presiding elder for investigation is suspended from the ministry by a duly appointed committee until the next session of the Annual Conference, a withdrawal thereafter of the charges by the complainant does not make it legal for the presid-

ing elder to reopen the case. The suspension must hold until the Annual Conference convenes.

NO SECOND TRIAL ON SAME CHARGES

9. May, 1906. A member of the Church who has been tried on charges which were not sustained, cannot be tried a second time on the same charges.

PASTOR AS SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

10. May, 1906. We are of opinion that there is no Disciplinary objection to the election of a pastor as Sunday school superintendent.

RENOMINATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

11. May, 1906. A person duly nominated by the Sunday School Board as superintendent and refused confirmation by the Quarterly Conference is eligible to nomination at any subsequent meeting of the Sunday School Board, and to confirmation by the next Quarterly Conference thereafter.

TRINE BAPTISM

12. May, 1906. There is no law in our Discipline on the subject of trine baptism; but because of its association with high ritualistic practices, we advise that it be not practiced among us, especially where the form used is immersion.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE RELATION OF PREACHER IN DETACHED SERVICE

13. October, 1906. The Quarterly Conference relation of a preacher in detached service, such as chaplain, etc., may be changed, without his consent, only by the presiding Bishop of his Annual Conference. (Discipline, ¶ 173, § 4.)

DEACONESS WORK IN A MISSION

14. October, 1906. "The foregoing," in Discipline, ¶ 212, refers to the whole chapter, hence a mission may elect a Deaconess Board which will have the authority given in Discipline, ¶ 207, which authority should be recognized.

TRIAL NECESSARY TO LOCATION

15. October, 1906. After a Conference has, under ¶ 228 of the Discipline, requested one of its members to locate, whether he be present or absent at the next session he can only be located by a formal trial and conviction.

LEGALITY OF JUDICIARY PROCEEDINGS

16. October, 1906. When an appeal has been taken to a Judicial Conference it is for that Judicial Conference to pronounce upon the questions both of law and fact arising from the minutes and documents coming to it from the Annual Conference.

PROBATIONERS NOT CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

17. October, 1906. The Conference stewards are not authorized to grant help from the Conference Claimant Fund to preachers on trial, nor to the widows of preachers on trial.

COLLECTIONS OF WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

18. October, 1906. Each pastor must decide for himself what are the regular services of the Church, referred to in Discipline, ¶ 375, § 1, and what are the meetings properly convened under § 5 of same paragraph.

THE PROFESSOR MITCHELL CASE

19. October, 1905. To a request for a copy of the complaints made to the Bishops against Professor H. G. Mitchell for use in an investigation ordered by his Annual Conference the following answer was given:

"The Board of Bishops has no information to give concerning the case, and under the limitations of their authority cannot be participants, directly or indirectly, in any formal investigation ordered by an Annual Conference. There is no objection to the answer already returned by our secretary."

REMOVAL OF CLASS LEADER

20. October, 1906. There is no power lodged in the local church to prevent the removal of a class leader by the pastor. (Discipline, ¶ 59.)

RELATION OF BISHOP OR SUPERINTENDENT TO WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY WORK

21. October, 1906. (1) Under the provisions of the Discipline there is no direct relation of the workers or the work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society to a mission, its superintendent, or presiding Bishop. The only restriction in the administration of such workers or work is that stated in Discipline, ¶ 375, § 1.

(2) The above is modified by the provision of the Discipline respecting deaconesses and deaconess work as specifically stated in the chapter relating to that subject, particularly ¶ 207.

FRATERNITY

22. May, 1906. At the Bishops' Conference, held in Evanston, Illinois, the following resolution from the Commission on Federation was presented:

"*Resolved,* That where there are churches of the two branches of Episcopal Methodism here represented, and recommendations shall have been made by joint committees from the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, covering said territory, and a majority of the membership of each of said churches shall have expressed a desire for union, such union may be consummated by the approval of the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having episcopal supervision of said Conferences."

This was referred to the Committee on General Reference, composed of seven Bishops, for consideration, which reported as follows:

"The foregoing matter having been presented to the Committee of General Reference, that Committee begs to recommend a favorable expression of opinion concerning the principle herein presented."

This report was received and adopted by the Board of Bishops.

JOINT OCCUPATION OF CITIES

23. May, 1907. We are, as ever, desirous of maintaining cordial relations with our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, wherever our works intermingle, as well as elsewhere. In order to do this, we recommend:

First, that in smaller places where both denominations are struggling to sustain themselves, and where one Methodist church would be sufficient, effort should be made to reach an amicable arrangement by which one of the denominations shall retire.

Second, that in the larger places and cities, which we deem it necessary to enter, where the Church, South, is operating, we will seek to locate in sections not already provided for, and, so far as in us lies, work in Christian harmony with all who serve the Lord.

CERTIFICATE IN LIEU OF EXAMINATION

24. May, 1907. It is the judgment of the Bishops that the phrase "all biblical and theological studies," which occurs in Appendix, ¶ 63, § 4, of the Discipline, includes Butler's Analogy of Religion and Fisher's Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief.

RE-EXAMINATIONS

25. May, 1907. It being the province of the Annual Conference to determine whether the examinations of undergraduates

are satisfactory, it may authorize the reëxamination of any who have failed to pass at a previous examination during the year.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE ON PASTORAL SUPPLY

26. May, 1907. The Bishops think that it is not desirable that the Quarterly Conference take formal action on the question of pastoral supply at the ensuing Annual Conference, but we know of nothing, either in the law or usage of the Church, which forbids a presiding elder to entertain a motion on this subject.

BISHOPS' CONSENT TO TRANSFER

27. May, 1907. (1) We will call the attention of our presiding elders to the fact that the employment, as a pastoral supply, of an effective member of an Annual Conference by the presiding elder of another Conference is absolutely illegal, and the presiding elder so offending is open to the charge of maladministration. Such an illegal supply cannot exercise any pastoral functions, such as receiving or giving Church letters or presiding at any official meetings, and he remains amenable for desertion of his work to his own Conference, under the provisions of the Discipline, ¶¶ 162, 227.

(2) No presiding elder may excuse a pastor from the work to which he has been assigned by the Bishop, except by changing him to another charge, within the same district, under the provisions and limitations of ¶ 190, § 3, of the Discipline.

(3) The consent of the Bishops concerned to a change of a pastor to work within another Conference is *de facto* a transfer, and the certificate of transfer should be promptly issued.

(4) Until his own Conference, after due examination, has passed the character of the effective member who has left his work to serve as a supply within another Conference, the Bishops are not at liberty to transfer him.

(5) The consent of elders, in cases above mentioned, is not sufficient to justify a man's leaving the work to which he has been appointed. He must await information from his Bishop.

JOINT AGREEMENT OF BISHOPS

28. November, 1892. (1) In all cases, transfers will only be made by joint agreement of the Bishops having charge of both Conferences.

May, 1907. (2) We are not at liberty to transfer a preacher to any Conference without having first obtained the direct consent, either oral or written, of the Bishop having charge of the Conference to which the proposed transfer is to be made.

SEPARATION OF PASTORAL CHARGES AFTER BEING UNITED

29. May, 1907. Where a Bishop has united two or more pastoral charges, the Bishop in charge has authority to separate, as he had authority to unite, the original constituents.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD

30. May, 1907. (1) By the form for the organization of the Sunday School Board, found in Appendix, ¶ 58 of the Discipline, the superintendent of the Sunday school is authorized to call a special meeting of the Board.

(2) The pastor is *ex officio* chairman, and is to preside at all meetings of the Board at which he is present. If the pastor is absent, and no person has been appointed by him to preside, the Board may elect a temporary chairman.

(3) No teacher can be dismissed, except by a two-thirds vote of the Board. (Discipline, ¶ 347, § 4.)

(4) The Quarterly Conference has authority to supervise the Sunday school, and to hear and adjudge complaints against its management and against the action of the Sunday School Board, or any of its officers.

BISHOPS' RELATION TO MEMORIALS

31. May, 1907. We would advise that, except when changes of the Constitution are proposed in specific terms, it is not customary for the Bishops to present memorials adopted by one Conference for the consideration and action of other Conferences. We request the secretary of our Board to suggest to the secretary of any Conference taking such action that the memorial be transmitted directly to the secretaries of the other Conferences.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, ETC.

32. May, 1907. It is the opinion of the Bishops that no legal provision exists for a General Committee on "Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools," and that no meeting of a General Committee of this Board should be planned or held this year.

LADIES' AID SOCIETIES

33. May, 1907. Only Ladies' Aid Societies, organized under ¶ 350 of the Discipline, are entitled to representation in the Quarterly Conference.

ELIGIBILITY OF LOCATED PREACHER

34. November, 1907. In our judgment a member of an Annual Conference who has received a located relation is not eligible to election as a lay delegate to the General Conference until he

has been five years in this located relation; but the decision of this question is with the General Conference.

BISHOPS AND EXAMINATIONS

35. November, 1907. The Bishops, as a body, have no jurisdiction over the action of an Annual Conference in the matter of examinations.

EFFECT OF A TRANSFER

36. November, 1907. When a preacher has been lawfully transferred from an Annual Conference before charges are preferred against him in that Conference, he is beyond its jurisdiction, and any judicial action taken by it in the case thereafter is null and void.

PARSONAGE PROPERTY, TRUSTEES, ETC.

37. November, 1907. (1) The Discipline does not specifically provide for a separate Board of Trustees for parsonage property, but where on a circuit the different Churches have a property right in the parsonage, the intimations of the Discipline are that a distinct Board of Trustees should be constituted from the Trustees in the circuit in order that the rights of all the Churches which have contributed to the parsonage shall be conserved.

(2) The Trustees of parsonage property are members of the Quarterly Conference only by virtue of their being Trustees of the church property.

SALE OF PARSONAGE PROPERTY

38. November, 1907. A trust clause in a deed to property requiring it to be maintained as a parsonage for the use of Methodist preachers would be no Disciplinary bar to its sale and conveyance provided that the proceeds of the sale shall be duly reinvested in parsonage property for the benefit of the same society.

CONVEYANCE OF PARSONAGE PROPERTY

39. November, 1907. Apart from special or corporate provisions it is expedient that the regularly chosen Trustees of the church property execute the conveyance of the parsonage property, or at least join in the transfer thereof, since the Discipline does not provide for separate Boards of Trustees for parsonage property.

JURISDICTION OF JOINT COMMISSION

40. November, 1907. A Joint Commission on Federation appointed by an Annual Conference has no jurisdiction within a Mission, or Mission Conference, although the territory be adjoining.

VACANCIES IN BOOK COMMITTEE

41. November, 1907. A person elected to fill a vacancy in a hold-over term in the Book Committee is elected to serve the remainder of the entire term.

Disapproved, as the General Conference of 1902 decided otherwise.

PRESIDENT OF LADIES' AID SOCIETY

42. November, 1907. A person not a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church may be elected president of the Ladies' Aid Society and confirmed as such by the Quarterly Conference; but she cannot be "approved by it for membership therein." (Discipline, ¶ 350, § 2.)

MONEYS OF LADIES' AID SOCIETIES

43. November, 1907. A Ladies' Aid Society has no right, without the sanction of the Quarterly Conference, to withhold money received for the support of the Church.

III. ITINERANCY

REPORT NO. 2. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 439

PROBATIONERS IN SCHOOL

Resolved, That ¶ 150 of the Discipline be amended by the addition of the words, *"Provided,* this shall not be so construed as to prevent the reception into full membership of one who, while a student in some one of our literary or theological seminaries, has been for the proper length of time regularly employed as pastor in circuit or station under the appointment of the presiding elder."

Resolved, That ¶ 175 be amended by the addition of the words, "Except when at least two full years have been spent in regular work under appointment by a presiding elder who certifies together with the Quarterly Conference to the efficiency of the work."

REPORT NO. 6. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 427

ANNUAL CONFERENCE JOURNALS

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which is assigned the duty of examining the Journals of the Annual Conferences, reports as follows:

1. The Conferences whose records are found to be correct, complying with all the requirements of the Discipline, are: Austin, Baltimore, Bengal, California, Central German, Central

Illinois, Central Pennsylvania, Central Swedish, Cincinnati, Colorado, Columbia River, Dakota, Delaware, Des Moines, Detroit, East German, Eastern Swedish, Erie, Florida, Genesee, Gulf, Hinghua, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Lexington, Malaysia, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New England, New England Southern, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, New York East, North Carolina, North Dakota, North India, North Indiana, North Nebraska, Northern Minnesota, Northern New York, Northern Swedish, Northwest German, Northwest Indiana, Northwest Iowa, Northwest Kansas, Northwest Nebraska, Norwegian and Danish, Oklahoma, Oregon, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Puget Sound, Rock River, Saint Louis, Saint Louis German, South America, South Kansas, Southern California, Southern German, Southern Illinois, Sweden, Troy, Vermont, West German, West Nebraska, West Virginia, Western Norwegian-Danish, Western Swedish, Wilmington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

2. The following Conference Journals were found to be defective in the particular requirements of the Discipline as specified by numbers: Alabama: Atlanta, 11; Bombay, 8; California German, 9, 12; Central Alabama, 2, 3, 8, 9; Central Missouri, 11; Central New York, 8; Central Ohio, 8; Chicago German, 9, 12; East Maine, 5, 6; East Ohio, 8; East Tennessee, 3, 8, 9; Foochow, 8; Georgia, 8; Holston, 8; Indiana, 8; Iowa, 8; Italy, 6, 8; Kentucky, 9; Liberia, 8; Little Rock, 3, 8; Louisiana, 2, 10; Mexico, 8, 9; Mississippi, 2, 3, 8; Mobile, 2, 3, 8, 9; Montana, 3, 8; Nebraska, 10; Newark, 9; North China, 3, 8, 9; North Germany 8, 12; North Montana, 11; North Ohio, 12; Northern German, 4, 5, 6, 12; Northwest India, 8; Pacific German, 8; Saint Johns River, 8; Savannah, 8; South Carolina, 8, 9; South Germany, 8, 12; South India, 12; Southwest Kansas, 8; Switzerland, 8, 9, 12; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 8; Washington, 8; West Texas, 8, 9; West Wisconsin, 8.

3. The Journals of the following Conferences were incomplete: Arkansas, three years missing; Lincoln, one year missing.

4. The Journals of the following Conferences failed to appear: Blue Ridge, Central Tennessee, Korea, Maine, Norway, Ohio, Philippine Islands, Upper Iowa, Upper Mississippi.

5. The Journals of the following Mission Conferences are correct: Atlantic, Finland and Saint Petersburg, New Mexico Spanish, Wyoming.

6. The Journals of the following Mission Conferences are defective in the particulars indicated: Arizona, 3, 9; Bulgaria, 5; Central Provinces, 8; Hawaii, 8; Kalispell, 2; Nevada, 12; Pacific Japanese, 1; Porto Rico, 3, 9; East Central Africa, 2, 8; West Central Africa, 2, 8.

7. Journals of Mission Conferences failed to appear as follows: Alaska, Black Hills, Burma, Central China, Chinese, Denmark, New Mexico English, North Andes, Utah, West China.

REPORT NO. 9. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 439

SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERLY CONFERENCES

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred the memorial of W. C. Evans and others, recommends that ¶ 190, § 5, of the Discipline be amended as follows:

Omit in the second line the words "especially at the first and fourth," and add at the end the words, "*provided,* however, that he may either combine the second and third Quarterly Conferences, or may omit them, as may seem best, after consultation with the pastor," so that it shall read as follows:

"To be present as far as practicable at all the quarterly meetings, and at each to call together the Quarterly Conference to transact the business assigned to it by the Discipline; *provided,* however, that he may either combine the second and third or may omit them, as may seem best after consultation with the pastor."

REPORT NO. 12. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 439

TRIAL OF EVANGELISTS

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred the memorial of J. B. Hingeley, recommends that ¶ 222, § 4, of the Discipline be amended so that it shall read:

"§ 4. A supernumerary or superannuated minister residing without the bounds of his own Conference shall be subject, under the authority of the presiding elder of the district within which he resides, to the investigation prescribed in ¶ 222, § 1, *A Conference evangelist who commits an offense without the bounds of his own Conference, shall be subject to the same investigation as above, under the authority of the presiding elder, within whose district the offense is alleged to have occurred."*

The balance of the paragraph remains unchanged.

The parts in italics indicate changes recommended.

REPORT NO. 17. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 439

PREACHERS WITHOUT APPOINTMENT

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred the memorial of Charles F. Rice and others, on the subject of ministers left without appointments, recommends that ¶ 175 of the Discipline be amended by the addition of the words printed in italics below, so that the paragraph shall read:

"¶ 175. A Bishop may leave without appointment a preacher on trial or a member of an Annual Conference who desires to attend any of our literary or theological seminaries, whenever he shall be requested to do so by the Annual Conference, and it shall seem to him expedient: *provided,* however, that the time thus spent in school shall not count on that required for trial in

the Annual Conference. *A preacher thus left without appointment may be employed as a supply by a presiding elder in another Conference without transfer.*"

IV. BOUNDARIES

Report No. 1. See Journal, page 429

to amend ¶ 437

Your Committee on Boundaries recommends that ¶ 437 of the Discipline be so amended as to read:

"No petition, resolution, or memorial, involving change of boundaries of Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences or the division or absorption of Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences, or the organization of new Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences out of the territory already occupied by organized Conferences, shall be entertained by the Committee on Boundaries until notice shall have been given by the Annual Conference or Conferences, the Mission Conference or Conferences desiring such change, or by a majority of the presiding elders and mission superintendents thereof, to all of the Annual Conferences and Mission Conferences affected thereby; *provided*, however, that upon a petition of a majority of the delegates representing the Annual Conference or Conferences to be affected thereby, the Committee on Boundaries may adjust the matters involved in said petition subject to the approval of all the Annual and Mission Conferences named in such petition at their annual session next succeeding the General Conference."

Report No. 2. See Journal, page 408

general conference districts

Note 1. Missions are included in contiguous districts (as indicated by subjoined notes) for representation by the respective district representatives.

Note 2. The figures attached to Conferences and districts indicate the number of delegates to which they were respectively entitled in the General Conference of 1908.

First District—East Maine, 4; Eastern Swedish, 2; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 6; New England, 12; New England Southern, 8; Troy, 12; Vermont, 4. Total, 52.

Second District—Italy, 2; New Jersey, 10; Newark, 10; New York, 12; New York East, 14; Norway, 2; Sweden, 4. Total, 54.

Note. Porto Rico Mission is included in Second District for representation.

Third District—Central New York, 10; Erie, 10; Genesee, 12; Northern New York, 10; Wyoming, 10. Total, 52.

Fourth District—Baltimore, 10; Central Pennsylvania, 12; Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburg, 10; West Virginia, 10; Wilmington, 8. Total, 64.

NOTE. Atlantic Mission Conference included in Fourth District for representation.

Fifth District—Central Ohio, 10; Cincinnati, 10; East Ohio, 12; Kentucky, 4; North Ohio, 8; Ohio, 12. Total, 56.

Sixth District—Alabama, 2; Austin, 2; Blue Ridge, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; Delaware, 6; East Tennessee, 2; Georgia, 2; Gulf, 2; Holston, 6; Liberia, 2; North Carolina, 4; Saint Johns River, 2; South Carolina, 8; Washington, 6. Total, 48.

Seventh District—Atlanta, 4; Central Alabama, 4; Central Missouri, 2; Florida, 2; Lexington, 4; Lincoln, 2; Little Rock, 4; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Savannah, 2; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Upper Mississippi, 6; West Texas, 4. Total, 58.

NOTE. South Florida Mission included in the Seventh District for representation.

Eighth District—Arkansas, 2; Kansas, 8; Missouri, 6; Northwest Kansas, 6; Oklahoma, 6; Saint Louis, 8; South Kansas, 6; Southwest Kansas, 8; West Nebraska, 4; Western Swedish, 2. Total, 56.

Ninth District—Des Moines, 12; Iowa, 8; Nebraska, 8; North Nebraska, 6; Northwest Iowa, 10; Northwest Nebraska, 2; Upper Iowa, 12. Total, 58.

Tenth District—Central Illinois, 10; Central Swedish, 2; Illinois, 16; Northern Swedish, 2; Rock River, 14; Southern Illinois, 8. Total, 52.

Eleventh District—Indiana, 14; Michigan, 16; North Indiana, 12; Northwest Indiana, 8. Total, 50.

Twelfth District—Dakota, 6; Detroit, 16; Minnesota, 8; North Dakota, 6; Northern Minnesota, 6; Norwegian and Danish, 2; West Wisconsin, 8; Wisconsin, 8. Total, 60.

NOTE. Black Hills Mission included in Twelfth District for representation.

Thirteenth District—California German, 2; Central German, 6; Chicago German, 4; East German, 2; North Germany, 4; Northern German, 2; Northwest German, 2; Pacific German, 2; Saint Louis German, 6; South Germany, 4; Southern German, 2; Switzerland, 2; Western German, 4. Total, 42.

Fourteenth District—California, 12; Chile, 2; Colorado, 8; Eastern South America, 2; Foochow, 4; Hinghua, 2; Korea, 2; Mexico, 2; North China, 2; Southern California, 8. Total, 44.

NOTE. Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico English, New Mexico Spanish, Pacific Chinese, Pacific Japanese, and Utah Missions included in Fourteenth District for representation.

Fifteenth District—Bengal, 2; Bombay, 2; Columbia River, 6;

Idaho, 2; Malaysia, 2; Montana, 2; North India, 4; North Montana, 2; Northwest India, 2; Oregon, 6; Philippine Islands, 2; Puget Sound, 8; South India, 2; Western Norwegian and Danish, 2. Total, 44.

NOTE. Alaska and Wyoming Missions included in Fifteenth District for representation.

REPORT NO. 3. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 429

CHAPTER I

MODE OF DETERMINING BOUNDARIES

¶ 435. The General Conference shall appoint a Committee on Boundaries, consisting of two members from each Annual Conference, to be nominated by the delegations severally, over which one of the Bishops shall preside, of which one of the General Conference Secretaries shall be the secretary, and of which Committee thirty-five shall be a quorum. All matters pertaining to Conference lines shall be referred to this Committee; and when the Committee shall have fixed the boundaries of all the Conferences, it shall submit its report to the General Conference, which shall immediately act upon the same as a whole without amendment and without debate; *provided,* however, that in accordance with the provisions of ¶ 87, a Central Mission Conference may fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences within its bounds, the General Conference first having determined the number of Annual Conferences that may be allowed in that field.

¶ 436. Any two or more Conferences which may be mutually interested in the readjustment of their common boundaries may at any time raise a Joint Commission, consisting of five members from each Conference directly interested, and the decision of such Joint Commission, in which it shall be necessary for a majority of the five members representing each of said Conferences to concur, when it shall be approved by the Bishop or Bishops who may preside at these Conferences at their sessions next ensuing, shall be final. But if the Commission so appointed shall fail to agree, or the presiding Bishop shall not concur, then the case, with a statement of the facts, together with the records of the Commission, shall come to the General Conference for final adjudication.

¶ 437. No petition, resolution, or memorial, involving change of boundaries of Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences or the division or absorption of Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences, or the organization of new Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences out of the territory already occupied by organized Conferences, shall be entertained by the Committee on Boundaries until notice shall have been given by the Annual Conference or Conferences, the Mission Conference or Confer-

ences desiring such change, or by a majority of the presiding elders and mission superintendents thereof, to all of the Annual Conferences and Mission Conferences affected thereby; *provided,* however, that upon a petition of a majority of the delegates representing the Annual Conference or Conferences to be affected thereby, the Committee on Boundaries may adjust the matters involved in said petition subject to the approval of all the Annual and Mission Conferences named in such petition at their annual session next succeeding the General Conference.

CHAPTER II

BOUNDARIES OF CONFERENCES

Conferences in the United States

¶ 438, § 1. ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Alabama, and that part of the State of Florida west of the Apalachicola River, and also the work among the white people within the territory of the Upper Mississippi Conference.

§ 2. ARKANSAS CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Arkansas, and in that part of the State of Oklahoma east of and adjacent to the Port Arthur and Gulf Railroad along the west line of the State of Arkansas.

§ 3. ATLANTA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Georgia not included in the Savannah Conference.

§ 4. AUSTIN CONFERENCE shall include the white work in the State of Texas except El Paso County and that portion north and east of a line beginning at Galveston, thence to Ennis, with Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé and Houston and Texas Central Railways as the boundary, all intermediate points to be in the Austin Conference; from Ennis to Red River, with Texas Midland and Frisco Railways as the boundary, all intermediate points to be in the Gulf Conference.

§ 5. BALTIMORE CONFERENCE shall include the District of Columbia, the Western Shore of Maryland, except that part of Garrett County lying west of the dividing ridge of the Alleghany Mountains and Grantsville and Swanton; so much in the State of Pennsylvania as lies within the Hancock, Flintstone, Union Grove, and Hyndman Circuits; and that part of the State of Virginia embraced between the Wilmington and West Virginia Conferences, excepting Bayard, Blaine, and Gorwania.

§ 6. BLUE RIDGE CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of North Carolina not included in the Atlantic Mission Conference, and also the twelve counties of the State of South Carolina, as follows: Oconee, Pickens,

Greenville, Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Anderson, Laurens, Abbeville, Newberry, and Fairfield.

§ 7. California Conference shall include that part of the State of California lying west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and north of the northern boundary of the Southern California Conference.

§ 8. California German Conference shall include the German work within the State of California.

§ 9. Central Alabama Conference shall include the colored work in the State of Alabama and that part of Florida west of the Apalachicola River.

§ 10. Central German Conference shall comprise the German work within the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana except those appointments belonging at present to the Chicago German Conference; also the German work in Western Pennsylvania and in the Southern States not included in the East German, Saint Louis German, and Southern German Conferences, exclusive of Emmanuel Church, Williams County, Ohio.

§ 11. Central Illinois Conference shall embrace that part of the State of Illinois north of the Illinois Conference and south of the following lines, namely: Beginning on the Mississippi River at Albany; thence southeasterly to the northwest corner of Bureau County; thence east to the southwest of Lee County; thence south to the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway; thence along said railway to Bureau Junction; thence to the Illinois River; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kankakee River, leaving Albany, Leon, and Ottawa in the Rock River Conference, and Bureau Junction in the Central Illinois Conference; thence up the Kankakee River to a point directly west of the north line of Kankakee County; thence east to the Indiana line.

§ 12. Central Missouri Conference shall include the colored work in the States of Missouri, Iowa, and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the following line: Beginning at the city of Cairo, and running north along the Illinois Central Railroad to the city of Mendota, and including all of the towns on said line of railroad; thence north to the Wisconsin State line, and thence west along said State line to the Mississippi River.

§ 13. Central New York Conference shall be bounded on the west by the west lines of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and Palmyra, in Wayne County, and of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua, in Ontario County, and of Yates and Schuyler Counties, and of the towns of Hornby and Caton, in Steuben County, and in the State of Pennsylvania by the railroad running from Lawrenceville to Blossburg, including Mansfield and Blossburg Charges; on the south by Central Pennsylvania Conference;

on the east by Wyoming and Northern New York Conferences; on the north by Northern New York Conference and Lake Ontario.

§ 14. CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North Ohio Conference, excluding Asbury Church, in Delaware; on the south by the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad to the west line of the Ohio Conference, yet so as to include Marysville; thence to the west line of the State of Ohio, by the north line of the Cincinnati Conference; and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio, inclusive of Emmanuel Church, Williams County, Ohio.

§ 15. CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: On the south by the State line from the Susquehanna River to the west boundary of Bedford County, excepting so much of the State of Pennsylvania as is included in the Baltimore Conference; on the west by the west line of Bedford, Blair, and Clearfield Counties, including New Washington Circuit and excluding so much of Clearfield County as is embraced in the Erie Conference, and a line from the north of Clearfield County to Saint Marys; on the north by a line extending from Saint Marys eastward to Emporium, including Keating Summit Circuit; thence by the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga Counties, including Austin, Costello, Wharton Circuit, Cross Fork, Hammersley Fork Circuit, Hoytville, Blackwell, and Liberty Valley Circuits; thence through Sullivan County north of Laporte to the west line of Wyoming County; thence on the east by the present limits of the Wyoming Conference, being the east line of Sullivan County, to the north line of Columbia County; thence a line southeasterly through Luzerne County to the north line of the Philadelphia Conference, near White Haven; thence on the south by the northern line of Carbon, Schuykill, and Dauphin Counties to the Susquehanna River, including Hickory Run, Weatherly, Beaver Meadows, and Ashland; and thence by the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, including Harrisburg and New Benton.

§ 16. CENTRAL SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work within the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the city of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, and also the Swedish work in the State of New York west of the Genesee River, and in the State of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna River.

§ 17. CENTRAL TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in all that part of the State of Tennessee west of and excluding the counties of Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, Cumberland, and Fentress.

§ 18. CHICAGO GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the Ger-

man work in the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River and in that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing along the north line of the city of Bloomington, excepting the territory now in the Saint Louis German Conference, and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport, and in that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the counties of Saint Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski Counties. It shall also include Danville, in the State of Illinois, and the upper peninsula of Michigan.

§ 19. CINCINNATI CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by a line commencing at Union City, on the Indiana State line, running thence along the Dayton and Union Railroad to Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, including the railroad stations on the line of said railroad, and Greenville also; thence along the Panhandle Railroad to Milford Center, excluding Gettysburg, Bradford, Lockington, and Saint Paris Charges, and including the cities of Piqua and Urbana, and the Tremont City, Concord and Westville, and Kings Creek Charges; on the east by the Ohio Conference; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Indiana, but excluding Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio, to the Indiana Conference.

§ 20. COLORADO CONFERENCE shall include the State of Colorado and Chama in New Mexico.

§ 21. COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the counties of Wasco, Umatilla, Crook, Morrow, Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler in the State of Oregon; and all of the State of Washington east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and, in the State of Idaho, the counties of Shoshone, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perces, and all of Idaho County lying north of a line running parallel with the Salmon River ten miles south of said river.

§ 22. DAKOTA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of South Dakota lying east of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.

§ 23. DELAWARE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, excepting, however, Saint Mark's Church, in the city of New York; all of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and all of the States of Maryland, and Pennsylvania *not* included in the Washington Conference.

§ 24. DES MOINES CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west and south of the following lines: Beginning at the southeast corner of Wayne County, thence north to the south line of Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and the Monroe Charge in the Des Moines Conference; thence west to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the northeast corner of Story County; thence west to the northwest corner of Crawford County; thence south

to the north line of township eighty-three; thence west to the east line of Monona County; thence south and west on the line of Monona County to the Missouri River.

§ 25. DETROIT CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula east of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of said county of Charlevoix; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw; and it shall also include the upper peninsula.

§ 26. EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall embrace all the German work east of the Alleghany Mountains and including all the German work in the State of New York.

§ 27. EAST MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine not included in the Maine Conference.

§ 28. EAST OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded by a line beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, running easterly to the Pennsylvania State line; thence along said line to the Ohio River, including Orangeville Church; thence down said river to the Muskingum River; thence up the Muskingum River to Dresden, excluding Marietta and Zanesville; from Dresden northward along the Muskingum River and the Tuscarawas River to its intersection with the Ohio Canal near Zoar; from this point along said canal to Lake Erie, excluding Navarre and Clinton, and including Bolivar, Akron, Newcomerstown Charge, and all the city of Cleveland lying east of the Cuyahoga River.

§ 29. EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Tennessee not in the Tennessee Conference; in that part of the State of Virginia west of and including the counties of Carroll, Floyd, Montgomery, and Giles, in said State; and in the counties of Mercer, Wyoming, and McDowell, in the State of West Virginia.

§ 30. EASTERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all the Swedish work in the six New England States, the States of New Jersey and Delaware, and the territory included in the New York, New York East, and Philadelphia Conferences.

§ 31. ERIE CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by a line commencing at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek; thence up said creek to Gowanda, leaving said town in the Genesee Conference; thence to the Allegheny River at the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek southward, excluding the city of Bradford on said creek, to the ridge dividing between the waters of Clarion and Sinnemahoning Creeks; thence southward to Mahoning Creek; thence down said creek to the Allegheny River, excluding the Milton Society, but including Valier and the Horatio Society, in the Frostburg Circuit, the Perrysville Society in the Ringgold Cir-

cuit, the Putneyville Society, in the Putneyville Circuit, and those portions of the boroughs of Punxsutawney and Clayville lying south and east of the Mahoning Creek; thence across said river in a northwesterly direction to the southwest corner of Lawrence County, including Wampum; thence along the Ohio State line to the place of beginning, excluding Orangeville Church.

§ 32. FLORIDA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Florida except that portion lying west of the Apalachicola River, and that part of the State south of parallel 29.

§ 33. GENESEE CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the Central New York Conference excepting that part of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties now included in the Erie Conference. It shall also include Gowanda and Corning, in the State of New York, and so much of Tioga County, including Tioga Charge, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not embraced in the Central New York Conference, also so much of Potter County, in the said State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in Central Pennsylvania Conference; also including so much of McKean County in said State of Pennsylvania, as is embraced in the Olean District, including the city of Bradford.

§ 34. GEORGIA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Georgia.

§ 35. GULF CONFERENCE shall include our white English, Italian, and French-speaking work in the State of Louisiana; also that portion of the State of Texas, beginning at Galveston, thence to Ennis, with Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé, and Houston and Texas Central Railways, as the western and southern boundary, all intermediate points to be in the Austin Conference; from Ennis to Red River with Texas Midland and Frisco Railways as the boundary, all intermediate points to be in the Gulf Conference; also the work among the white people within the territory of the Mississippi Conference.

§ 36. HOLSTON CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in that part of the State of Tennessee not included in the Central Tennessee Conference, and including that part of the State of Virginia embraced between the West Virginia and North Carolina Conferences.

§ 37. IDAHO CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Idaho not embraced in the Columbia River Conference, together with the following-named territory of the State of Oregon, namely: the counties of Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Wallowa, and Union.

§ 38. ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois not within the Southern Illinois Conference south of the following line, namely: Beginning at Warsaw, on the Mississippi River; thence to Vermont; thence to the mouth

of the Spoon River; thence up the Illinois River to the northwest corner of Mason County; thence to the junction of the Central and the Chicago and Alton Railroads; thence to the southwest corner of Iroquois County; thence east to the State of Indiana, leaving Bentley, Vermont, Manito, Mackinaw Circuit, and Normal in the Central Illinois, and Warsaw and Bloomington in the Illinois Conference.

§ 39. Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north and east by a line beginning where the National Road intersects the west line of the State of Indiana; thence along said road to Terre Haute; thence along the Vandalia Railroad to Belmont Street, West Indianapolis, including Locust Street Charge, in Greencastle; thence north to Michigan Street; thence east to the Belt Railroad; thence north and east along said railroad to a point due west of Ninth Street; thence east to the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad; thence north on said railroad to the Michigan Road; thence on said road to the north line of Marion County; thence east on said county line to the northeast corner of said county; thence south on the east line of said county to the National Road; thence east on said road to the State line; on the east by Ohio, including Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the State of Illinois.

§ 40. Iowa Conference shall be bounded on the east by the Mississippi River; on the south by the Missouri State line; on the west and north by a line commencing at the southwest corner of Appanoose County; thence north to Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference; thence on the south line of Marshall County due east to Iowa River; thence down said river to Iowa City; thence on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad to Davenport, leaving Davenport and Iowa City in the Upper Iowa Conference, and all intermediate towns in the Iowa Conference.

§ 41. Kansas Conference shall include that portion of the State of Kansas lying east of the sixth principal meridian and north of the south line of township sixteen, including the town of Pomona, lying south of said line, but excluding Lewisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin, lying north of said line, and Solomon City Circuit, lying east of the sixth meridian.

§ 42. Kentucky Conference shall include the work among the whites in the State of Kentucky.

§ 43. Lexington Conference shall include the colored work in the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, excepting so much of the State of Illinois as is included in the Central Missouri Conference.

§ 44. Lincoln Conference shall include all the work among the colored people in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado.

§ 45. LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Arkansas.

§ 46. LOUISIANA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Louisiana.

§ 47. MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine west of the Kennebec River, from its mouth to the great bend below Skowhegan, and of a line running thence north to the State line, including Skowhegan and Augusta, and that part of the town of Winslow north of Sebasticook River, and also that part of New Hampshire east of the White Hills and north of the waters of Ossipee Lake, and the towns of Gorham and Berlin.

§ 48. MICHIGAN CONFERENCE shall include the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula west of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of said county; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw, including Mackinaw City.

§ 49. MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Minnesota lying south of the following line: Beginning at the eastern boundary of the State at the northeast corner of Washington County; thence running west to the northwest corner of said county; thence south to the northeast corner of Ramsay County; thence following the line of Ramsay County to where it strikes the east line of Hennepin County; thence following the east and south lines of Hennepin County to the point where the Hastings and Dakota Railroad crosses the line of said county; thence following the said Hastings and Dakota Railroad to Granite Falls; thence west on a town line to the western boundary of the State; all towns on the Hastings and Dakota Railroad to be in the Northern Minnesota Conference.

§ 50. MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include all of the colored work in the State of Mississippi south of a line beginning at the northeast corner of Kemper County, and running along the northern border of said county, and of the counties of Neshoba, Leake, Madison, Yazoo, Sharkey, and Issaquena to the Mississippi River.

§ 51. MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include so much of the State of Missouri as lies north of the Missouri River.

§ 52. MONTANA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Montana not included in the North Montana Conference; also the National Park, and that part of North Dakota lying between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

§ 53. NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River and east of the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian.

§ 54. NEWARK CONFERENCE shall include that part of the

State of New Jersey not included in the New Jersey Conference, with the Borough of Richmond, city of New York, in the State of New York, and such portions of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, in the State of New York, as lie south and west of a line extending from Tompkins Cove, on the Hudson River, intersecting the New Jersey State line at a point south of Sloatsburg; thence along said State line to the Wallkill River; thence due north, intersecting the Erie Railroad at a point west of Middletown; thence in a northwesterly direction to a point where the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad crosses the northern line of Forestburg Township, in Sullivan County; thence southwest to a point on the Delaware River below Lackawaxen, in Pennsylvania; also such portions of Pike and Monroe Counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, as lie north of the Philadelphia Conference and east of the Wyoming Conference, the same being now included in the Matamoras, Milford, Dingmans, and Coolbaugh Charges.

§ 55. NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains not included in the New Hampshire and the New England Southern Conferences.

§ 56. NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Connecticut lying east of the Connecticut River, the State of Rhode Island, with the town of Blackstone, in Massachusetts, and that part of the State of Massachusetts south of the towns of Wrentham, Walpole, Dedham, Milton, and Quincy.

§ 57. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE shall include the State of New Hampshire, except that part within the Maine Conference; also that part of the State of Massachusetts northeast of the Merrimac River except that part of Lowell north of the Merrimac.

§ 58. NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the following line, namely: Commencing at Raritan Bay; thence up said bay and river to New Brunswick; thence along the turnpike road to Lambertville, on the Delaware, including the city of New Brunswick and Lambertville Station.

§ 59. NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall consist of the territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie (including Gaylordsville), Newburgh, and Kingston Districts.

§ 60. NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE shall include Long Island, those charges in Manhattan and Bronx east of South Ferry, Whitehall Street, Broadway, Park Row, Chatham Square, Bowery, Third Avenue to Pelham Avenue, west to Harlem Railroad track, north to Mount Vernon, thence including Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and all between them and Long Island Sound to the State of Connecticut;

thence following the State line, including Pound Ridge, but excluding Gaylordsville, to Sharon Township, east to the Housatonic River, north to Canaan Township, east to Winchester, excluding North Goshen, north to State line, east to Connecticut River, and following the river to the Sound.

§ 61. North Carolina Conference shall include the colored work in the State of North Carolina, and in that part of the State of Virginia lying south of a line beginning at Cape Henry and running to Hampton Roads; thence with Hampton Roads to the James River; thence with the southern bank of the James River to Chesterfield County; thence with the northern boundary of the following counties: Prince George, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Halifax, to the northeast corner of Pittsylvania; thence in a southwesterly direction to the northeast corner of Henry; thence with the county lines of Pittsylvania, Franklin, and Bedford to the corner of Bedford and Roanoke; thence with the Blue Ridge Mountains to the North Carolina line.

§ 62. North Dakota Conference shall include the State of North Dakota.

§ 63. North Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Union City; on the south by the National Road from the State line west to Marion County; thence north to the northeast corner of said county; thence west to the Michigan Road; on the west by said Michigan Road to South Bend, and thence by the Saint Joseph River to the Michigan State line, including Logansport and all the towns on the National Road east of Indianapolis.

§ 64. North Montana Conference shall include that part of Montana herein described: Start at Buford; thence up the Missouri River to the Musselshell, next to Copperopolis, including the same; thence along the main divide of the Belt Mountains to a point opposite Rock Creek; thence up said creek to Dearborn River, including Flathead County; thence along the Canadian line east to Dakota, and south to the point of departure.

§ 65. North Nebraska Conference shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying north of the Platte River and east of the west line of range twelve, west of the sixth principal meridian.

§ 66. North Ohio Conference shall be bounded on the north by the Ohio State line; on the east by the Ohio Canal to its intersection with the Tuscarawas River; excluding that part of Akron west of the Ohio Canal; thence by that river and the Muskingum River to Dresden, excluding Newcomerstown Charge, and including Utica, Homer, and Galena Circuits, and excluding Stratford; on the west by the main road passing through Dela-

ware and Marion to Upper Sandusky, and the Sandusky River to its mouth; thence due north to the State line, including the towns of Tiffin, Port Clinton and Lakeside, and excluding so much of the town of Delaware as lies west of Sandusky Street, yet including Asbury Church, in the city of Delaware; also excluding the towns of Marion, Fremont, and Upper Sandusky.

§ 67. NORTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, and appointments in the State of Wisconsin along the Mississippi River north of the city of La Crosse, not included in the Chicago German Conference.

§ 68. NORTHERN MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Minnesota not included in the Minnesota Conference.

§ 69. NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall include so much of the county of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and all of the counties of Saint Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phœnix, and so much of the county of Madison as lies on and east of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, together with Cherry Valley, Springfield, and Richfield Springs, in Otsego County, Saint Johnsville, in Montgomery County, and Lassellsville, Oppenheim, and Stratford, in Fulton County.

§ 70. NORTHERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work in Minnesota, Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, except Racine, North Dakota, and that part of Montana lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

§ 71. NORTHWEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of South Dakota and that part of Iowa north of an east and west line passing along the south line of the city of Clinton, and that part of the State line of Illinois lying west of the Chicago German Conference, and all appointments in the State of Wisconsin south of and including the cities of La Crosse and Tomah and not included in the Chicago German Conference.

§ 72. NORTHWEST INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State line; on the east by Saint Joseph River and the Michigan Road; on the south by the Indiana Conference; and on the west by Illinois, including all the towns on the Michigan Road, except Logansport, and all the towns on the southern boundary, excluding Locust Street Charge, in Greencastle.

§ 73. NORTHWEST IOWA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west of the Upper Iowa and north of the Des Moines Conference.

§ 74. NORTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the west and north by the Kansas State line; on the east by the sixth principal meridian, but shall include the Solomon City Cir-

cuit; and on the south by the south line of township seventeen as far west as to the east line of Lane County; thence north to the north line of said Lane County; thence west to the State line.

§ 75. NORTHWEST NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that portion of the State of Nebraska lying west of the west line of range twelve, west of the sixth principal meridian, and north of the sixth standard parallel north, and including such portions of Sheridan, Boxbutte, and Sioux Counties as are south of such line.

§ 76. NORWEGIAN AND DANISH CONFERENCE shall include all the work among the Norwegians and Danes between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains.

§ 77. OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Muskingum River, north of Dresden; thence down said river to the Ohio River, including Zanesville and Marietta; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek; thence north to the southeast corner of Fayette County; thence northwest to the west line of Fayette County; not including Center Church; thence north on the west line of Fayette and Madison Counties to the Springfield Branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, leaving Vienna, Dunbarton, and Sinking Spring Circuits west of said line; thence east on the southern boundaries of Central Ohio and North Ohio Conferences to the place of beginning, including Milford and Stratford, and Saint Paul's Charge, in Delaware.

§ 78. OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State lying west and north of a line commencing at the northeast corner of Osage County; thence along the east and south line of said county and the south line of Pawnee County to the northeast corner of Payne County; thence due south to the north line of Seminole County; thence along north and west line of Seminole County to the Canadian River; thence west along said river to the Eastern Oklahoma Railroad; thence south along this line of railroad and the old line of the Santa Fé Railroad to the Texas line, except the counties of Beaver, Texas, and Cimarron. The towns on the above-mentioned railroads are in the Oklahoma Conference.

§ 79. OREGON CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Oregon not included in the Columbia River and Idaho Conferences, and such portions of Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, in the State of California, as lie east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

§ 80. PACIFIC GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

§ 81. PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Delaware River; on the south by the Pennsylvania

State line; on the west by the Susquehanna River, excluding Harrisburg and Curtin Heights and Epworth Charges; on the north by the north line of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, excepting Ashland and Beaver Meadows Circuit.

§ 82. PITTSBURG CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Erie Conference; on the east by the Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the south by the West Virginia Conference; on the west by the East Ohio Conference.

§ 83. PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

§ 84. ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois north of Central Illinois Conference except East Dubuque; this Conference shall include the work among the Welsh people of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

§ 85. SAINT JOHNS RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Florida except that portion lying west of the Apalachicola River.

§ 86. SAINT LOUIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Missouri lying south of the Missouri River.

§ 87. SAINT LOUIS GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in that part of the State of Illinois south of the Chicago German Conference, and in the State of Iowa south of the Northwest German Conference, and all of the German work in the State of Missouri not within the West German Conference.

§ 88. SAVANNAH CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Georgia lying south of a line running east and west on a line of the northern boundaries of Richmond, McDuffie, Warren, Hancock, Putnam, Jasper, and Butts Counties; that part of Spalding County embracing Liberty Hill Circuit; all of Pike County except the church known as Free Liberty; that part of Meriwether County embracing Greenville; and that part of Troup County embracing La Grange Station and La Grange Circuit.

§ 89. SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of South Carolina.

§ 90. SOUTH KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Kansas lying east of the west line of Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, and Chase Counties, and south of the line of township sixteen, including Louisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin, lying north of that line, and excluding Pomona, lying south of that line.

§ 91. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall embrace that portion of the State of California lying south of the line beginning at the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; following the middle fork of the Merced River until it reaches the northern

boundary of Merced County; thence west along said boundary to the northwest corner of Merced County; thence south to the northwest corner of Madera County; thence in a direct line to the mouth of the Carmel River, on Carmel Bay; also that portion of the State east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and south of Inyo County except the Needles.

§ 92. SOUTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

§ 93. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Illinois south of the following line, namely: Beginning at a point on the Mississippi River at the northwest corner of Calhoun County; thence east along the north line of said county to the Illinois River; thence down the Illinois River to Columbiana; thence east to the northeast corner of Jersey County, leaving Carrollton and Rockbridge in the Illinois Conference; thence in a southeasterly direction, leaving Chesterfield in the Illinois Conference and Litchfield in the Southern Illinois Conference; thence to Hillsboro, leaving Hillsboro in the Illinois Conference; thence to the northwest corner of Fayette County; thence along the north line of Fayette County and Effingham County to the west line of Cumberland County, leaving Herrick and Holliday in the Southern Illinois Conference; thence south to the southwest corner of Cumberland County; thence east along the south line of Cumberland and Clark Counties to the Wabash River.

§ 94. SOUTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Kansas not included in the Kansas, Northwest Kansas, and South Kansas Conferences, and also Beaver County, in the Territory of Oklahoma.

§ 95. TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that portion of the State of Tennessee west of and including the counties of Franklin, Coffee, Warren, White, Putnam, Overton, and Pickett, in said State.

§ 96. TEXAS CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in so much of the State of Texas as lies east of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico on the east line of Matagorda County, and running along said line and the east line of Wharton and Colorado Counties to the north point of Colorado County; thence north until it strikes the Central Railroad at Calvert; thence along the line of the railroad to the northern boundary of Texas, excluding Calvert and all the towns on the line of said road.

§ 97. TROY CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the State of New York embraced in the counties of Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery (except Saint Johnsville), Fulton (except the towns of Oppenheim and Stratford), Albany (except Coeymans, Coeymans Hollow, and South Bethlehem), Schoharie (except

Blenheim, Charlotteville, Eminence, Gilboa, Livingstonville, and Summit); in Columbia County, the towns of Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, and Chatham (except Chatham Village and East Chatham); in Franklin County, the towns of Standish, Saranac Lake, and the appointments connected with Bloomingdale Circuit; in Hamilton County, the towns of Benson, Hope, Wells, Indian Lake, Long Lake, and Blue Mountain Lake; and in Otsego County, Center Valley; also that portion of the State of Vermont embraced in the counties of Addison (except the towns of Granville and Hancock), Bennington (except the towns of Landgrove and Peru), Rutland (except Mechanicsville and Cuttingsville, Mount Holly, East Wallingford, Summit, and Healdsville); and in Chittenden County, the towns of Charlotte, Hinesburg, Huntington, Williston, Shelburne, Burlington, and Winooski; also in the State of Massachusetts all that part of Berkshire County lying upon the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and north of said line.

§ 98. Upper Iowa Conference shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Iowa; thence down the Mississippi to Davenport, including East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois; thence west on the north line of the Iowa Conference to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the State line, so as to include Iowa Falls; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

§ 99. Upper Mississippi Conference shall include the colored work in the State of Mississippi not included in the Mississippi Conference.

§ 100. Vermont Conference shall include the State of Vermont save that section lying south of the Winooski River and west of the Green Mountain divide; said boundary to leave Winooski Charge in the Troy Conference, and Mechanicsville and Cuttingsville in the Vermont Conference.

§ 101. Washington Conference shall include the colored work in Western Maryland, the District of Columbia, the State of West Virginia, except the counties of Mercer, Wyoming, and McDowell; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies west of the Susquehanna River, including the towns on said river; and so much of the State of Virginia as is not included in the East Tennessee, Delaware, and North Carolina Conferences.

§ 102. West German Conference shall include the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, the Territory of Oklahoma, and so much of the State of Missouri as lies west of a line commencing at the southeast corner of the State of Kansas; thence direct to the southeast corner of Morgan County, Missouri; thence north to the northeast corner of Chariton County, Missouri; thence to the northeast corner of Worth County, Missouri.

§ 103. West Nebraska Conference shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying west of the west line of range

twelve, west of the sixth principal meridian, and south of the sixth standard parallel north, except such portions of Sheridan, Boxbutte, and Sioux Counties as are south of said line.

§ 104. WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE shall embrace the colored work in so much of the State of Texas as is not included in the Texas Conference.

§ 105. WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania; thence along the west line of Pennsylvania to the northeast corner of Ohio County, West Virginia, so as to include Dallas Circuit and Triadelphia Circuit; thence by the most direct way to Short Creek, so as to include Short Creek and Liberty Circuit; thence down Short Creek to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; on the west by the State line; on the south by the Kentucky and Holston Conferences, including the counties of Highland, Augusta, Rockbridge, Bottetourt, Allegheny and Craig, and the State of Virginia; on the east so as to include Bayard, Blaine, Gormania, Swanton, and Grantsville Charges, to the Pennsylvania State line; thence westward along said line to the place of beginning.

§ 106. WEST WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Wisconsin not embraced in the Wisconsin Conference.

§ 107. WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH CONFERENCE shall include the Norwegian and Danish work in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California.

§ 108. WESTERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

§ 109. WILMINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the State of Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all that part of the State of Virginia east of the Baltimore Conference.

§ 110. WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Wisconsin lying east and north of a line beginning at the southeast corner of Green County, on the south line of the State; thence north on the range line between ranges nine and ten east, to the north line of town twenty; thence west on the said line to the east line of range three; thence north on said line to the Michigan State line, excluding Avon Church, McFarlane; Goodman Church, Brooklyn, and the town of Pine Grove in Portage County.

§ 111. WYOMING CONFERENCE shall include the southern part of the State of New York not included in the New York, New York East, Newark, Central New York, and Genesee Conferences, and that part of the State of Pennsylvania bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna River, and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Nar-

rowsburg, and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

In Foreign Countries

§ 1. Bengal Conference shall include Bengal and Behar.

§ 2. Bombay Conference shall include all of the Bombay Presidency north of the Belgaum District, and such parts of Central India as lie south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of the Central Provinces Mission Conference.

§ 3. Chile Conference shall include the Republics of Chile and Bolivia.

§ 4. Eastern South America Conference shall include the Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil.

§ 5. Foochow Conference shall include the Fokien Province in China excepting so much as is included within the Hinghua Conference.

§ 6. Hinghua Conference shall include the Hinghua Prefecture and such adjoining territory as uses the Hinghua dialect, and the Ingchung Prefecture and such adjoining territory as speaks the Amoy dialect.

§ 7. Italy Conference shall include the Kingdom of Italy, and parts of contiguous countries where the Italian language is spoken.

§ 8. Korea Conference shall include all our work in the Kingdom of Korea.

§ 9. Liberia Conference shall include the western coast of Africa, north of the equator.

§10. Malaysia Conference shall include the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, and the adjacent islands (not including the Philippines) inhabited by the Malay race.

§ 11. Mexico Conference shall include the Republic of Mexico, except the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Territory of Lower California; it shall also include Central America.

§ 12. North China Conference shall include that portion of the Chinese Empire including and north of the Provinces of Shantung and Honan.

§ 13. North Germany Conference shall include all that part of Germany north of a line running from the northwest to the southeast, between the Province of the Rhine and Westphalia, and from the southern point of Westphalia to the northern point of Bavaria; thence by the north and northeast boundary of Bavaria, between Bavaria on the one side and the Turingen States and the Kingdom of Saxony on the other, so as to include the present districts of Berlin, Bremen, and Leipzig and the circuit of Kassell.

§ 14. North India Conference shall include the United Provinces of Agra and Oude east of the Ganges.

§ 15. NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the United Provinces of Agra and Oude which lie south and west of the Ganges, the Punjab, and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude.

§ 16. NORWAY CONFERENCE shall include Norway.

§ 17. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE shall include the Philippine Archipelago and the Sulu Islands.

§ 18. SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE shall include all of the Empire of Germany not included in the North Germany Conference.

§ 19. SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of India lying south of the Bombay and Bengal Conferences and the Central Provinces Mission Conference.

§ 20. SWEDEN CONFERENCE shall include all of our work in the Kingdom of Sweden.

§ 21. SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE shall include the work in Switzerland and those portions of France where the German language is spoken.

CHAPTER III

BOUNDARIES OF MISSIONS

In the United States

§ 1. ALASKA MISSION shall include the District of Alaska.

§ 2. ARIZONA MISSION shall include the Territory of Arizona, the Needles in the State of California, and the State of Sonora in the Republic of Mexico.

§ 3. ATLANTIC MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the eastern portion of North Carolina commencing at Little River Inlet; thence with South Carolina line to west boundary of Robinson County; thence northward on the western boundary of the following counties to the Virginia State line: Robinson, Cumberland, Harnett, Wake, Granville, and the following in the State of Virginia: Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Greenesville, Southampton, Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne.

§ 4. BLACK HILLS MISSION shall include Crook County, Wyoming, and all that part of the State of South Dakota west of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude; and, if ratified by the Dakota Conference and Black Hills Mission, all that part of the State of South Dakota west of the Missouri River.

§ 5. CHINESE MISSION shall include all the Chinese work on the Pacific Coast, except the work in Oregon and Washington.

§ 6. EAST OKLAHOMA MISSION shall include all of Oklahoma lying south and east of Oklahoma Conference.

§ 7. HAWAII MISSION shall include the Hawaiian Islands.

§ 8. ITALIAN MISSION shall include all the Italian work in

the territory included between a meridian drawn west of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Atlantic Ocean.

§ 9. NEVADA MISSION shall include the State of Nevada and as much of the State of California as lies east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains except that portion of Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, in the State of California.

§ 10. NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION shall include the Territory of New Mexico excepting Chama, the county of El Paso in the State of Texas, and the State of Chihuahua in the Republic of Mexico.

§ 11. NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the work among the Spanish-speaking people in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, the State of Colorado, El Paso, Texas, and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora in the Republic of Mexico.

§ 12. PACIFIC CHINESE MISSION shall include all the Chinese work between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, excepting that this action shall not become operative as regards the Chinese work in Portland until after the close of the Conferences involved, and upon concurrence of the Bishops resident in Portland and San Francisco.

§ 13. PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION shall include all the Japanese work west of the Mississippi River.

§ 14. PACIFIC SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the Swedish work of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho, that part of Montana west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Territory of Arizona.

§ 15. PORTO RICO MISSION shall include Porto Rico and adjacent islands belonging to its civil jurisdiction, together with any work which may be established by our Church or come under its care in any of the islands known as the West Indies.

§ 16. SOUTH FLORIDA MISSION shall include that part of the State lying south of parallel 29, and including the established charges, namely: New Smyrna, Dayton, Ormond, and De Land Circuit.

§ 17. UTAH MISSION shall include the State of Utah.

§ 18. WYOMING MISSION shall include the State of Wyoming except National Park and Crook County.

In Foreign Countries

AFRICA. § 1. *East Central Africa Mission Conference* shall include the work in East Africa south of the equator.

§ 2. *West Central Africa Mission Conference* shall include the work in West Africa south of the equator.

EASTERN ASIA. § 3. *Central China Mission Conference* shall include Central China, with its central station at the city of Nanking, on the Yang-tse River.

§ 4. *West China Mission Conference* shall include our work in the western part of the Chinese Empire and Tibet.

EUROPE. § 5. *Bulgaria Mission Conference* shall include the Principality of Bulgaria north of the Balkan Mountains, and other contiguous countries of the Balkan Peninsula lying north and west of said section.

§ 6. *Denmark Mission Conference* shall include the Kingdom of Denmark, with its central station at the city of Copenhagen.

§ 7. *Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference* shall include our work in the Russian Empire.

INDIA AND MALAYSIA. § 8. *Burma Mission Conference* shall include Burma.

§ 9. *Central Provinces Mission Conference* shall include all the Central Provinces, including the Feudatory States under the supervision of the Central Provinces government, and Berar and such portion of Central India as lies north of the Central Provinces, and south of the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude not embraced in Bombay Conference and that portion of the Nizam's Dominions lying north of the Godavery Valley Railway from Jalna, in the Aurungabad District, to the point where that railway crosses the Godavery River; further such country as lies north of the Godavery River from this point eastward to a point twenty-five miles west of Sironcha. The boundary line shall thence fall slightly southeast to Neckonda Station on the N. G. S. Railway, thence along the said railway to Yellandu and thence due east to Bhadrachalam and thence up the Godavery to the southernmost boundary of Sironcha District of the Central Provinces.

SOUTH AMERICA. § 10. *North Andes Mission Conference* shall include all of South America not included in the Eastern South America Conference and the Chile Conference.

REPORT NO. 4. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 429

ENABLING ACTS

The following enabling acts, which permit the organization of the Annual or Mission Conferences during the ensuing quadrennium, shall be in force providing such organization shall not diminish the number of ministers to less than twenty-five in any adjoining Conference or Conferences affected thereby:

In the United States

§ 1. The dividing line between the *Black Hills Mission* and the *Dakota Conference* shall be the Missouri River, provided the Conference and mission ratify this at their next annual sessions, the presiding Bishop consenting.

§ 2. A joint commission from the *Detroit* and *Michigan Conferences* may, in accordance with the Discipline and with the approval of the presiding Bishops, so readjust their boundaries as to include Mackinaw City within the bounds of the Detroit Conference.

§ 3. Erie Charge is restored to the *Rock River Conference,* subject to the approval of the Central Illinois and Rock River Conferences at their session succeeding the General Conference of 1908.

§ 4. The *Lexington Conference* may, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, divide into two Conferences, with such names and boundaries as they may adopt.

§ 5. The *New Mexico Spanish Mission* may, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 6. The *Norwegian and Danish Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, divide into two Conferences, with such names and boundaries as they may adopt.

§ 7. The boundary lines between the *Oklahoma Conference* and the *East Oklahoma Mission* shall remain as they are until the next session of the Oklahoma Conference. If at that time a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting favors the extension of the boundaries of the Conference so as to embrace the East Oklahoma Mission, they shall then become one Conference. If this be not favored by the Oklahoma Conference, the East Oklahoma Mission is hereby granted an enabling act to organize a Conference, with its present boundary lines, with the consent of the presiding Bishop.

§ 8. The *Pacific Swedish Mission Conference* may, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 9. A joint commission from the *Puget Sound* and *Columbia River Conferences* shall, in accordance with the Discipline, and with the approval of the presiding Bishop or Bishops, more clearly define the boundary between said Conferences and include within the bounds of either Conference the County of Skamania, State of Washington.

§ 10. The *South Carolina Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, divide into two Conferences with such names and boundaries as they may adopt.

§ 11. The *Wyoming Mission* may, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into a Mission Conference.

In Foreign Countries

§ 1. The work in *Austro-Hungary* may, with approval of the presiding Bishop, during the next quadrennium, be organized into a Mission Conference, to be called by some distinctive name hereafter to be chosen.

§ 2. That portion of the *Chile Annual Conference*, which is included in the Republic of Bolivia, may, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the Chile Conference present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into a Mission Conference, to be known as the Bolivia Mission Conference.

§ 3. The *Burma Mission Conference* may, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 4. The *Central China Mission Conference* may, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 5. The *Central Provinces Mission Conference*, may, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 6. The *Denmark Mission Conference* may, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 7. The Conferences and Missions in Europe are hereby authorized to organize a Central Conference of Europe, according to the provisions of ¶ 87, of the Discipline of 1904.

§ 8. The *Finland* and *Saint Petersburg Mission Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by the vote of two thirds of the members present and voting and the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 9. The *Mission in France* may, during the next four years, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting and the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into a Mission Conference, with such a name as they may agree upon.

§ 10. The Ingchung and Dua Cheng Districts of the *Hinghua Annual Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the Hinghua Conference, and with the consent of the presiding Bishop, be organized into the Ingchung Mission Conference.

§ 11. The work in *Russia* may, during the next quadrennium, be organized into a Mission Conference, to be called by some distinctive name hereafter to be chosen.

§ 12. The *West China Mission Conference* may, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

It is recommended by the Committee on Boundaries to the Editors of the Discipline that they consider, and, if possible, embody in the Discipline maps showing the boundaries of Conferences and General Conference Districts.

V. REVISION

Report No. 2. See Journal, page 303

PSALTER

Your Committee on Revision, having considered the memorial from the Preachers' Meeting of the New Brunswick District, New Jersey Conference, relative to revision of the Psalter and Index to the Hymnal, recommends that no change be attempted at the present time.

Report No. 6. See Journal, page 305

BISHOPS CONSTITUTED

Your Committee on Revision, having carefully considered the memorial of H. L. Jacobs, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, recommends the adoption of the following: Strike out of ¶ 171 all after the word "Elders" on line 4, so that the paragraph thus amended shall read as follows:

"¶ 171. A Bishop is to be constituted by the election of the General Conference and the laying on of the hands of three Bishops, or at least of one Bishop and two Elders."

Report No. 7. See Journal, page 305

¶ 151. QUESTION ON ADMISSION

Your Committee on Revision having carefully examined the memorial asking for the amendment of Question 19 in ¶ 151 reports against the prayer of the petition being granted.

Report No. 16. See Journal, page 433

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

The Committee on Revision respectfully ask that the title "District Superintendent" be substituted for that of "Presiding

Elder," and that the Discipline be revised in accordance with this change.

Report No. 19. See Journal, page 431

CHAPLAINS

Your Committee on Revision, having thoroughly considered the memorial of Messrs. George A. Crawford and W. P. Beyers, requesting that ¶ 168, § 4, be amended by inserting after (1) "are members of or" and after "appointed" the words "to a chaplaincy in the Army or Navy, or," recommends that the section be amended so as to read as follows:

"§ 4. Those who (1) are members of or have been received on trial in an Annual Conference, and (2) have been appointed to a chaplaincy in the Army or Navy, or to a foreign mission," etc.

Report No. 20. See Journal, page 431

MISCELLANEOUS

The Committee on Revision, after having carefully considered memorials from various sources on the matters concerned, respectfully recommends the following:

1. To ¶ 98, § 9, add to the number of committees to be appointed by the Fourth Quarterly Conference one "On Hospitals."
2. Amend ¶ 173, §§ 3, 6, by adding to the section the words "The Sunday School League of America."
3. Amend ¶ 84, Statistics No. 3, Item Conference Claimants, by inserting before the words "Received from collections," the words "Amount apportioned," so that the item will read:

"CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

"Amount apportioned. Received from collections. Received from other sources. Total receipts."

4. Amend ¶ 99, by inserting between questions 34 and 35, and renumbering the following question to harmonize, the following:

"34. Who are the custodians of the deeds and other legal papers affecting church property?"

5. Amend ¶ 77 by inserting as question No. 1, and renumbering the other questions to harmonize, the words: "Is this Annual Conference Incorporated according to the requirements of the Discipline?" ¶ 71, § 1.

Report No. 33. See Journal, page 431

RITUAL FOR ASIA

The Committee on Revision, in response to a memorial from J. W. Robinson, recommends that the Central Conference of Southern Asia be permitted and authorized to prepare and trans-

late into the vernaculars simplified and adapted forms of such parts of the ritual as may be deemed necessary, such portions to receive the sanction of the Board of Bishops.

Report No. 34. See Journal, page 438

TRIERS OF APPEALS

The Committee on Revision renews its recommendation to strike out of ¶ 244 the words, "who are not members of the Quarterly Conference," those words having been rendered unnecessary, as the Quarterly Conference no longer tries members.

The Committee reports adversely upon the proposition submitted to it to substitute for the words "who are not members of the Quarterly Conference" the words "who are Triers of Appeals." The purpose of the persons submitting that proposition is, in the opinion of your committee, best accomplished by revision of ¶ 273, as recommended in a separate report.

The Committee also renews its recommendation to strike out ¶ 258, as the Quarterly Conference no longer sits to hear appeals, and it also reports adversely upon the proposition to retain the paragraph and substitute the words "Triers of Appeals" for the words "Quarterly Conference" in the first line of that paragraph. The Committee reports adversely upon the substitution proposed, as the Triers of Appeals are nowhere authorized to remand a case for a new trial, and in the opinion of your Committee should not be so authorized, but should themselves dispose of the case as provided for in a revision of another paragraph, as recommended in another report.

Report No. 35. See Journal, page 438

APPEALS

The Committee on Revision, having before it a memorial from W. F. Burris and five others concerning ¶ 273, reports in favor of an entire revision of said ¶ so that it shall read as follows:

"APPEALS OF MEMBERS

"¶ 273. Any member of our Church against whom judgment is rendered by the Committee of Trial as authorized in ¶¶ 244-261 may appeal from such judgment to the Court of Appeals, as hereinafter constituted, by giving notice in writing of his intention to appeal, which notice must be presented to the preacher of his charge and to the presiding elder of his district within thirty days after said judgment is rendered.

"§ 1. The several charges composing a presiding elder's district shall at the Fourth Quarterly Conference of each year select from among the members of the Church on the charge one person

of experience and sound judgment in the affairs of the Church, who shall be known as a Trier of Appeals to members.

"§ 2. When due notice of appeal is given to the presiding elder of any district, he shall proceed, with due regard to the wishes and rights of the appellant, to convene the Court of Appeals, which shall be constituted of such of the Triers of Appeals on his district as he shall summon, the number so summoned by him to be not more than fifteen nor less than ten, and the Trier of Appeals belonging to the charge to which the accused member belongs shall not be one of the number so summoned. The presiding elder shall give not less than ten nor more than thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the Court of Appeals will assemble, and such notice shall be given to all concerned.

"§ 3. When said court shall have assembled it shall be competent to try appeals which may be presented to it from any charge on the district, due notice having been given to all concerned. The appellant shall have the right of peremptory challenge, so that the Triers of Appeals present and ready to proceed with the hearing shall not fall below seven, which shall constitute a quorum. The presiding elder of his district shall preside in the court and shall decide, subject to an appeal to the president of the next Annual Conference, all questions of law arising in its proceedings.

"§ 4. The appellant shall have the right to have his case decided upon the record of the proceedings and evidence submitted to the Committee of Trial, which heard the case below, or he may, if he shall so elect, have the case tried *de novo* in the Court of Appeals, in which event he shall at the time he appeals file with the notice of appeal a written statement that he elects to have his case tried *de novo*. The preacher in charge, within five days after he has received notice of appeal, as above provided, shall, unless the notice states that the appellant intends to have the case tried *de novo*, file with the presiding elder of the district a complete record of all the proceedings before the Committee of Trial, including any papers submitted and evidence taken, all of which must be certified by him to be correct. The judgment rendered by the Court of Appeals shall be final, subject only to an appeal on questions of law as herein provided.

"§ 5. When it is decided by either party to take an appeal from a ruling on a question of law by the presiding elder, the party taking the appeal must file notice of appeal with the secretary of the Annual Conference within the boundaries of which the church to which he belongs is located, and such notice of appeal must be filed with the secretary of such Annual Conference and with the presiding elder at least five days before the first meeting of the Conference after the decision appealed from was made, and the secretary shall lay the matter before the presi-

dent of the Annual Conference, when it convenes, who shall within fifteen days render his decision in writing and file the same with the secretary of the Conference, who shall thereupon send a certified copy thereof to the appellant.

"§ 6. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the president of the Conference to the next General Conference by filing notice of appeal with the secretary of the Annual Conference within sixty days after notice of the decision has been given. The notice of appeal must state the grounds upon which the ruling is objected to. The secretary of the Annual Conference shall therefore transmit to the Secretary of the preceding General Conference a certified copy of the ruling, the notice of the appeal, together with the record of the proceedings in the Court of Appeal, including the charge, evidence, and findings, to be filed for review at the next General Conference.

"§ 7. The court shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings, and shall, at the close of the trial, turn over all the records made and the papers submitted in the case, including the evidence, to the presiding elder, who shall be the custodian of the same, subject to the following provisions:

"If an appeal is taken on rulings of law, he shall transmit the records, papers, and evidence to the secretary of the Annual Conference within ten days after he has received notice of the appeal. If no appeal is taken, the presiding elder shall deposit the records, papers, and evidence in the case with the recording stewards of the charge where the case arises.

"If an appeal to the General Conference is taken, the Secretary of the General Conference shall transmit a certified copy of the decision of the General Conference, together with all records, papers, and the evidence received by him, to the secretary of the Annual Conference, who shall announce to his Conference the decision reached, which shall be entered on the Journal of the Conference, and the records, papers, and evidence shall be by said secretary transmitted to the presiding elder and disposed of by him in the manner above provided. If no appeal to the General Conference is taken, the secretary of the Annual Conference shall, after a decision by the president of the Annual Conference, transmit the records, the papers, and the evidence to the presiding elder, who shall dispose of the same as above provided."

Report No. 36. See Journal, page 432

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

The Committee on Revision, having had under consideration a memorial from Henry Wade Rogers, S. M. Weaver, T. F. Shepard, A. M. Drew, H. C. McWhorter, C. Z. Lincoln, and Charles W. Smith, concerning the appointment of a commission

to revise Part VI of the Discipline, relating to judicial administration, recommends:

That the Board of Bishops shall appoint a Commission upon which should be placed at least three laymen and two ministers, to consider that part of the Discipline which relates to judicial administration, with authority to revise the same and report the result to the next General Conference; and particular attention is directed to the subject of appeals and methods of procedure, concerning which matters the present provisions of the Discipline are exceedingly inadequate.

REPORT NO. 37. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 432

EDITING THE DISCIPLINE

Your Committee, having carefully considered the matter of editing the Discipline, respectfully recommends that the committee to edit the Discipline be constituted as follows: One effective Bishop to be selected by the Board of Bishops; the Secretary of this General Conference, and the Editor of the Christian Advocate.

VI. TEMPORAL ECONOMY

REPORT NO. 1. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 391

EXCUSES

"Resolved, That no delegate shall be excused from attendance upon the sessions of the General Conference until his request has been passed upon by the Committee on Credentials; nor without the recommendation of said committee."

REPORT NO. 2. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 316

INCORPORATION OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES

After careful consideration of the memorial of Charles F. Johnson *et al.,* relating to the "Incorporation of Annual Conference Board of Trustees," we respectfully submit that ample provision is made in the Book of Discipline, ¶ 71, § 1.

However, we recommend that the Bishops be, and are hereby requested, in their annual visitations to call the attention of the Annual Conferences to the provisions of the Discipline relating to the incorporation of Annual Conferences, and to request compliance with them.

REPORT NO. 3. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 391

SUPPORT OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

Your Committee most respectfully recommends the following plan for the support of Conference Claimants as a substitute for the present chapter in the Discipline of 1904:

DISCIPLINE, PART VII

Chapter II

SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS AND OTHER CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

¶ 292, § 1. The claim to a comfortable support inheres in the gospel ministry and rightfully inures to the benefit of the preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when he is admitted to membership in the Annual Conference. Such preacher may voluntarily relinquish this claim, but it can neither be justly questioned during his active service, nor invalidated by his being superannuated; and at his death it rightfully passes to the dependent members of his family.

§ 2. Superannuated preachers, the widows of deceased preachers, and their children under sixteen years of age, are Conference Claimants; and, when recognized by an Annual Conference, become the beneficiaries of the funds hereinafter provided. No such claimant shall be deprived of his claim except by action of the Annual Conference, taken after opportunity to be heard has been given.

¶ 293, § 1. For the support of Conference Claimants the following funds are established:

The Annual Conference Annuity Fund for Conference Claimants (¶ 296).

The Annual Conference Special Fund for Conference Claimants (¶ 297).

The Connectional Fund for Conference Claimants (¶298).

§ 2. These several funds, derived from public collections, private gifts, bequests, and other sources, shall be administered as hereinafter provided.

§ 3. That the Church may effectually meet the sacred obligation to provide a comfortable support for Conference Claimants, the rules and regulations herein provided for obtaining and administering the funds established for this purpose shall be observed by all our pastors, district superintendents, and Bishops, and by all pastoral charges, Quarterly, District, and Annual Conferences.

THE SEVERAL FUNDS—HOW OBTAINED

¶ 294, § 1. Each Annual Conference shall hold one service during its session, to be known as the Conference Claimants' Anniversary, for the promotion of the interests of Conference Claimants.

§ 2. The Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences are recommended to hold a joint session quadrennially in the interest of Conference Claimants; and, jointly, to adopt such measures as shall successfully promote during the quadrennium the active

coöperation of preachers and people in the liberal support of this cause.

§ 3. The Annual Conference is authorized to establish and maintain a permanent fund under such plans, rules, and regulations as it may determine, the income from which shall be applied for the support of Conference Claimants. It is recommended that each Annual Conference provide for an incorporated board to administer such permanent fund.

§ 4. The Conference Board of Stewards, in determining what shall be apportioned to the several pastoral charges in the Conference shall first estimate the total amount required for the support of all its Conference Claimants; from this amount they shall subtract the income received during the previous year from the Chartered Fund, Book Concern, and from all other sources for this purpose, not including the receipts from the pastoral charges for annual distribution; to this remainder shall be added such per cent for the Connectional Fund (see ¶ 298, § 2, [1]) as shall be fixed from time to time by the General Conference, and this final sum, when approved by the Annual Conference, shall be equitably apportioned among the several pastoral charges in such a manner as the Conference may determine.

§ 5. The stewards of each pastoral charge shall provide for raising the amount apportioned to it by the Annual Conference for the support of Conference Claimants, either by a public collection, or in such other ways as they may deem best (see ¶ 294, § 6). The amount apportioned shall be a claim for ministerial support, in common with that of the pastor, the district superintendent, and the Episcopal Fund, and the moneys raised for this support shall be supplied *pro rata* to these several claims on the basis of the authorized apportionment of each.

§ 6. Each congregation shall annually observe one Sunday as Conference Claimants' Day, on which the pastor shall present the obligation to the church to provide a comfortable support for Conference Claimants, and, unless otherwise provided by the stewards (see ¶ 294, § 4), the people shall be asked to contribute on that day at least the amount apportioned for this purpose.

§ 7. The sum received from the congregation for Conference Claimants shall be paid by the pastor to the treasurer designated by the Annual Conference to receive the same, who shall receipt to him therefor. The said treasurer shall forward to the treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church the per cent fixed from time to time by the General Conference (see ¶ 294, § 4) for the Connectional Fund; also a certified copy of the report of the Conference Board of Stewards as adopted by the Conferences, together with other data named in ¶ 298, § 8, for the guidance of the Board of Conference Claimants in making the distribution of the Connectional Fund.

THE SEVERAL FUNDS—HOW ADMINISTERED

¶ 295, § 1. The Quarterly Conference of each pastoral charge, to which charge a Conference Claimant is related, shall require its committee for estimating the preacher's salary, also to estimate the amount necessary to provide for such Conference Claimant a comfortable support, giving full information in all cases of special need; after this estimate has been considered and approved by the Quarterly Conference it shall be certified by the president and secretary of the Quarterly Conference and sent to the secretary of the Annual Conference with which the claimant is also related, for the information of the Board of Stewards.

§ 2. Each Annual Conference shall elect a Board of Stewards, which may consist of both preachers and laymen, and may be arranged in classes so that one third of the members shall be elected each year.

§ 3. (1) The estimates received from the Quarterly Conferences for the support of Conference Claimants, together with the name of each claimant, shall be annually referred to the Conference Board of Stewards.

(2) This board shall ascertain what claimants are in special need (that is, whose needs require more than can be paid them from the Claimants' Annuity Fund, ¶ 296, § 2), and, using as a general basis the estimates received from the Quarterly Conferences and other available information (see ¶ 295, § 1), the stewards shall make an equitable allowance to the Conference Claimants severally.

(3) Upon the recommendation of the Annual Conference, this board may consider and act upon any claim which the Quarterly Conference may have overlooked. Any Annual Conference shall have authority to recognize as claimants the widow and minor children of a former member, by agreement with the Conference of which he was a member at the time of his death.

(4) Each Annual Conference shall determine for itself whether its Board of Stewards shall make a preliminary report, whether it shall be read in open Conference, and whether the action of this Board of Stewards shall be final.

(5) When the allowances made to the Conference Claimants by this board are approved they shall be paid *pro rata* from the moneys available for this purpose.

¶ 296, § 1. The Annuity Fund for Conference Claimants shall be distributed on the basis of service as provided in ¶ 296, § 2, and consists of:

(1) The dividends from the Book Concern, and from the Chartered Fund.

(2) Such part of the annual receipts from congregations as each Annual Conference may determine.

(3) The income from any permanent fund created by the

Annual Conference for this purpose, such as endowments, bequests, or gifts of money for permanent investment, or grants of property held in trust for this fund.

(4) Such gifts and bequests as are made to this fund for immediate distribution.

§ 2. The allowances from the Annuity Fund shall be made to the Conference Claimants according to the following regulations:

(1) The allowance of the superannuated preacher who has been in the effective relation thirty-five years shall not be less than one half of the average of the annual support paid to the effective members of his Annual Conference (house rent excluded).

(2) The allowance of any superannuated preacher, determined by this standard, will not be less than one seventieth of the average salary of the effective members of his Conference multiplied by the number of years of his effective relation.[1]

(3) The allowance of a widow shall be determined by the number of years during which she was the wife of a preacher in the effective relation, and shall be one half of the allowance of a superannuated preacher for this term of years.

(4) The term of a father's effective relation shall determine the claim of his child, and the allowance shall be one fifth of that of a superannuated preacher for this term.

¶ 297, § 1. The Special Fund for Conference Claimants shall be distributed on the basis of special need as provided in ¶ 295, § 3, (2), and consists of:

(1) Such part of the annual receipts from the congregations as each Annual Conference may determine.

(2) The dividend from the Connectional Fund, ¶ 298, §§ 4-8.

(3) The income from such gifts and bequests as are made to this fund for permanent investment.

(4) Such gifts and bequests as are made to this fund for immediate distribution.

¶ 298, § 1. The Connectional Fund for Conference Claimants is established that the preachers and the people of the stronger Annual Conferences may be united with those of the weaker Conferences in one connectional plan (¶ 291, §§ 4-7; ¶ 298, §§ 4-5), in order that, by this coöperation, a more equitable and general support may be secured for superannuated preachers and other Conference Claimants, especially for those in the more needy Conferences.

§ 2. This fund consists of:

(1) The percentage of the annual collections for Conference

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[1] The allowance of a superannuated preacher who has served in effective relation thirty-five (35) years would be for one year one thirty-fifth of one half of the above-mentioned salary, or one seventieth of the same.

Claimants forwarded from the Annual Conferences under ¶294, § 7.

(2) The income of the Permanent Connectional Fund, ¶ 298, § 3.

(3) The income from funds, endowments, bequests, and grants of money for permanent investments, or property held in trust for this fund.

(4) The income from all bequests for the benefit of Conference Claimants, the custody or administration of which is not otherwise designated.

(5) Such gifts and bequests as are made to this fund for immediate distribution.

§ 3. This Connectional Fund shall be administered by the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by authority of the General Conference.

§ 4. (1) The Board of Conference Claimants as soon as possible after January 1 of each year shall ascertain the amount of the Claimants' Connectional Fund at their disposal for distribution to the Annual Conferences.

(2) The distribution of this fund shall be made by the Board of Conference Claimants to the Annual Conferences severally, and not to the individual claimant.

(3) No Conference shall be eligible to receive connectional aid unless its share of the annual collections, as provided in ¶ 294, § 4, shall have been paid into the Connectional Fund.

§ 5. The Board of Conference Claimants, in determining the allowances for special relief, shall ascertain from the authorized reports received from the Annual Conferences (see ¶ 298, § 8) in what Conferences the claimants are in need of special relief, and shall make the distribution to such Conferences according to the relative need, as this shall appear from these reports, but the allowances to such Conferences shall not exceed one half of the moneys subject to distribution.

§ 6. The remainder of the available fund shall then be distributed among the other Conferences. The Board of Conference Claimants shall first ascertain from the reports of the Conferences the total amount of the deficits, if any, in the collections for Conference Claimants in such Conferences, and determine the proportion between the sum available for distribution to these Conferences and the total deficit in them, and each Conference shall then receive this per cent of its deficit.

§ 7. The treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants shall send to each Annual Conference a draft payable to the treasurer designated to receive this fund for the amount of the allowance thus made to it; he shall also send a report for the preceding year in which are shown the sources, the amount, and the distribution of the income of this fund; and, in addition thereto, for information, the average of the allowances paid

(house rent excluded) for the support of the effective members in each Annual Conference during the preceding year (see ¶ 296, §§ 1, 2).

§ 8. The treasurer designated by the Annual Conference to receive this fund when remitting to the treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants the part of the collection designated in ¶ 294, § 7, for the Connectional Fund, shall forward therewith a certified copy of the report of the Conference Board of Stewards as adopted by the Conference, in which are shown the allowance made to and the amount received by each Conference Claimant, together with the following additional data for the guidance of the Board of Conference Claimants in making the distribution of the Connectional Fund.

(1) The total amount estimated for Conference Claimants by the Annual Conference Board of Stewards (see ¶ 294, § 4).

(2) The total amount received for Conference Claimants from each of the several sources of income.

(3) The total amount of the allowance made to the several Conference Claimants by the Board of Stewards (see ¶ 295, § 3, 2).

(4) The total amount paid to Conference Claimants (see ¶ 295, § 3, 5).

(5) The average of the support paid to the effective members of the Annual Conference (house rent excluded). (See ¶296, § 2.)

(6) A copy of "Statistics No. III" (see ¶ 84).

¶ 299, § 1. There shall be a Board of Conference Claimants nominated by the Bishops and elected by the General Conference, consisting of one effective Bishop, seven ministers, and seven laymen. No one Conference shall have more than one representative on this board.

§ 2. The board shall be duly and legally incorporated with such powers and prerogatives as shall be needful for the accomplishing of the objects of the board as herein stated. This board is authorized to adopt such measures as in its judgment are necessary to build up and administer a permanent Connectional Fund which is hereby established, and to increase the revenues for the benefit of Conference Claimants: *provided,* however, that no part of the expense of administration shall be taken from the percentage forwarded by the Annual Conference; but the expenses of such administration shall be paid from such other funds, not otherwise designated, as may be in the hands of the Board of Conference Claimants. Seven members shall constitute a quorum. The office of the board shall be in Chicago, Illinois.

§ 3. The terms of service of the members of this board shall be for four years, and continue until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Vacancies occurring during the interval

of the General Conference shall be filled by the board upon nomination by the Bishops. The board shall convene upon the second Tuesday in July, following their election, and thereafter at such times as shall be fixed by the board.

The board shall make a detailed report to the General Conference.

§ 4. There shall be a corresponding secretary of like standing and duties as the corresponding secretaries of the other benevolent boards, who shall be elected by the General Conference, and shall be the chief executive officer of the board. Under the provisions of the Discipline and the authority, direction and control of the board he shall conduct the correspondence and business and shall be an advisory member thereof. His time shall be employed in conducting the affairs and promoting the general interests of the board.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT TO REPORT NO. 3. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 422

Resolved, 1. That in compliance with the provision of ¶ 294, § 4, of the report on Conference Claimants, *five* be and is hereby fixed as the per cent for the Connectional Fund for Conference Claimants.

Resolved, 2. That the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and is hereby directed to obtain from the State of Illinois a Charter of Incorporation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter for the support of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, 3. That the Board of Bishops be and is hereby directed to nominate the members of the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church as provided for in this act, and that the nominations be made and announced to the General Conference at their earliest convenience.

REPORT NO. 4. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 328

ELECTIONS

Your Committee respectfully recommends for adoption the following rules to govern elections in the General Conference.

First. The elections shall be by ballot. Four sets of tellers shall be appointed by the Bishops, each section consisting of one from each General Conference District and two at large. Each section may carry forward its work in the absence of the other, but the tellers who may be out of the Conference engaged in examining the votes may deposit their ballots in the presence of four tellers and a Conference secretary in case a ballot is taken by the body during their absence.

Second. In taking a ballot the following order shall be observed:

1. All persons not entitled to seats shall retire from the bar.

2. In taking the votes all delegates shall stand in their places.

3. The tellers shall collect the ballots, beginning at the front, and when the delegates have voted they shall resume their seats.

4. In case there are more or less names on a ballot than the number to be elected the ballot shall be thrown out.

5. It shall require a majority of all the votes to elect. In case more than the number to be elected shall receive the number of votes required to elect, those highest on the list in their order shall be declared elected. But in the election of Bishops a majority of two thirds shall be required to constitute an election.

6. The tellers shall pour all the ballots into one pile, but may canvass the vote from as many piles as will suit their convenience.

7. Ballots shall bear Christian names or the initials as well as the surnames of the persons voted for. In any case of doubt on the part of the secretary and tellers, the ballot or ballots shall be submitted to the Conference.

8. No teller or secretary shall give information in regard to the result of a ballot until the same shall be announced by the presiding officer.

Third. Officers to be elected shall be divided into five groups, namely: Bishops, Publishing Agents, Corresponding Secretaries, Assistant Corresponding Secretaries, and Editors; and the Secretary of the General Conference shall provide ballots in the forms found below.

Fourth. When nominations are in order for any office the chair shall so announce and request that all nominations shall be sent to the Secretary's table in writing, and after all nominations have been received the Secretary shall read the list alphabetically. When the Secretary reads the last nomination the list of nominations shall be closed. As regards Bishops, there shall no nominations be made.

Fifth. Elections shall be conducted under the direction of the Secretary and the ballots reported to him.

Form 1

For Bishops:

General Superintendents

Form 2

Missionary Bishops

Form 3

For Publishing Agents

At New York

At Cincinnati

Form 4

For Secretaries

Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions
Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension
Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education
Two Corresponding Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society
Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Board
Secretary of the Epworth League
Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants

Form 5

For Editors

Editor of the Methodist Review
Editor of the Christian Advocate
Editor of the Western Christian Advocate
Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate
Editor of the Central Christian Advocate
Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate
Editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate
Editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate
Editor of the Christliche Apologete
Editor of the Haus and Herd
Editor of the Epworth Herald
Editor of the California Christian Advocate
Editor of Sunday School Publications

REPORT NO. 5. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 439

LAYMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS

Your Committee, to which were referred memorials from the Laymen's Association of the Holston Conference and other laymen's associations, recommends that the following paragraph be added to Chapter III, ¶ 85, of the Book of Discipline:

"There may be assembled at the seat of the Annual Conference a Laymen's Association organized within the bounds of the Conference, composed of delegates from the charges in such manner as the Laymen's Association may determine.

"The purpose of such association shall be to advance the local and Conference interests of the Church and to enlist all laymen in the general activities of the denomination."

REPORT NO. 7. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 424

COMMISSION ON RATIO OF REPRESENTATION

Your Committee, having considered the report of C. Z. Lincoln and others, recommending that the number of delegates in

General Conference be reduced and fixing a basis of representation, recommends that a commission of fifteen, one from each General Conference District, be appointed by the Board of Bishops to consider this and like memorials and report to the next General Conference.

Report No. 8. See Journal, page 439

CANCELLATION OF NOTES

Your Committee, having considered the memorial of W. F. Boyd and others of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, regarding the distribution of money under the McClure will, recommends that the actions of the trustees be confirmed and that the notes referred to in said memorial be canceled.

Report No. 9. See Journal, page 440

CHARTERED FUND

Your Committee, having considered the memorial of George Bodine and others, relating to the report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund, having examined said report, find no errors, and having made comparison with the last quadrennial report, find the statement of the amount on hand to correspond. While your Committee has the most implicit confidence in those who sign the report, yet being a quadrennial report, we would respectfully recommend that subsequent report be certified by an accredited accountant.

Your Committee would recommend the election of W. A. Church and Raymond W. Tunnell as trustees (in accordance with ¶ 323 of the Discipline) who were elected by the board to fill vacancies caused by death.

Report No. 10. See Journal, page 440

NUMBER OF STEWARDS

To change ¶ 276 in the Discipline, so that in line second the word "thirteen" be changed to "twenty-one," so that the paragraph shall read as follows:

"¶ 276. There shall be not less than three nor more than twenty-one stewards in each circuit or station." Remainder of paragraph to remain unchanged.

Report No. 11. See Journal, page 440

LOCAL ENDOWMENTS

Your Committee, having considered the memorial of S. R. Badgley and others relating to use of endowment funds by local churches, recommends that an additional provision be made to ¶ 315 of the Discipline as follows:

"*Provided,* that nothing contained in this or the last preceding paragraph shall prevent the establishment and maintenance of an endowment fund for the use and benefit of an existing church society or societies, and shall not be subject to the order of the Annual Conference, or the trustees of the Conference Fund, except as provided in ¶ 316."

Report No. 12. See Journal, page 440

TRUSTEES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Your Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, found in the Hand Book, on pages 162 to 173 inclusive, submits the following report:

We recommend that ¶ 327 be amended by inserting after the word "quadrennium" the words "to be duly attested by an accredited accountant, employed for that purpose," so that the amended ¶ 327 shall read:

"¶ 327. This corporation shall make to each General Conference a full report, in which shall be shown the funds and properties held in trust, and the receipts and disbursements during the quadrennium, to be duly attested by an accredited accountant employed for the purpose."

We further recommend that Bishop David H. Moore, who was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be elected a trustee; also, that the following persons be elected trustees in accordance with ¶ 324, of the Discipline: Ministers—John Pearson, F. G. Mitchell; Laymen—James N. Gamble, George B. Johnson, Norman W. Harris.

Report No. 13. See Journal, page 440

TRUSTEESHIP OF PARSONAGES

Your Committee, having carefully considered the memorial from the Board of Bishops relating to the indefiniteness of the provisions in the Discipline with reference to the trusteeship of parsonage property, recommends that ¶ 318 of the Discipline be amended by adding thereto: "It is further recommended by the General Conference that wherever there are two or more societies on a pastoral charge a separate Board of Trustees, consisting of not less than three or more than nine persons, shall be elected by the societies on said charge, to be the custodians of the parsonage property on such charge. Such trustees shall have the qualifications required by ¶ 299 of the Discipline for trustees of church property, and shall become bodies corporate wherever practicable under the laws of the States and Territories within whose bounds such parsonage property is located."

Your Committee further recommends that ¶ 306 of the Discipline be amended by inserting, after the word "trustees" and before the word "meeting," the words, "of church or parsonage property," so that the whole, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 306. In no case shall the trustees of the church or parsonage property mortgage or incumber the real estate for current expense of the Church."

Your Committee further recommends that ¶ 96 of the Discipline be amended, by striking out the words "the churches" in line four and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "church and parsonage property," so that part of the paragraph, as amended, shall read, "Trustees of church and parsonage property."

Report No. 14. See Journal, page 440

PROVISION FOR CURRENT EXPENSES

Your Committee, having carefully considered the memorial presented by W. F. Conner relating to trustees and stewards' funds, recommends that ¶ 102 of the Discipline be amended by inserting, after the words, "including those of the leaders and stewards' meeting," the following: "The board may direct that the stewards and trustees shall annually submit to it the amount needed for support and for the current expenses of the Church, which combined amounts it shall apportion among the members of the Church, and as far as practicable among the attendants of the congregation, in such manner as shall seem to the official board to be wise. Should such action for a combined financial system be taken, the board shall elect a treasurer for the Common Fund, and such other officers and committees as it may desire to carry out the plan. When such action is taken it shall make void such provisions in the Discipline, under 'support of Effective Ministers' (see ¶¶ 279, 282, 283, and 284) as relate to the financial duties of the stewards."

Report No. 15. See Journal, page 440

REPORTS OF SALARIES

Your Committee, having carefully considered the memorials from the Des Moines and Nebraska Conferences relating to itemized reports from the Book Committee and the several administrative boards, recommends that the Book Committee and the several administrative boards be and are hereby instructed to furnish the members of the next ensuing General Conference itemized reports which will show the salaries allowed General Conference officers and field secretaries, and the traveling expenses of each, together with the aggregate expenses of each commission raised by this body.

Report No. 17. See Journal, page 422

WIDOW AS CLAIMANT

In the matter of memorial from the New England Southern Conference, concerning the relation of the widow of a deceased preacher, your Committee recommends that the following be added to the Chapter on Support for Conference Claimants, namely:

"Any Annual Conference shall have authority to recognize the widow and minor children of a former member as claimants by agreement with the Conference of which he was a member at the time of his death."

Report No. 18. See Journal, page 440

JOHN STREET CHURCH

Your Committee would respectfully report that they have read with care all the memorials and papers submitted to them, and that the representatives of the "John Street Methodist Episcopal Church" and Society (incorporated under the laws of the State of New York) presented the following statement of assets and liabilities:

The assets consist of the property situated at 48 John Street, New York, a stone building, value	$55,000
And a parsonage, 73 Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	14,000
Sundry mortgages and water bonds	7,000
Total	$76,000
The liabilities are:	
A mortgage on the parsonage	$5,000
And a loan note	1,250
Total	$6,250
The income is:	
From rents, interest, etc	$4,380
Less interest, taxes, repairs, about	1,380
Leaving a net revenue per year at this time of about	$3,000

The trustees of the church and the pastor acknowledged the receipt from this fund of about $2,000 per year for the last three years, which amount has been charged to repairs on church and parsonage, current expenses, and the support of a deaconess.

After a careful consideration of all the interests involved, and keeping in mind the often-expressed intention of the General Conference and the donors of the trust fund above referred to that this church should be perpetually maintained because it was one of the first Methodist churches built in America, and is a museum of relics of interest to all Methodism, we declare

that, in our judgment, a board of trustees shall be intrusted with the care of this church property, who will command the confidence of all Methodists in and about the city of New York.

We therefore respectfully recommend the election by the General Conference of the following as trustees of John Street Church, and we further recommend that they be made *ex officio* members of the Quarterly Conference of said church, they all being members of our Church in good standing:

Samuel W. Bowne, New York city.
John S. Huyler, New York city.
James S. Coward, Bayonne, N. J.
James W. Pearsall, Ridgewood, N. J.
John M. Bulwinkle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frederick Gilbert, New York city.
William W. Sibley, New York city.
C. Greenwald, New York city.
J. W. Crawford, Flushing, N. Y.

Report No. 19. See Journal, page 422

CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

The Committee recommends that ¶¶ 299, 300 of the Commission's report on Conference Claimants be transferred to their appropriate position in Chapter I relating to ministers and the Annual Conference.

They further recommend, in order to carry out the intent of action already taken concerning Conference Claimants, that in ¶ 99, after question 11, the following be inserted:

"Have the directions of the Discipline for the support of Conference Claimants been carried out, and has the *pro rata* division been made?"

Report No. 20. See Journal, page 422

CHURCH INSURANCE

Your Committee would respectfully report that, after considering all of the papers referred to it, and after listening to the various parties in interest, it recommends that ¶ 57 of the Appendix relating to church insurance be repealed and the following be substituted:

"¶ 57. *Whereas*, The General Conference of 1896 (Journal, page 406) provided for the organization of a Mutual Church Insurance Company and the election of a Board of Insurance; and,

"*Whereas*, Pursuant to such act of the General Conference of 1896, the National Mutual Church Insurance Company was organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, with office at Chicago; and,

"Whereas, It is found that, under the laws of Illinois, a majority of the managing directors of a mutual insurance company must be residents of the State of Illinois, and all must be chosen by the policy holders;

"Therefore, The members of the Board of Insurance who have been elected by the General Conference from the General Conference Districts have not had and cannot have control of the said insurance company; therefore,

"Resolved, That because of the facts above recited, to wit, no power to control the management of the company, this General Conference hereby absolves itself and the Methodist Episcopal Church from any responsibility as to the management of the said National Mutual Church Insurance Company."

Report No. 21. See Journal, page 439

LAY ELECTIONS

Your Committee on Temporal Economy, to whom were referred memorials of W. F. Burris, C. Z. Lincoln, and others concerning the election of lay delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference, recommends that ¶ 85 of the Discipline be amended as follows: Amend line 1 by adding the words, "or third" after "first"; by substituting in lines 15 and 16 for "one month" the words "six weeks." Omit in line 18 after the word "ballots" the balance of the sentence and substitute therefor "and shall certify the whole number of votes cast, and for whom cast, to the fourth Quarterly Conference, which shall declare the result and give to the person receiving the highest number of votes for each place a certificate of election, which shall be signed by the presiding elder and the secretary of the Quarterly Conference."

Omit on page 74, line 5, after the word "church," the balance of the paragraph and substitute therefor: "The Quarterly Conference shall proceed in the same manner as is provided for charges having but one church or society. The secretary of the fourth Quarterly Conference shall certify the result of the ballot without delay to the secretary of the preceding Lay Electoral Conference, or any other person designated by said Conference to prepare the roll for the ensuing Lay Electoral Conference; said certificate shall contain the name of the delegate and reserve delegate elected and the post office of each and the name of the pastoral charge," so that as amended the entire paragraph shall read:

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

¶ 85. The first or third Quarterly Conference of each charge for the Conference year, within which a Lay Electoral Conference is to be convened, shall appoint one judge of election and two tellers, who shall constitute the Election Board of the

charge; provided the said charge be composed of but one church. The Election Board shall fix the time and place for the holding of an election for one lay delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference and one reserve delegate in accordance with the provisions of Division III of the Constitution of the Church.

It shall see that suitable public notice of the time and place of the election shall be given, public announcement of the same being made at at least two regular preaching services on different days, within six weeks immediately preceding the election. It shall take charge of the election, receive and count the ballots and shall certify the whole number of votes cast, and for whom cast, to the fourth Quarterly Conference, which shall declare the result and give to the person receiving the highest number of votes for each place a certificate of election, which shall be signed by the presiding elder and the secretary of the Quarterly Conference. In every charge which consists of more than one church or society the Quarterly Conference shall appoint a judge of election and two tellers for each of such churches or societies, and each of such boards shall proceed as is above provided for the election board of a single church. The Quarterly Conference shall proceed in the same manner as is above provided for charges having but one church or society.

The secretary of the fourth Quarterly Conference shall certify the result of the ballot without delay to the secretary of the preceding Lay Electoral Conference or any other person designated by said Conference to prepare the roll of the ensuing Lay Electoral Conference. Said certificate shall contain the names of the delegate and reserve delegate elected and the post office of each and the name of the pastoral charge.

Report No. 22. See Journal, page 440

TITHING

Your Committee, having examined carefully the memorial of John S. Hetherington, and acting under the instruction of General Conference directing this Committee to devise and report a plan whereby the principle and practice of tithing shall become a more generally recognized and observed part of our economy, recommends: That in Part II of the Discipline, Chapter II, on Special Advices, the following additional paragraph be inserted:

VII

TITHING

We believe that the evangelization of mankind can best be accomplished by an adequate support of all the agencies used by the Church, and that to this end the scriptural doctrine of

systematic giving should be taught in our pulpits and practiced by our ministers and members.

Also insert a new section to ¶ 99, following § 31, to read as follows:

"§ 32. (4) Has the advice concerning systematic giving been observed?" (Special Advice No. 7.)

Insert a new section to ¶ 193 to read as follows: "To teach systematic giving in accordance with Special Advice No. 7."

Insert in ¶ 279, after the words "if need be" in line 19, the following: "And urging systematic giving in accordance with the Special Advice No. 7," so that the whole clause, beginning in line 17, shall read as follows: "To write circular letters to the societies in the circuit, exhorting them to greater liberality, if need be, and urging systematic giving in accordance with Special Advice No. 7, and also to let them know, when occasion requires, the state of the temporal affairs of the charge."

Report No. 23. See Journal, page 439

AUDITING ACCOUNTS

Your Committee, after having carefully examined the memorials of the Rock River and Northern Minnesota Conferences relating to auditing church accounts, respectfully recommends:

A new section be added to § 9, ¶ 98, which shall read: "On auditing accounts."

A new section to ¶ 99 which shall read: "1. Is the report of the auditing committee now ready?"

Add a new paragraph which shall read:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Auditing Accounts to audit the books of church treasurers, of recording stewards, and of Sunday school treasurers within the Quarterly Conference, and report the same at the first Quarterly Conference."

That a new paragraph be added which shall read:

"1. It is recommended that all persons holding trust funds, either of Annual or General Conference, shall be bonded in a reliable bonding company in a good and sufficient sum, as the Conference may direct, and said Conference shall pay the expense of said bonds.

"2. These accounts shall be audited at least once a year."

Report No. 24. See Journal, page 439

LAYMEN ON MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

Your Committee, after having carefully examined the memorial of H. B. Williams and the laymen's mass meeting relating to pastoral support, adopts their resolution as our report:

"*Resolved*, That the Bishops be requested to appoint a commission, consisting of nine laymen, to compile statistics and

gather information regarding the inadequacy of the support of our ministers. This commission shall publish and distribute literature and place before our Methodism the needs of a better pastoral support and report to the General Conference of 1912.

"The commission shall do its work without expense to the Church."

REPORT NO. 25. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 439

EPISCOPAL FUND

Your Committee, after having carefully examined the memorial signed by W. W. Evans and others relating to Episcopal Fund, recommends that the Book Committee shall hereafter estimate and apportion the aggregate sums required and shall, through the district superintendents, insist that each Annual Conference shall pay to the Episcopal Fund the amount so apportioned, and that the wise and equitable plan of prorating as provided in ¶ 288 shall not be disregarded in the interest of the pastors and district superintendents' salaries and against the disciplinary rights of the Episcopal apportionment.

VII. STATE OF THE CHURCH

REPORT NO. 2. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 443

PROBATIONARY PERIOD

The Committee on the State of the Church, to which were referred numerous memorials relating to the probationary relation, respectfully recommends as a substitute for ¶ 49, § 1, on the subject of membership:

Caption, "Admission Into Full Membership." ¶ 49, § 1:

"Let no one be admitted into full membership in the Church until he has been recommended by the official board or the leaders and stewards' meeting, with the approval of the pastor; has been baptized, and, on examination, has given satisfactory assurances both of the correctness of his faith and of his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church, when he may be admitted in accordance with the form prescribed in ¶ 445."

¶ 54, § 2, omit the words, "a leader with whom they have met at least six months in class," and insert the words "the official board or the leaders and stewards' meeting, with the approval of the pastor."

Amend ¶ 445 by striking out the words in the latter portion of the first section reading, "under the care of *proper leaders* for six months on trial," and insert the words, "properly recommended."

Omit from the second section of ¶ 445 the words, "and thus far you have run well."

Amend ¶ 193, § 3, so as to read:

"To receive persons on probation, to instruct them in the doctrines, rules, and regulations of the Church, to receive persons into full membership when properly recommended, to receive and dismiss members by certificate, and to administer the discipline within his Church."

Report No. 4. See Journal, page 443

TRANSFER OF MEMBERS

Your Committee, to which were referred various memorials relating to the loss of members through our loose methods of transfer by certificate, respectfully reports:

First. It is inexpedient to establish a central bureau or exchange for handling this matter, as prayed for by the Syracuse Methodist Union and Preachers' Association, Pastors of Detroit District, and New York Church Extension Society, for the reason that it seems improbable that such bureau would be generally used or of very great utility.

Second. It is impracticable to have a local secretary in the cities and towns generally, as prayed for by J. I. Bartholomew and others.

Third. We have no authority to transfer a membership from one charge to another without the consent of a member, as prayed for by the West Wisconsin Conference, even though the member may have moved to another city, or within the bounds of another charge.

Fourth. It is inexpedient to require a nonresident member to report annually, as requested by the Newark Conference. There is sufficient remedy in the present laws of the Church.

Fifth. It is not necessary to have a column in the Conference Minutes for nonresident members, as requested by the Maine Conference. The record would be of no interest to the Conference, hence the records of the Church are sufficient.

Sixth. While we deprecate the well-nigh universal practice of discouraging members who are moving away from taking letters, we do not recommend legislation on the subject, as requested by the Lay Electoral Conference of the New York East Conference.

Seventh. Appreciating, however, the importance of the question, and with the hope that publicity will aid us in improving the situation, we most earnestly recommend the following:

Amend Article IV, "Transfer of Membership by Certificate," ¶ 56, § 1, to read:

"An acceptable member of the Church desiring to remove his membership from one pastoral charge to another is entitled to be transferred in the following manner:

"The pastor, or if there be no pastor, the district superintendent, shall send to the pastor of the charge to which the member

is to be transferred a certificate in the following form (Form No. 1 below), notice of which shall be given to the member (Form No. 2).

"The original certificate shall be accompanied by a blank for the acknowledgment of the same in the following form (Form No. 3 below).

"A complete record of each transfer shall be kept on the stub in the Certificate book in the following form (Form No. 4 below):

"Form No. 1: 'This is to certify that A. B., who holds a notice of this letter, is an acceptable member of the ———— Methodist Episcopal Church in ————, and having requested that his membership be transferred to the ———— Methodist Episcopal Church in ————, is affectionately commended to the fellowship of said Church. When the Church to which the transfer is issued acknowledges receipt of same and his enrollment therein, his membership in this Church shall cease.'

"Form No. 2: 'Mr. ———, at your request I have this day sent certificate of transfer of your membership to the ———— Methodist Episcopal Church in ————. When said certificate is acknowledged and your name is recorded in the records of said Church your membership in this Church will cease. Praying God's blessing on you at all times. Faithfully yours, ————.'

"Form No. 3: 'The certificate of transfer of the membership of ———— from ———— Methodist Episcopal Church in ———— to ———— Methodist Episcopal Church in ———— is hereby acknowledged. ———— has been duly received as a member of this Church and thereby ceases to be a member of the Church which issued the certificate.

'————————

'Pastor.'

"Form No. 4: 'Name of member requesting transfer, ————

————————

Charge to which certificate is issued————

Date to which certificate is issued————

Date of acknowledgment of certificate and actual transfer of membership————

Name of pastor or district superintendent issuing certificate——

————————

Name of pastor or district superintendent acknowledging certificate————.'"

Omit §§ 3, 4, 5, 6.

Amend § 7 by inserting "a" for "the" and omitting "thus" in first line.

Amend ¶ 193, § 28, second part, relating to report of pastor quarterly, to read: "Changes in Membership." (Note—Enter

under each item the names of persons concerned and places referred to.)

"1. Persons desiring to unite with the church.
"2. Persons received into membership.
"3. Persons received into membership by certificate.
"4. Persons received from other evangelical churches.
"5. Persons dismissed by certificate and to what charge.
"6. Certificates acknowledged to the charges issuing the same.
"7. Certificates issued to other charges acknowledged by the same.
"8. Deceased.
"9. Removed without letter.
"10. Where new address is known has pastor been notified?
"11. Withdrawn.
"12. Excluded."

Also insert ¶ 99, question 5, to read:

"5. [4] What is the complete record for membership during the past year?

"1. Members on the roll and reported to last Conference.
"2. Members received after recommendations.
"3. Members received by certificate.
"4. Members received from other denominations.
"5. Whole number received during year.
"Total.
"6. Members dismissed by certificate.
"7. Members deceased.
"8. Members removed without letter.
"9. Members withdrawn.
"10. Members excluded.
"Total to be deducted.
"Net membership at this date.
"11. Have acknowledgments been received from all charges to which certificates have been issued?
"12. Have all certificates received been acknowledged to the charges which issued them?
"13. Have charges to which members have gone without letter been notified?
"14. Have all known to have moved into this charge with or without letter been visited?"

Report No. 5. See Journal, page 427

THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Your Committee, having considered the memorials from the New England and twelve other Annual Conferences, Preachers' Meetings, and other bodies, respectfully reports the following recommendation in the form of a statement to the Church on these subjects:

We believe that in the teachings of the New Testament will be found the ultimate solution of all the problems of our social order. When the spirit of Christ shall pervade the hearts of individuals, and when his law of love to God and man shall dominate human society, then the evils which vex our civilization will disappear.

We recognize the gravity of the social situation and the responsibility of the Church collectively, and of its members severally, for bringing about better conditions, through the practical application of the ethics of the New Testament. We hold it an imperative obligation that the Church and all Christians interest themselves profoundly in such questions as those of the iniquitous exploitation of child labor; the carelessness as to life and limb too often shown in factory, in mine, and on railroads; the downward pressure sometimes brought upon wages by the competitive system, the chronic phase of misunderstanding and industrial warfare between employers and employed; the regrettable breach, caused by misconception on both sides of the spirit and purposes of each, which exists between large numbers of artisans and the Church of Christ.

We welcome every indication of a desire to end disputes and hostilities and to find a basis of reconciliation, fraternity, and permanent coöperation. We especially commend all those employers, whether individuals or corporations, who, in the conduct of their business, have exhibited a fraternal spirit and a disposition to deal justly and humanely with their employees—particularly as to wages, profit-sharing and "welfare work," hours of labor, hygienic conditions of toil, protection against accidents, and willingness to submit differences to arbitration. We recognize the perplexities that arise in great industrial operations, and sympathize with those who, while carrying these burdens, are yet striving to fulfill consistently the law of Christ. We cordially declare our fraternal interest in the aspirations of the laboring classes, and our desire to assist them in the righting of every wrong and the attainment of their highest well-being. We recognize that the fundamental purposes of the labor movement are essentially ethical, and, therefore, should command the support of Christian men. We recognize further that the organization of labor is not only the right of the laborers and conducive to their welfare, but is incidentally of great benefit to society at large in the securing of better conditions of work and life in its educational influence upon the great multitudes concerned, and particularly in the Americanization of our immigrant population. While we cordially appreciate the social service rendered the community by captains of industry in maintaining large businesses, affording employment to hundreds, and by their products serving the needs of their fellow-men, yet our primary interest in the industrial problem is with that great

number who, by their conditions of toil, cannot share adequately in the highest benefits of our civilization. Their efforts to improve their conditions should receive our heartiest coöperation, as must all similar effort on the part of employers or disinterested organizations.

We are gratified by the growth of the spirit of conciliation and the practice of conference and arbitration in adjusting trade disputes, and we trust that these methods may increasingly supplant those of strikes and lockouts, with attendant boycotts and blacklistings. We urge all our members, both employers and employed, to the fullest possible promotion of the principles of industrial peace and human brotherhood. We record our firm conviction that the Church of Jesus Christ, in so far as it is an employer of labor, either locally or through its general organizations, ought to exemplify in practice the principles herein set forth.

The Methodist Episcopal Church stands:

For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

For the principle of conciliation and arbitration in industrial dissensions.

For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases, injuries, and mortality.

For the abolition of child labor.

For such regulation of the conditions of labor for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

For the suppression of the "sweating system."

For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practical point, with work for all; and for that degree of leisure for all which is the condition of the highest human life.

For a release for employment one day in seven.

For a living wage in every industry.

For the highest wage that each industry can afford, and for the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised.

For the recognition of the Golden Rule and the mind of Christ as the supreme law of society and the sure remedy for all social ills.

We gladly recognize the increasing sense of responsibility on the part of the Christian Church at large for these great moral concerns of humanity. Our own Church in particular, historically and traditionally in close sympathy with the common people and ever diligent for their welfare, does not fail to recognize the greatness of its own opportunity in the present crisis and the consequent urgency of its duty. As signs of encouragement we note the solemn exhortations of the Episcopal Address to this Conference, the memorials of at least thirteen Annual Confer-

ences, and numerous utterances from Preachers' Meetings and other Methodist organizations in many parts of our country.

In this connection we note with satisfaction the organization of the Methodist Federation for social service composed of members and friends of our Church and of the Methodist Brotherhood. Its objects are "to deepen within the Church the sense of social obligation and opportunity, to study social problems from the Christian point of view, to promote social service in the spirit of Jesus Christ." These objects we heartily approve. We would bid Godspeed to the Federation in all its attempts, through its publications, through its local organizations, and through the multiplication of individual efforts, to arouse and instruct our Church in meeting the present social situation. At the request of the Federation we recommend that our Church be represented in the General Council of that body by three Bishops to be named by the Episcopal Board. We have learned with satisfaction of the purpose of the Federation to elect at the earliest possible moment a field secretary whose support is to be provided by the Federation, and whose time is to be given wholly to the social service for which that organization stands.

We request the Federation to give the fullest possible consideration to the following questions, and to present their findings thereon as a memorial to the General Conference of 1912 for such action as that body may deem wise:

1. What principles and measures of social reform are so evidently righteous and Christian as to demand the specific approval and support of the Church?

2. How can the agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church be wisely used or altered with a view to promoting the principles and measures thus approved?

3. How may we best coöperate in this behalf with other Christian denominations?

4. How can our courses of ministerial study in seminaries and Conferences be modified with a view to the better preparation of our preachers for efficiency in social reform?

And now we summon our great Church to continue and increase its works of social service. We summon all our ministry, Bishops, presiding elders, and pastors, to patient study of these problems and to the fearless but judicious preaching of the teachings of Jesus in their significance for the moral interests of modern society. We look to the press of our Church for enlightenment and inspiration. We look to our Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues to awaken and direct the spirit of social responsibility. We demand of every agency and organization of the Church that it shall touch the people in their human relationships with healing and helpfulness, and, finally, be it remembered that we cannot commit to any special agencies the charge that all the Church must keep. Upon every member

rests a solemn duty to devote himself with his possessions, his citizenship, and his influence to the glory of God in the service of the present age. And thus by their works, as by their prayers, let all "the people called Methodists" seek that kingdom in which God's will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Supplementary Report

Your Subcommittee on the Church and Social Problems recommends that Report No. 5 of this Standing Committee be printed in the Appendix to the Discipline and have the following omissions:

1. Beginning with the 15th line of said report, omit the words, "We hold it an imperative obligation," and so forth, to the end of the same paragraph. The next words printed shall be a part of the paragraph now preceding them.

2. Beginning with the 49th line, omit the words, "While we cordially appreciate," and so forth, to the end of the same paragraph.

3. Beginning in the middle of the 99th line, omit the words, "As signs of encouragement," and so forth, to the end of the same paragraph. The next words to be printed shall be a part of the paragraph now preceding them.

4. Beginning with the one hundred and eleventh line, omit the words, "We would bid Godspeed," and so forth, to and including the 39th line of the second column.

VIII. TEMPERANCE AND THE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Report No. 1. See Journal, page 376

General Statement

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a temperance society. We gratefully acknowledge the blessing of God upon our temperance endeavors and rejoice over the increasing tolerance and greater coöperation among temperance workers. The progress of the past four years strengthens our convictions, increases our zeal, and renews our faith for the greater and final struggle yet to come.

In the language of the Episcopal Address: "There must not be any reaction from the wrath with which all good and Christian citizens pursue this lawbreaking and murderous traffic. It deserves neither charity nor mercy. There is no law it will keep, no pledge it will honor, no child it will not taint, no woman it will not befoul, no man it will not degrade. It falsely claims to be a great public interest because it employs thousands and

pays heavy taxes. But no money in the pockets of employees and no taxes in the treasury of the city, county, state, or nation can balance the monetary losses of the nation through this traffic. No profits, however real or immense, can compensate for the corruption of our politics, the emptiness of the drunkard's home, or the fullness of prisons and graves."

An enlightened citizenship and a vital piety demand the utter destruction of a traffic so accursed. The liquor traffic cannot be reformed. It is inherently unreformable. An institution which outrages the divine law of love will never obey the police regulations of men. Therefore it must be destroyed, and with our Bishops we "pledge eternal enmity to this foe of God and man." Our purpose is its extinction; our battlecry, "A saloonless country, a stainless flag."

1. *Personal Abstinence*

We declare our conviction that total abstinence from intoxicating beverages and narcotics is the duty of all our people of every clime and country.

2. *The License Policy*

We condemn the license policy. It is vicious in principle, utterly inconsistent with the purposes of enlightened government, and in practice a protection to a traffic which is inherently criminal in its nature. The liquor traffic "cannot be legalized without sin."

3. *Prohibition and Local Option*

We stand for the speediest possible suppression of the beverage liquor traffic. Under that divine law of absolute right which is the source of all human law the only proper attitude of civil government toward anything so harmful as the liquor traffic is that of absolute prohibition.

We are in favor of reclaiming, never to be surrendered, every foot of territory which can be wrested from the liquor traffic as an additional base of operations for further aggression, which shall not cease until the world shall know no more this crime-breeding traffic. To this end, in the light of recent experience, and the practical results where, according to the Episcopal Address, "States which have been notoriously unfriendly to any temperance legislation, except general license, have passed local option laws, which have been accepted by county after county until almost the whole State has banished the saloon," we recommend that our people participate in every wise movement for local prohibition, commonly known as local option, as a step toward State-wide prohibition, and then for State prohibition as preparation for that national victory which, in the fullness of time, is inevitable in the final triumph of right.

4. *Attitude of the Federal Government*

We memorialize Congress to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, in our island possessions, and in all territory and buildings under the control of the Federal government, to the end that the government of the United States shall be freed from further complicity in the liquor traffic.

We respectfully urge Congress to protect the States in the valid exercise of their acknowledged "police power" in the control of the liquor traffic by enacting effective interstate liquor shipment legislation, and insist that Congressional doubt as to the constitutionality of such legislation be resolved in the interests of the people and the public morals.

We urge Congress by proper enactment to discontinue issuing internal revenue liquor tax receipts to any person who cannot show State authority to engage in such traffic.

We highly commend the action of Congress in complying—in the act admitting Oklahoma to the Union—with our treaty obligations of more than eighty years' standing to protect the Indians of the five civilized tribes from the sale of liquor; also for refusing to restore the sale of intoxicating liquor at army posts and for continuing the prohibition of such sale at government soldiers' homes.

5. *Temperance Instruction and the Pledge*

We urge upon pastors, Sunday school teachers, and all leaders of our young people the importance of teaching the value of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors and tobacco in any form. And to this end we urge the most vigorous and constant prosecution of pledge-signing work through our Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, and other young people's societies.

We protest against any attempting to repeal the scientific temperance instruction laws which exist generally throughout the States, and recommend that by every means at our command we encourage teachers in our public schools and higher institutions of learning to give such instruction in an interesting and practical manner.

6. *Our Own Temperance Society*

We heartily congratulate our own Temperance Society for its part in the advance movement of the past quadrennium, and urge that it give the fullest possible coöperation to all wisely directed existing nonpartisan movements against the saloon.

7. *The Anti-Saloon League*

While the Church is peculiarly qualified to give temperance instruction and create sentiment against the liquor traffic, and

cannot escape its responsibility for such work by turning it over to any organization which it does not directly control, yet since no denomination alone can successfully secure legislation or compel the enforcement of law, we recognize the fact that our churches throughout the United States are already winning sweeping victories in this field through the Anti-Saloon League movement and are contributing large sums of money for its maintenance, therefore we indorse the Anti-Saloon League of America as a safe and effective agency through which the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church may coöperate with members of other churches and temperance organizations for united action against the saloon, and hereby call upon our churches and pastors to continue increasingly their coöperation in carrying forward its work.

8. *Other Organizations*

We rejoice in the existence of the many organizations whose object is to promote total abstinence and secure legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, and recognizing the extent to which many of them, notably the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the guiding genius of one of Methodism's most illustrious women, have contributed to the present degree of progress and enlightenment on this question, commend them to the kindly and favorable consideration of our people.

9. *Political Action*

We recognize that the Church as an ecclesiastical body may not properly go into partisan politics nor assume to control the franchise of the citizen, yet we maintain that the time has come when the responsibility rests upon every Christian voter not only to oppose the saloon as a matter of abstract principle but to cast his ballot in the manner which will be most effective against the saloon and tend soonest to put the liquor traffic in "the course of ultimate extinction."

We record our deliberate judgment that no candidate for any office which in any way may have to do with the liquor traffic, has a right to expect, nor ought he to receive, the support of Christian men so long as he stands committed to the liquor interests or refuses to put himself in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon.

We hold that it is the duty of every Christian voter to vote for a reputable, qualified, temperance candidate, upon another ticket, in preference to a disreputable or unfit one, controlled by the saloon, upon his own, to the end that righteousness, temperance, and morality may become the normal activity of government everywhere.

Report No. 2. See Journal, page 425

CONFERENCE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

In the matter of the memorial of H. T. Ames and others, respecting a change in the constitution of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, your Committee recommends that Article III of Chapter IX (Church Temperance Society) be amended by inserting after the word "thereof" in line 6, the words, "which shall be held within two months," and by adding at the end of the article the following: "and to employ such representatives of its work as it may deem necessary." So that the same, as amended, shall read as follows:

"Article III. The officers of the board shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. The president shall be chosen out of their number by the Board of Bishops. The other officers shall be elected by the Board of Managers at the first meeting thereof, which shall be held within two months after the adjournment of the General Conference, at which said board shall have power to fill any vacancies in these offices other than president. The central office of the Society shall be located at Chicago, Illinois. The Board of Managers shall have power to enact such by-laws as it may deem necessary for its own government, and to employ such representatives of its work as it may deem necessary."

Your Committee further recommends that Article VI of the same chapter be amended by inserting before the beginning of the present Article VI the following: "It is recommended that pastors, with the aid of the Committee on Temperance, present once in the year to each congregation the cause of temperance and ask a public collection and contributions for the support of the same, and which collection and contributions shall be paid over to the treasurer of the Temperance Society and reported to the Annual Conference as other collections are reported." And by adding at the end the following: "It shall be the duty of the district superintendent at the fourth Quarterly Conference to inquire whether the needs and requirements of this Article have been observed;" so that the entire Article VI as amended shall read:

"It is recommended that pastors, with the aid of the Committee on Temperance, present once in the year to each congregation the cause of temperance, and ask a public collection and contribution for the support of the same, and which collections and contributions shall be paid over to the treasurer of the Temperance Society and reported to the Annual Conference as other collections are reported. It shall be the duty of the pastor to see that each Sunday school is organized into a temperance society, that temperance instruction is imparted, and that as far as possible the members of the school are pledged to total

abstinence. It shall be the duty of the district superintendent at the fourth Quarterly Conference to inquire whether the needs and requirements of this Article have been observed."

Report No. 3. See Journal, page 425

TEMPERANCE AGENT

In the matter of the memorial of E. A. Armstrong and others, your Committee recommends, pursuant to the prayer thereof, that ¶ 173, § 4, item 2, of the Discipline be amended by inserting after word "agent" "or agents," so that the item will read as amended:

"2. An agent or agents to promote the cause of temperance."

Report No. 4. See Journal, page 425

THE ARMY CANTEEN

Whereas, There is constant agitation for the restoration of the beer-selling army canteen, and some of our military officers are prominent in the agitation; and,

Whereas, There is evidence to show the proximity of liquor saloons to our military posts is detrimental to the morals and discipline of our troops; and,

Whereas, The action of the government in prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of the military reservation in the Philippine Islands has produced a marked improvement in these respects; and,

Whereas, We should not only prohibit the attractions of vice at our army posts, but should as well provide for the social comforts and intellectual development of the rank and file as well as that of the officers of the army; and,

Whereas, The lack of such provisions at our army posts renders difficult the realization of the full benefits of the prohibition of the liquor canteen in the army posts; and,

Whereas, This great nation should not so neglect its citizens enlisted in the national defense; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we call upon the officers of the standing army, who are the servants of the people, to make the utmost endeavor to secure the benefits of the present "anti-canteen" laws.

Resolved, 2. That we express our high appreciation of the representatives of our government who have banished the saloon from the immediate surroundings of the soldiers in the Philippine Islands.

Resolved, 3. That we call upon the legislative and executive departments of our national government to enact and enforce a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages within two miles of any military reservation wherever it has constitutional power to do so.

Resolved, 4. That we call upon the legislative and executive departments of every State within whose bounds a military post is situated to enact and enforce a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages within two miles of such post.

Resolved, 5. That we call upon the Congress of the United States to make ample provision for the social comforts of the private soldiery in all our army posts, and that liberal appropriations be made to provide rest rooms, reading rooms with periodical reading matter, and libraries, recreation grounds, and gymnasiums, at all our army posts, with especial reference to the needs of the rank and file of the standing army.

Report No. 5. See Journal, page 425

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Your Committee in the matter of the report of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and various memorials concerning the Youth's Temperance Alliance and the Inter-Church Temperance Conference, recommends as follows:

1. That if possible there be collected from the churches and paid over to the Temperance Society, to be used in carrying on its work, the sum of not less than $25,000 annually, and that we recommend that this society give its attention especially to pledge-signing work and the creation of temperance sentiment among the children and young people.

2. That the matter of recognition of the Youth's National Temperance Alliance and the matter of action pertaining to the National Inter-Church Temperance Conference be referred to the Board of Managers of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Report No. 6. See Journal, page 426

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE QUESTIONS

Pursuant to the memorial of R. H. Gilbert and others we recommend that Question No. 15, ¶ 99 of the Discipline be amended by adding after Question "a" the following question:

"b. Are they organized into temperance societies?" and changing the number of "b" to "c," so that the same shall read as follows:

"15 a. Are the Sunday schools organized into missionary societies? b. Are they organized into temperance societies? c. Are they furnished with the publications authorized by our Church?"

Also, that ¶ 190, § 14, be amended by adding in line 3 after the word "children," the following: "including instruction in temperance," so that the same as amended shall read:

"§ 14. To carefully inquire at each Quarterly Conference whether the rules respecting the instruction of children, including instruction in temperance, have been faithfully observed."

IX. BOOK CONCERN

Report No. 1. See Journal, page 447

SUBSIDIES

1. Your Committee on Book Concern begs leave to report that we recommend that the request of the petitioners for a subsidy of $2,000 annually and white paper be granted to the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

2. That the Book Concern Committee recommends that the request of the petitioners that $2,000 and white paper be granted to the Methodist Advocate-Journal upon assignment of the title and control of the property to the Book Concern and the acceptance thereof by the Book Concern.

Report No. 1a. See Journal, page 447

SUBSIDY

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial for subsidy for Vidnesbyrdet, the official organ of the Western Norwegian and Danish Conference, respectfully reports that the sum of $1,000 annually be allowed said paper upon assignment of the title and control of the property to the Book Concern and the acceptance thereof by the Book Concern.

Report No. 2. See Journal, page 396

UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

Whereas, The Book Committee memorialized the General Conference of 1904 by a report of its investigations of the subject of unifying the Book Concern, which report was sent by that body to the Committee on Book Concern, with other memorials on the same subject; and,

Whereas, That General Conference of 1904 adopted Report No. 3 of said Committee (see Journal, page 370) by Resolution 3, of which is recommended the appointment of a commission with authority—"After having duly considered the recommendations of said report, if it shall adopt a plan, to outline and determine the same, for consolidating the manufacturing departments of the Book Concern and for their future administration under one official management"; and,

Whereas, The said commission, after three years of diligent research and thorough investigation, completed, and presented to the Book Committee at its session in February, 1907, "The plan it has adopted and which it has outlined and determined for consolidating the manufacturing departments of the Book Concern, and for their future administration under one official management" (see Item No. 1 of the plan), which plan the

Book Committee received and duly considered and has reported its action to your body by copies taken from the journals of the several proceedings, and reprinted in the "Historical Statement," a copy of which is herewith sent as a part of this statement;

Now, therefore, the Committee on the Book Concern presents the foregoing statement of these facts, that your body may have full knowledge of the same and, thereupon, take such action as "the interests of the Church and the Book Concern may require."

And that Committee respectfully recommends:

1. That as a means of more fully unifying the Book Concern, the corporations now known respectively as "Methodist Book Concern" in the city of New York and "The Western Methodist Book Concern" at Cincinnati, Ohio, be united by one act of incorporation under the corporate name, "The Methodist Book Concern"; and,

2. That the publishing business of the Methodist Episcopal Church be hereafter intrusted to and carried on by this corporation under this corporate name.

3. That the present method of electing and constituting the Book Committee be continued, except that five members, instead of three, be elected from New York city and territory contiguous thereto and five from Cincinnati, Ohio, and territory contiguous thereto instead of three, as heretofore.

4. That the publishing business of the Church be intrusted to the Book Committee thus constituted and to its successors, to be administered by the Publishing Agents elected by the General Conference and under the general supervision and direction of said Committee, and as the General Conference may from time to time direct.

5. That the Book Committee be authorized and directed to proceed under competent legal advice to perfect the incorporation herein proposed; and,

6. That the present corporation, "Methodist Book Concern," etc., and "The Western Methodist Book Concern," each be duly empowered and directed to transfer to the said new corporation hereinbefore described all and singular all the property, assets, and insurance of whatever kind or nature belonging to each or to either of them, so as to invest full title, possession, use, and benefit thereof, in the said new corporation, as fully and completely as they are now held by them or either of them.

7. And to do and cause to be done all other things needful to carry into effect the true intent and purpose of this action.

Your Committee further recommends that the several periodicals, publications, and depositories now authorized by the General Conference be continued.

8. That no real estate belonging to the Book Concern be sold

or exchanged except by a three-fourths vote of the Book Committee in favor of the same, or as directed by the General Conference.

9. And, further, that the Committee elected by you to edit the Discipline be authorized and directed to make Chapter VIII, Part VII, of the Discipline, and all other provisions thereof conform to your action herein.

Supplemental Report No. 2a. See Journal, page 397

Your Committee on the Book Concern, having heretofore reported (Report No. 2) on memorials for the unification or consolidation of the eastern and western publishing houses, respectfully submits this, its supplementary report, to said report:

The four Publishing Agents elected by the General Conference being originally the incorporators of the two corporations known respectively as "The Methodist Book Concern," in the city of New York, and "The Western Methodist Book Concern," located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and being from the first intrusted with the properties belonging to the said corporations, be, and they are hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to transfer and convey the same by due legal process to the new corporation herein proposed, all properties of every nature and description held by them as said incorporators, and to coöperate in all other matters relating to the completion of the plan herein outlined for the reincorporation and unification of the Book Concern; and that the Publishing Agents elected by this General Conference of 1908, shall be the Publishing Agents of the new corporation, to wit, The Methodist Book Concern, after its incorporation, and during the balance of this quadrennium.

Report No. 4. See Journal, page 438

subsidy pacific advocate

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial for a subsidy for the Pacific Christian Advocate, respectfully reports that the current indebtedness of said Advocate be paid by the Book Concern, and for the next quadrennium the white paper be furnished for said Advocate, and that the sum of $1,500 annually be allowed said Advocate.

Report No. 5. See Journal, page 447

course of study in doctrine

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial for the appointment of a commission to prepare a course of instruction in the doctrine and polity of our Church, respectfully reports that said memorial be not granted.

Report No. 7. See Journal, page 447

CONSOLIDATION OF ADVOCATES

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial for the consolidation of the Western, Northwestern, and Central Christian Advocates into one paper, respectfully reports that no such action be taken.

Report No. 8. See Journal, page 447

DOLLAR PAPER

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial for a popular religious weekly paper at a price not to exceed one dollar per year, respectfully reports that said memorial be not granted.

Report No. 9. See Journal, page 438

GENERAL EXPENSES

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial by Oscar P. Miller for a change in the Discipline in the method of collecting General Conference expenses, respectfully reports that the following changes be made in the Discipline:

That ¶ 193, § 24, which reads, "§ 24. To take a collection previous to the session of each General Conference to aid in defraying the expenses thereof; and the sums so collected shall be brought up by the delegation to the General Conference and applied to the object above specified in proportion to the expenses of the several delegates," be stricken out and the following be substituted for said ¶ 193, § 24:

"§ 24. To take a collection during each of the three Conference years preceding the session of the General Conference to aid in paying the expenses of the General Conference, of Judicial Conferences, of fraternal delegates, and of such General Conference commissions as do not relate to the publishing interests."

2. Strike out ¶ 420, § 4, which reads, "§ 4. The Book Committee shall apportion to the Annual Conferences, within the first year of the quadrennium, the estimated expenses connected with the sessions of the General Conference, including the expenses of the Judicial Conferences, of fraternal delegates, and disbursements of all kinds ordered by the General Conference that do not relate to the publishing interests; and a collection for that purpose shall be taken annually, or until the apportionment is met," and substitute in its place, under ¶ 420, § 4, the following:

"§ 4. At the beginning of each and every quadrennium the

Book Committee shall estimate the amount of money necessary to meet the expenses of the next General Conference, of the Judiciary Conferences and commissions as do not relate to the publishing interests of the Church, and send the apportionments to the several Annual Conferences. The entire amount shall be divided by each of these Annual Conferences into three equal portions, and one third of the full amount shall be raised in each of the three Conference years preceding the session of the General Conference, in order that expenses occurring within the quadrennium may be promptly met.

"Any part of the apportionment unpaid at the close of the Annual Conference session preceding the General Conference shall be reapportioned and raised within the coming Conference year.

"Should there remain any deficiency at the close of the first Annual Conference session succeeding the General Conference, it shall be added to the first of the three years' apportionments of the quadrennium and shall be collected with it.

"All sums collected shall be paid by the pastors to the Conference treasurer at each Annual Conference session, unless otherwise ordered by the Book Committee, and said treasurer shall immediately forward the same to the Treasurer of the General Conference."

Report No. 10. See Journal, page 439

SPANISH HYMNAL

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which were referred three memorials presented by G. F. Arms requesting that arrangements be made to publish in the Spanish language a Hymnal with tunes, which shall include the best of the hymns now in use, together with lesson leaves for Sunday schools, and also something in the line of books for preachers, respectfully reports that the publishing house in New York be directed to prepare and publish such literature as prayed for by the petitioners in said memorials.

Report No. 14. See Journal, page 438

BOOK EDITOR

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which a memorial by A. S. Mowbray in relation to a Book Editor was referred, respectfully reports that ¶ 411 of the Discipline be amended so as to read as follows:

"¶ 411. It shall be the duty of the agents of both publishing houses to publish such books, tracts, periodicals, etc., as are ordered by the General Conference or by the Book Committee. They shall nominate an editor, who, when elected by the Book

Committee, shall have editorial supervision of all manuscripts and all other intended publications bought or otherwise procured, which shall bear the imprint of the Methodist Book Concern or its Publishing Agents."

Report No. 16. See Journal, page 438

VACANCIES IN BOOK COMMITTEE

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial of W. F. Steele for filling vacancies in the Book Committee, respectfully reports that there be added at the end of ¶ 420, § 1, of the Discipline the following:

"In all cases the person appointed to such vacancy shall be from the same Conference to which the retiring member belonged, or within the bounds of the Conference in which he resided."

We further report that there be added to ¶ 9 of the Appendix of the Discipline the following:

"The provisions of this paragraph relating to the filling of vacancies shall not apply to vacancies occurring in the Book Committee."

Report No. 18. See Journal, page 447

EXPENSES OF BISHOPS IN FOREIGN FIELDS

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial by A. B. Leonard to direct the Book Committee to pay the traveling expenses of the General Superintendents on their visitations to our mission fields from the Episcopal Fund, respectfully reports that said expenses be paid as prayed for in said memorial.

Report No. 20. See Journal, page 447

FOREIGN DEPOSITORIES

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial by G. F. Arms for the establishment of book depositories at Manila, City of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, and Santiago, for the sale of books published by our Book Concern and those published by the other houses and required in the course of study in Spanish and English, and such other books as the book examiners of each Conference and the presiding Bishop may recommend, respectfully reports that said memorial be not granted; but that the best possible arrangements be made by our Publishing Agents for the speedy filling of all orders from said sections or territory.

Report No. 21. See Journal, page 447

DEPOSITORIES

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which were referred a memorial by J. W. Young for a depository in Baltimore, and

a memorial by G. A. Reeder for a depository at Cleveland, and memorials by R. Sewell, Joshua J. Obee, and H. B. Pemberton, for a depository at New Orleans in connection with the Southwestern Christian Advocate, and a memorial by S. E. Kirkpatrick for a depository at Seattle, respectfully reports that the said several petitions be not granted.

REPORT NO. 22. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 312

ORDERS FOR PERIODICALS

Your Committee on Book Concern, to which was referred a memorial by Samuel J. Greenfield for the withdrawal from the book depositories of the right to receive orders for our Sunday school periodicals and to secure to our publishing houses the total profits accruing from the sale of such periodicals, respectfully reports that said memorial be not granted.

X. FOREIGN MISSIONS

REPORT NO. 3. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 412

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Your Committee recommends that ¶¶ 351 to 354, inclusive, of Chapter V of the Discipline, be stricken out and that the following be substituted:

CHAPTER V

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

I. INCORPORATION

There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York city, said Board of Foreign Missions being subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference from time to time may prescribe.

NOTE.—For Charter, By-Laws, etc., see Annual Report of Board of Foreign Missions.

II. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Name and Object

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious and philanthropic, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of

Christian missions and educational institutions in foreign countries and also in other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

Article II

Life Members, Honorary Members, and Patrons

All members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing to the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions, shall be nominally members of said board. Any person contributing $20 at one time shall be a Life Member. Any person giving $200 at one time shall be an Honorary Life Member. Any person giving $500 at one time shall be an Honorary Manager for life, and any person giving $1,000 at one time shall be a Patron for life; and such manager or patron shall be entitled to a seat and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the Board of Managers.

Article III

General Committee of Foreign Missions

1. There shall be a General Committee of Foreign Missions, composed of the General Superintendents, the Missionary Bishops, the corresponding secretary, the first assistant corresponding secretary, the recording secretary, the treasurer, the assistant treasurer, two representatives, one lay and one ministerial, from each General Conference district, and as many representatives from the Board of Managers as there are General Conference districts.

2. The representatives of the Board of Managers shall be elected by the Board from its own members, and shall include as nearly as may be an equal number of ministers and laymen.

3. The representatives of the General Conference districts shall be elected by the General Conference, on the nominations of the delegates within said districts, respectively, for a term of four years.

The Board of Bishops shall fill any vacancy that may occur among members appointed by the General Conference, so that each General Conference district may be fully represented at each annual meeting.

4. The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at such place in the United States as the General Committee, from year to year, may determine, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the corresponding secretaries and treasurers, of which due notice shall be

given each member; and the Bishops shall preside over the deliberations of the General Committee; but the annual meeting of the said committee shall not be held in the same General Conference district more frequently than once in four years.

5. Said General Committee of Foreign Missions shall determine what fields shall be occupied as foreign missions and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an Emergency Fund of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000); *provided,* the General Committee of Foreign Missions shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), more than the total income for the year immediately preceding. In the intervals between the meetings of the General Committee of Foreign Missions, the Board of Managers may provide, from the Emergency Fund, for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our foreign missions.

6. The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings. Any expense incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Article IV

Board of Managers

1. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions and the administration of the appropriations and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops, who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board, thirty-two (32) laymen, and thirty-two (32) traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference, according to the requirements of the existing Charter of said Board of Foreign Missions. Vacancies in the board shall be filled as the Charter provides; and the absence, without reasonable excuse, of any member from six consecutive meetings of the board, shall create a vacancy. The Board shall also have authority to make by-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books, periodicals, and tracts for foreign missions; to elect a president, vice-presidents, and a recording secretary, also such additional assistant secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elective of its own body; and shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and also shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the four preceding years and state of its funds.

2. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a corresponding secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, or any

elected member of the Board of Managers, for cause to them sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint has been made.

Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a committee of twelve persons, six ministers and six laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

3. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of corresponding secretary, first assistant corresponding secretary, treasurer, or assistant treasurer, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy; and, until they do so, the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

4. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

Article V

Corresponding Secretaries

1. There shall be one corresponding secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board of Foreign Missions, and a first assistant corresponding secretary, both of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

2. They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the foreign missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise in promoting the general interests of the cause.

Article VI

Election of Officers

The officers to be elected by the board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy occurs during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the board next succeeding the General Conference.

Article VII

Presiding Officer

At all meetings of the board, the president, or, in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, and in the absence of the president and all of the vice-presidents, a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved, and by the recording secretary.

Article VIII

Special Gifts

Credit shall be given for special gifts from any charge when said charge, including the Sunday school, shall have raised its full apportionment for the Board of Foreign Missions, and such special donation shall be received by the board for the specified purpose. Special donations shall be applied in full to the purposes designated by the donors, but shall be included in estimating the cost of collection and administration.

Nevertheless, whenever a charge or an individual or group of individuals in any charge shall support entirely one of our missionaries in the foreign field, who is a regularly appointed missionary of the Society, and assigned to the charge, the entire amount may be credited, irrespective of apportionments.

Article IX

Support of Superannuated and Other Missionaries

The board may provide for the support of superannuated missionaries, widows, and orphans of missionaries, who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively; provided they shall not receive more than is usually allowed superannuated ministers, their widows, and orphans, in home Conferences.

No one shall be acknowledged as a missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers, and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided.

Ministerial missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

Article X

Amendments

This constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

REPORT NO. 4. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 430

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Your Committee, to which were referred memorials relating to the Laymen's Missionary Movement and methods for a larger liberality, respectfully recommends the following:

1. That the Laymen's Missionary Movement, so signally blessed of God, be welcomed, unhesitatingly indorsed, and thoroughly employed as a potential agency in enlisting and organizing the men of our Church for the evangelization of the world, and that the Board of Foreign Missions is instructed to secure the establishment of a branch of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in every Annual Conference, with the object of bringing the adult male membership of the entire Church up to the standard of missionary giving which is set up by these resolutions, and that the Board of Foreign Missions is hereby authorized to provide such literature, postage, and clerical assistance as in the judgment of said board may be necessary to carry out this plan of work.

2. Heeding the memorial coming from the Missionary conventions for men, recently held in Chicago and Milwaukee, and the memorial of the Laymen's Mass Meeting, held during General Conference, calling upon said General Conference to give special consideration to our missionary responsibility as a Church, and that a definite policy adequately meeting that responsibility be formulated, we recommend as an ideal that our Church be asked to accept the responsibility in men and money which the larger call brings to its door, definitely planning to increase during the next quadrennium our missionary force fourfold, and the scale of giving as follows: $3,000,000 for 1909, $4,000,000 for 1910, $5,000,000 for 1911, and $6,000,000 for 1912.

3. As a means to this end, and since every follower of the Christ living in a Christian community will admit the reasonableness of giving at least as much toward providing gospel privileges to all the less fortunate people in the world as he does to secure those blessings for himself and family, we further recommend that in addition to the apportionment system, so useful in training our Church to sustain our benevolent enterprises, the standard be held up before our people everywhere as a desirable goal that they give at least as much for all benevolences, home and foreign, as to their own local church budget.

4. The Bishops are hereby requested to appoint a commission of laymen, who, without expense to the Board of Foreign Missions, shall make a visit to our foreign field, especially our fields in southern and eastern Asia, and shall present a report of their visit to the General Conference of 1912.

REPORT NO. 5. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 430

KOREA

Your Committee on Foreign Missions, to which was referred the memorial relating to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of mission work in Korea, begs to recommend as follows:

Whereas, There is to be held in Korea in September, 1909, by all Protestant missions at work in that land the quarter centennial celebration of the opening of the Hermit Kingdom to the heralds of the cross; and,

Whereas, The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1884 made its first appropriation for the establishing of missionary work in Korea and the missionaries appointed arrived, and began their work in May, 1885, and God's signal blessing has rested upon the labors of our Church in Korea, that now, after twenty-three years of service, we have under our care more than 40,000 Koreans, who have forsaken their idols and ancestral worship; and,

Whereas, It is not possible for the Board of Foreign Missions to make adequate appropriations to equip the mission and provide the additional property demanded by the needs of the vast numbers for whom the Methodist Episcopal Church is directly responsible, and who are turning by the tens of thousands to us for the privileges of the gospel and pastoral care; and,

Whereas, The annual meeting of the Korean Mission in 1907 projected plans for the celebration in 1910 of the Silver Jubilee of the founding of our work in Korea; therefore

Resolved, That the General Conference approves of this project to celebrate in the year 1910 Korea's Silver Jubilee and recommends to the Board of Foreign Missions that it appoint a commission to put in operation such plans as may be deemed desirable.

REPORT NO. 6. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 430

DISCIPLINARY CHANGES

Your Committee, to which was referred a memorial regarding the administration of the Board of Foreign Missions, begs to recommend that ¶¶ 355 to 374, inclusive, of the Discipline, be elided, and the following be adopted in their place, the same to immediately follow in the Discipline Report No. 3 of this Committee.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

1. When a mission is established in a foreign country, outside of an Annual Conference, the Bishop having episcopal supervision of the same may appoint a member of the mission as superintendent, who may also be the district superintendent of a district. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, in the

absence of a Bishop, to preside at the Annual Meeting of the mission and to arrange the work and take general supervision of the entire mission. He shall also, from time to time, represent the state of the mission and its needs to the Bishop having charge and to the corresponding secretaries.

2. The Bishop having episcopal supervision of a mission shall annually designate a time at which all the members of the mission and also the native preachers employed as supplies or helpers in the mission shall come together for the purpose of holding an Annual Meeting, said meeting possessing, in all ecclesiastical matters, the duties and powers of a District Conference; and also transacting such other business as may be assigned by the board or grow out of the local interests of the work. In the absence of a Bishop or the superintendent the Annual Meeting shall choose its presiding officer in the manner provided for District Conferences.

3. When a mission in a foreign country is organized into a Mission Conference or an Annual Conference the administration of the Board of Foreign Missions shall not thereby be disturbed but shall be continued as in other foreign missions.

The Annual Conference Board of Foreign Missions

1. It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to organize within its bounds an Annual Conference Board of Foreign Missions. This Annual Conference board shall consist of the district superintendents, district missionary secretaries, and district Epworth League presidents, *ex officio,* and one Sunday school superintendent, and one lay member from each district, to be elected by the Annual Conference on the nomination of the district superintendents. The Annual Conference shall elect the officers of the said board from among the members of the board on the nomination of the district superintendents.

2. The said board shall present an annual report to the Annual Conference through its president; and shall have charge of the anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions at the Annual Conference session, to which an entire evening shall be given.

3. There shall be at least one meeting of the Annual Conference Board of Foreign Missions each year for the consideration and furtherance of the interests of foreign missions within the bounds of the Conference, at which meeting a secretary or other representative of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be present if possible, and the said board shall provide for the presentation of the cause of foreign missions within the bounds of the Conference and may arrange for conventions.

District Boards of Foreign Missions

1. There shall be in each district superintendent's district a District Board of Foreign Missions composed of the members

from the district on the Annual Conference Board of Foreign Missions. The district superintendent shall be the president of said district board and the district missionary secretary shall be its secretary. Meetings of the said district board shall be held at the call of the president; *provided* that at least one meeting shall be held each year.

2. The said district board shall aid the pastors in the presentation of the cause of foreign missions within the district, and may arrange for conventions.

District Missionary Secretaries

The presiding Bishop shall appoint, on the nomination of the district superintendents, a member of the Annual Conference as missionary secretary for each district superintendent's district, who shall serve without salary, and whose duty it shall be to assist the district superintendent in carrying on the plans in the interests of foreign missions on the district; and who, by correspondence and otherwise, shall aid in the securing and distribution of missionary literature in every charge, coöperate with the missionary office in New York city in the distinctive work of our Young People's Department, and keep said office informed as to foreign missionary conditions on the district.

Duties of District Superintendents

1. It shall be the duty of the district superintendent to see that the provisions of the Discipline concerning foreign missions are faithfully executed in his district, and in order thereto he shall inquire at each session of the several Quarterly Conferences, what has been done toward raising funds for the support of foreign missions during the preceding quarter, and particularly what has been done in the Sunday schools for this cause.

2. It shall be the duty of the district superintendent to see that a Committee on Foreign Missions is appointed at the fourth Quarterly Conference of each pastoral charge, of five or more persons, including one Sunday school superintendent and one Epworth League president, of which committee the pastor shall be chairman. Its duty shall be to aid the pastor in disseminating missionary information, planning for the Annual Foreign Missionary Day, and securing a thorough canvass of the members of the churches and congregations in the interest of foreign missions.

Duties of Pastors and Churches

1. The support of foreign missions is committed to pastors, congregations, Sunday schools, and Epworth Leagues.

2. It shall be the duty of the pastor, aided by the Committee on Foreign Missions, to provide for the diffusion of missionary

information among the members of his church, congregation, Sunday school, and Epworth League.

3. It shall be the duty of the pastor, aided by the Committee on Foreign Missions, to institute a monthly missionary prayer meeting or missionary address in his charge, for the purposes of imploring the divine blessing upon missions throughout the world, and for the diffusion of missionary intelligence among the people.

4. The pastor, aided by the official board and the Committee on Foreign Missions, shall provide for a thorough foreign missionary canvass and an Annual Missionary Day, when the pastor, or some one invited by him, shall present the cause of foreign missions, and when contributions shall be taken for our foreign work exclusively. If so desired, the contributions may be paid weekly or monthly and the Board of Foreign Missions shall supply envelopes for the same.

5. It shall be the duty of the pastor to see that each Sunday school on his charge is organized into a Missionary Society, and that at least one Sunday in each month is observed in the interest of missions and a collection taken, which shall be divided equally between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; and all contributions of the Sunday school shall be reported in a separate column in the Annual and General Minutes. It shall be the duty of the Sunday School Missionary Society to provide, with the consent of the Sunday School Board, for brief missionary exercises on the day that is set apart for the monthly missionary collection to be taken, to cause suitable literature to be distributed in the Sunday schools, and to arrange for occasional missionary concerts. The Sunday School Missionary Society shall include both Foreign Missions and Home Missions and Church Extension and the contributions shall be equally divided between the two boards.

6. It shall be the duty of the pastor to organize mission study classes on his charge where practicable.

XI. HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

Report No. 1. See Journal, page 445

SECRETARY OF IMMIGRATION

The Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, to which was referred the memorial from the Worcester, Massachusetts, Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting, asking that "A secretary of Foreign Immigration shall be elected who shall

make a thorough study of the causes and effects of alien people coming to the United States; shall come into sympathetic touch with them in every way; shall seek out the best methods of evangelizing them, and, by means of the printed page and addresses before Annual and District Conferences and local churches, shall bring these methods to the attention of the Church at large," would report as follows:

While we recognize the importance of the work urged by the memorialists and are confident that the officers of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension will urge the secretaries to give such time as may be spared for this work, we still deem it inexpedient at this time to recommend the election of a regular secretary of Foreign Immigration.

REPORT NO. 4. SEE JOURNAL, PAGES 410, 421

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

For the prosecution of missionary and church extension work in the United States, Territories, and insular possessions, there shall be a Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in the city of Philadelphia, said board being subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

NOTE.—For Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, etc., see Annual Report and other publications of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

There shall be a General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension consisting of (1) the Bishops, one of whom, as they may determine from time to time, shall be chairman; (2) the corresponding secretary and such assistant corresponding secretaries as the General Conference may elect, the president, the treasurer, and recording secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; the recording secretary shall be *ex officio* secretary of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension; (3) two representatives from each General Conference district—one minister and one layman—elected by the General Conference on the nomination of the delegates of the districts, respectively; these shall be the same persons chosen in this behalf to serve on the General Committee of Foreign Missions; (4) as many representatives elected

The General Conference of 1908 shall elect the representatives from the odd-numbered districts for a term of four years, and those from the even-numbered districts for a term of eight years, and thereafter in alternate classes for a term of eight years.

by the board as there are General Conference districts; not more than five of whom shall be from any one Annual Conference, and shall include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of ministers and laymen; (5) the members elected by the National City Evangelization Union.

It shall be the duty of this General Committee to meet annually in such place and on such day in the month of November as shall be appointed by the corresponding secretary.

The General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension shall determine: (1) What amount each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission shall be asked to raise by collections for Home Missions and Church Extension during the ensuing Annual Conference year; (2) what amount shall be appropriated for Home Missions and what amount shall be authorized for Church Extension within each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission during the same period; (3) what amount shall be set apart for the Contingent Fund for Home Mission purposes and what amount shall be set apart as an Emergency Fund in the Church Extension department; and (4) what amount shall be set apart for office expenses, salaries, traveling expenses, publications, and other items.

The General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension shall also have authority to counsel and direct the board in the legal administration of the trusts committed to its care. It shall have authority to revise the list of the members of the board, and for inattention to the duties of the office, or other cause, to declare the seat of any member vacant, and to fill any existing vacancy in the board.

If a vacancy should occur in the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension by death, resignation, removal from the district of his Conference or church membership, or otherwise, of a district representative, the Bishop having charge of the Annual Conference in which the vacancy occurs shall fill it by the appointment of a successor from the Annual Conference to which such representative belonged; or if a layman, within the bounds of which he resided, such appointee to hold office until the end of the quadrennium.

Expenses incurred by the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension in discharge of its duties shall be paid by the treasurer of the board.

HOME MISSIONS

The General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension may appropriate an amount each year as an Emergency Fund for Church Extension purposes, and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension may grant emergency applica-

tions without the action of the District or Annual Conference Boards; but wherever practicable, without disaster or serious loss, the recommendation of these boards shall be required. The General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension may set apart a sum to be used as a Contingent Fund for Home Mission purposes. This fund shall be used only in the case of unforeseen and unexpected need, and the board may grant aid from the Contingent Fund on the application of the pastor, indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, with the approval of the district superintendent.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall consist of thirty-two (32) ministers and thirty-five (35) laymen, to be appointed by the General Conference. The corresponding secretary and the two assistant corresponding secretaries shall be *ex officio* members, to be included within these numbers. The board shall have such powers and prerogatives as may be needful to the successful prosecution of its work; and shall be subject to the control of the General Conference.

The term of service of the members of the board shall begin on the second Wednesday in June following their appointment, and continue during the ensuing four years, or until their successors shall be duly chosen and have entered upon their duties, unless otherwise ordered by the General Conference. If a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise during the interval between the sessions of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension the board shall have power to fill the vacancy, until the next meeting of said General Committee.

The officers of the board shall be a president, five vice-presidents, one corresponding secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and two assistant corresponding secretaries, who shall rank in the order of their election, together with a recording secretary, a treasurer, and assistant treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by the board at the first regular meeting in November of each year, except as hereinafter provided.

The corresponding secretary and the two assistant corresponding secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference.

They shall, under the provisions of the Discipline and the directions of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension and of the board, conduct its correspondence, and shall, in all their official conduct, be subject to the authority and control of the board, by whom their salaries shall be fixed and paid. They shall be exclusively employed in conducting the affairs of the board, and in promoting its general interest by traveling or otherwise. Should a vacancy occur by death, resig-

nation, or otherwise, the board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops shall fill the vacancy.

The board shall have power to elect field agents.

The board shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia. It shall have power to make by-laws for the regulation of its own proceedings not in conflict with the Charter, the Discipline, or the directions of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, to provide for and administer a Loan Fund; to establish and administer Annuity Funds, either in connection with, or separate from, the Loan Fund as it may deem wise; to take and hold in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church any real or personal property; to dispose of the same for the use and benefit of the Church and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which shall be necessary and lawful in the execution of its trust; *provided,* however, that all amounts received on the Loan Fund shall be used only for loans on adequate security; and *provided,* further, that the aggregate amount of interest and annuities payable shall never be allowed to exceed the aggregate amount of interest receivable; and *provided,* also, that an equitable proportion of the expenses of administration of the business of the board shall be charged to and defrayed out of the interest received on the loans made by the board from the Loan Fund and the Annuity Funds respectively.

The board also shall have authority to provide and recommend a uniform plan for the organization of local Boards of Home Missions and Church Extension in cities, to be known as the City Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, under such local administration as may be deemed advisable; but in no case shall such local organizations interfere with the general work of the board.

The board shall also have authority to aid, either by donation or by loan, or both, in the erection of parsonages.

At all meetings of the board fifteen members shall constitute a quorum. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the secretary thereof.

The board shall publish quarterly, or oftener, full information concerning its work; and shall submit to the General Conference a report of its proceedings for the preceding four years, and of the state of its funds.

CITY EVANGELIZATION

More effectively to promote the work of city evangelization, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be authorized to organize a Bureau of Cities, to be directed and administered by the board in harmony with its other departments, and with the provisions of paragraph ——. Should this bureau be established the board shall provide for representation in its

managing committee of not less than three members of the National City Evangelization Union, to be chosen by that organization. In the cities where local societies for city evangelization have been duly organized, according to the provisions of the Discipline and are in active operation, all appropriations for missionary work shall be made to and administered by such societies, the appropriations for Church Extension being provided for otherwise, as stated in this chapter; *provided,* however, that in the case of the German, Swedish, and Norwegian Conferences, the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be authorized to designate exceptions to this rule. All organizations for city evangelization shall report annually to the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension their requests for appropriations, indicating the special purpose for which grants are to be used. They shall also report each year to what work the moneys have been applied and shall give in detail a statement which may include (1) number of churches or Sunday schools organized; (2) number of buildings erected; (3) number of ministers or missionaries supported in part or in whole and the amount paid to them; (4) membership; (5) the amount invested during the year in real estate and in buildings; (6) the expenses of administration; (7) the total amount raised and expended by the local society for the support of current work and for permanent improvements; the summaries of such statements to be published in connection with the report of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension as a special report, and quadrennially reported to the General Conference. These facts may also, if desired, be furnished to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for its information and use. The aim of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be to encourage with resources and influence the well-established local organizations for city evangelization, and to promote similar organizations so far as practicable in all the cities of the United States.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

Each Annual Conference shall, on the nomination of the presiding Bishop, elect a Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen, so located that a quorum thereof may conveniently assemble. The Conference Board shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. These officers, together with three additional members to be elected by the Conference Board, shall constitute an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have power to recommend emergency or contingent applications. The district superintendents shall be *ex officio* members of the Conference Board, but so as not to prevent

an equality in the number of ministers and laymen. The secretary of the Annual Conference shall notify the corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the name and post office address of each member of the Annual Conference Board within thirty days after the adjournment of the Conference.

The Annual Conference Board shall hold its regular annual meeting on the second day of the session of the Annual Conference, at an hour to be named by the president of such board, and shall make a report to the Annual Conference during its session, giving a full account of its transactions during the preceding year. Other meetings may be called at any time by the president or three members.

The district superintendents of each Annual Conference shall be a committee to distribute all Home Mission funds at the disposal of the Annual Conference, subject to the approval of the presiding Bishop and the Annual Conference.

The corresponding secretary at Philadelphia shall send drafts for missionary appropriations to the secretary of the Annual Conference Board, payable to the treasurer who shall disburse it. The Annual Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall keep an accurate account of all its receipts and disbursements for the year and report annually to the Annual Conference and also to the board in Philadelphia, and shall transmit with such reports vouchers for all sums disbursed by him.

The Annual Conference Board shall be auxiliary to the board at Philadelphia, and shall, under its direction, have charge of all the interests and work of Home Missions and Church Extension within the Conference. The Conference Board shall apportion for collection to the several districts and pastoral charges the amount asked of the Conference, with due regard to their circumstances and ability, and notify each pastor and Quarterly Conference early in the year of the amount of their apportionment.

The Annual Conference Board shall exercise all possible diligence in protecting the interests of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, giving conscientious advice concerning the making of loans and using all diligence to aid in the collection of loans.

The treasurer of the Conference Board shall, as early as practicable, remit all funds coming into his hands to the board in Philadelphia.

HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION BOARDS IN MISSION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

In Mission Conferences and Missions there shall be a Board of Home Missions and Church Extension appointed by the

Bishop and approved by the Mission Conference or Mission, consisting of the superintendent and two other ministers and two laymen. These shall have the same powers and duties within the bounds of the Mission Conference or Mission that the Annual Conference Board has within the bounds of an Annual Conference.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to examine strictly into the state of the Missions within its bounds, and to allow none to remain on the list of its Missions which, in the judgment of the Conference, are capable of self-support.

Each Annual Conference shall report through its secretary, annually, to the corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension at Philadelphia the name of each district and charge, within its bounds, sustained in whole or in part by said Conference as a Mission, together with the amount of missionary money appropriated to such for the year, and also the number of years that each Mission has received assistance from the missionary treasury, and whether consecutively or otherwise, and such other information as may be required by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Each Annual Conference shall arrange, in such way as it may deem best, for an anniversary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, to be held during the session of the Conference.

MISSIONS

It shall be the duty of the superintendent, in the absence of the Bishop, to preside at the Annual Meeting of a Mission, to arrange the work, and take general supervision of the entire Mission, and to represent the state of the Mission and its needs to the Bishop having charge, and to the corresponding secretary.

The Bishop having episcopal supervision of a Mission shall designate a time at which all the members of the Mission shall come together for the purpose of holding an Annual Meeting; said meeting possessing, in all ecclesiastical matters, the functions and privileges of a District Conference; and also transacting such other business as may be assigned by the board or grow out of the local interests of the work. In the absence of a Bishop or superintendent the Annual Meeting shall choose its presiding officer in the manner provided for District Conferences in such cases.

In Missions in the United States, Territories, and insular possessions the power to license and to try local preachers and to renew the licenses of local preachers and exhorters shall remain with the respective Quarterly Conferences; and local

preachers tried and convicted shall have their right of appeal to the Annual Meeting of the Mission, save that two or more Quarterly Conferences may be united for the purpose of licensing preachers.

The ministerial members of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension shall constitute a Judicial Conference to hear appeals of local preachers convicted at an Annual Meeting, said Judicial Conference to be presided over by a Bishop.

Wherever Methodist Episcopal churches are organized in territory outside of an Annual Conference, or of any regular Mission of our Church, such work may be attached to such Annual Conference as the said churches may elect with the concurrence of the Bishop having charge of said Conference, and may be constituted a district superintendent's district.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

It shall be the duty of each district superintendent to bring the subject of Home Missions and Church Extension before the Quarterly Conference of each charge within his district at the last Quarterly Conference in each year; and said Quarterly Conference shall appoint a committee, to be called the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, whose duty it shall be to aid the pastor in carrying into effect the provisions of the Discipline and plans of the board for the support of this cause, and in securing at least the amount asked of the circuit or station; and the district superintendent shall inquire in each Quarterly Conference of each year, what has been done for this cause, and whether the amount asked has been received; and if not, he shall urgently request that such measures be taken as will secure the amount before the close of the year.

It shall be the duty of each district superintendent to see that the provisions of this section are faithfully executed in his district. He shall inquire at each session of the Quarterly Conference whether the Sunday schools have been organized into missionary societies, and if the cause of Home Missions and Church Extension has been properly represented in each school.

He shall also urge that the cause of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be presented to the congregations and people separately from every other collection.

DUTIES OF PASTORS

The support of Home Missions and Church Extension is committed to the churches, congregations, and societies as such.

It shall be the duty of the pastor, aided by the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, to provide for the diffusion of information concerning the work of the Board of

Home Missions and Church Extension; he shall preach, or cause to be preached, a sermon on this subject in each congregation in every year. He shall secure a separate presentation of the cause of Home Missions and Church Extension, and a collection separate from every other cause for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and solicit, aided by the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, a contribution from each member of the church and congregation, endeavoring to secure at least the amount asked as above provided; and he shall, at the Annual Conference, report the amount received. He shall also invite special contributions in aid of the Annuity Funds and Loan Fund of the board. Each pastor is exhorted to utilize the services of the committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference.

It shall be the duty of the pastor, aided by the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, to institute a bimonthly missionary prayer meeting or lecture in each society, church, congregation, or Sunday school wherever practicable, for the purpose of imploring the Divine blessing on Home Missions and Church Extension, and for the diffusion of missionary intelligence.

It shall be the duty of the pastor to see that each Sunday school on his charge is organized into a missionary society, and that at least one Sunday of each month is observed in the interest of missions and a collection taken, which shall be divided equally between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; and all contributions of the Sunday schools shall be reported in a separate column in the Annual and General Minutes. It shall be the duty of the Sunday School Missionary Society to provide, with the consent of the Sunday School Board, for brief missionary exercises in the Sunday school on the day that the monthly missionary collection is taken, to cause suitable literature to be distributed in the Sunday school, and to arrange for occasional missionary concerts. The Sunday School Missionary Society shall include Home and Foreign Missions and the contributions shall be divided equally between the two boards.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHURCH EXTENSION AID

All applications for Church Extension aid shall be made in accordance with blank form to be furnished by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Every such application for aid shall be forwarded to the Conference Board, and the Conference Board shall forward the same, with proper recommendations, to the corresponding secretary, who shall submit all applications to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension at a regular or special meeting.

And the board shall not consider any application without the recommendation of the Conference Board, except as hereinbefore provided.

Nothing in the chapter defining the Conference organization of the work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall supersede or affect the administration of the missionary work and appropriations in cities as provided for in the chapter on City Evangelization.

Report No. 8. See Journal, page 445

APPORTIONMENTS

Your Committee having considered the memorials from the Rock River Conference, relative to a standard for benevolent contributions, respectfully reports as follows:

We deprecate the widespread tendency among our churches to consider the apportionment for benevolent purposes as representing the maximum standard of duty, so that the payment of such apportionment comes to be regarded as a full and complete discharge of our obligations to God and his kingdom.

We believe the time has come when we should rise above the apportionment basis for benevolent contributions to a largeness and liberality of giving which will be a fitting response to the calls which come to us through the providence of God and the leadership of the Holy Spirit.

We therefore urge all our churches to remember that the apportionments for benevolent causes are a statement of what is needed for the maintenance of our work and are utterly inadequate as the statement of what is demanded for our divinely assigned task of world-conquest.

Let us accept the apportionments, as a minimum requirement, a standard of what must be raised without a peradventure, while at the same time we set before us the larger standard of the Golden Rule, and, loving our neighbors as we love ourselves, seek to make our gifts for spiritual ministry to others equal our contributions for our own spiritual development, so that in every church the standard shall be as much for benevolent work as for the support of the local congregation.

Report No. 11. See Journal, page 445

REAL ESTATE FUNDS

Your Committee, having considered the memorial presented by J. W. Boughton, asking for the establishment of a Real Estate Fund, submit the following:

In view of the shifting of population into the northwest and southwest portions of our country, we believe that a real estate fund should be created and maintained for the purchase of desirable sites for churches and parsonages, and we recommend

that the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be empowered to arrange the necessary details for creating and distributing such a fund.

REPORT NO. 12. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 445

MISSIONS AMONG THE JEWS

Your Committee, having considered the resolution presented by F. B. Lynch, concerning missions among the Jews, concur in the resolution, and suggest that attention be given to this phase of city work.

REPORT NO. 13. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 445

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Your Committee, having considered the memorial from the Rock River Conference regarding the establishment of a Department of Industrial and Social Relations, recommends that as this subject is now under favorable consideration in the Federation for Social Service, no further action be taken.

REPORT NO. 14. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 415

DISTRICT MISSIONARY SECRETARIES

The presiding Bishop shall appoint, on the nomination of the district superintendents, a member of the Annual Conference as missionary secretary for each district superintendent's district, who shall serve without salary, and whose duty it shall be to assist the district superintendent in carrying out plans in the interest of Home Missions and Church Extension on the district; and who, by correspondence and otherwise, shall aid in securing and distributing missionary literature in every charge, cooperate with the office in Philadelphia, and keep said office informed as to missionary conditions on the district.

XII. EDUCATION, FREEDMEN'S AID, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

REPORT NO. 1. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 374

Your Committee, having fully considered the several memorials relating to the reorganization of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid Society, and Sunday Schools, report as follows:

First. That the work at present committed to the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, shall be committed to the following named organizations, their respective fields and functions being as hereinafter defined:

1. The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

3. The Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To the Freedmen's Aid Society shall be committed the work of establishing and maintaining institutions for Christian education among people of the Negro race.

To the Board of Education shall be committed:

(a) The work done by the Board of Education prior to the consolidation.

(b) The maintenance and administration of white schools of the South hitherto cared for by the consolidated Society.

(c) The work of assisting in establishing and maintaining institutions of Christian learning and promoting the cause of Christian education in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To the Board of Sunday Schools shall be committed the interests formerly in charge of the Sunday School Union.

It is recommended that the tracts desired by the various benevolent societies of the Church, when officially requested, shall be published and furnished by the Book Concern at actual cost of publication.

Second. To put these plans in operation the following Charter readjustments, Disciplinary changes, and other modifications of existing arrangements will be necessary:

1. The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools is hereby directed to obtain from the State of Ohio an amendment to its amended act of incorporation under the name of "The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," for the purpose of diffusing among the Negro population the blessings of education and Christianity, but preserving the identity of the existing corporation. It is not intended hereby to take from the Board of Foreign Missions power to establish, maintain, and control institutions of learning for the Negro race within the bounds of a foreign field. The office of the Freedmen's Aid Society shall be in the city of Cincinnati.

2. The Board of Education, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is hereby directed to secure from the State of New York an amendment to its amended act of incorporation, providing that contributions received by this board in the future from Children's Day collections and other sources, also the income from future invested funds when not otherwise designated, may be used for the aid of any of our institutions as well as for the aid of students. The amended Charter shall also provide that the number of trustees of the Board of Education be changed from twelve to thirty-six, or such other number as may hereafter be deemed expedient by the General Conference, but preserving the identity of the existing corporation.

The terms of the present members of the Board of Education, which do not expire in 1908, shall not be interfered with by this change of Charter, and in electing the remainder of the thirty-six members, the term of years for which they are to serve shall be designated by the General Conference.

The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools shall convey to the Board of Education, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, all moneys secured or collected for the purposes for which the Board of Education is now reëstablished, and the said Board of Education shall assume and discharge all the obligations for which said moneys were collected.

The schools now aided and administered by the consolidated Society, other than those herein committed to the Freedmen's Aid Society, are transferred to the Board of Education, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, for necessary aid in their administration and support.

3. The persons elected by the General Conference as members of the Board of Sunday Schools are hereby directed to secure from the State of Illinois an act of incorporation under the name, "The Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The office of the Board of Sunday Schools shall be in the city of Chicago.

The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools shall convey to the Board of Sunday Schools all property and moneys secured or collected for Sunday school purposes, and the said Board of Sunday Schools shall assume and discharge all obligations resting upon the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools for the Sunday School Department of the consolidated board.

4. The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools is directed to transfer the funds in the possession of said Board, contributed or held for the publication of tracts (after meeting outstanding obligations and unpaid appropriations) to the Board of Foreign Missions and Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, share and share alike, said funds to be administered by said Mission Boards in harmony with the purpose of the donors.

"The Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension are hereby directed to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tract literature, and, under the direction of their boards of managers, to make distribution of said funds in their respective fields."

5. To edit the Sunday school literature of the Church, the General Conference shall elect each quadrennium an Editor of Sunday School Literature.

Third. The changes necessary to harmonize the Discipline

with the recommendations of the Board herewith presented follow, and their adoption by the General Conference is respectfully recommended:

¶ 84, note 3, change the words "Sunday School Union," in line 4, to " Board of Sunday Schools," so that the whole item shall read: "The statistical secretaries of Conferences and Missions, as soon as practicable after the Annual Meeting, shall forward Statistics Nos. I, III, IV to the Publishing Agents at New York, and No. II to the secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools."

Statistics IV, line 10, omit the words "and Southern Education."

Statistics IV, line 6, change the words "Sunday School Union" to "Board of Sunday Schools."

¶ 98, § 9, line 7, omit the words "and Southern Education."

¶ 99, q. 13, item 3, omit the words "and Southern Education." Item 5, strike out the words "Sunday School Union," and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools," so that the whole item shall read: "For Board of Sunday Schools." Omit item 6, "For Tract Society." Question 14, item 3, omit the words "and Southern Education." Item 5, line 1, change words "Sunday School Union" to "Board of Sunday Schools; (a) from church; (b) from Sunday School."

¶ 193, § 21, line 3, change the words "Sunday School Union" to "Board of Sunday Schools," so that the whole section shall read: "To attend to all the duties enjoined upon pastors in reference to Education, Sunday Schools and the Board of Sunday Schools, Missions, Church Extension, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the distribution of tracts, forming societies and taking collections to aid these objects in such manner as the Discipline shall from time to time direct."

§ 25, line 2, change the words "Sunday School Union" to "Board of Sunday Schools."

§ 28, Part IV, item 4, omit the words "and Southern Education." Item 5, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools," so that the whole item shall read: "Sunday Schools and Board of Sunday Schools."

The Board of Education

¶ 331, insert before the words in this paragraph "§ 1" and add as § 2, "The Board of Education shall consist of thirty-six (36) members, one half to be laymen and at least three to be Bishops, with at least one member resident in each General Conference district. These members shall be elected by the General Conference and shall hold office for twelve (12) years; one third of the board shall be elected at each General Conference," so that the whole paragraph shall read:

"¶ 331, § 1. For the promotion of the educational work of the Church there shall be a board known as the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as now duly incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York, shall be recognized as said Board of Education until changed by the General Conference. And the said board shall manage its affairs and property in such manner as shall not be inconsistent with its Charter or the rules and regulations of said General Conference.

"§ 2. The Board of Education shall consist of thirty-six (36) members, one half to be laymen, and at least three to be Bishops, with at least one member resident in each General Conference district. These members shall be elected by the General Conference and shall hold office for twelve (12) years; one third of the board shall be elected at each General Conference, provided that upon the first election, one third of the members shall be elected for four years, one third for eight years, and one third for twelve (12) years."

¶ 334, § 1. The Board of Education shall receive, invest, and disburse the fund known as the "Sunday School Children's Fund" and such other funds as are now in its hands or may be specially committed to it for educational purposes. ¶ 337, § 2.

§ 2. The Board of Education shall administer the Children's Fund to assist worthy young people, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in obtaining a more advanced education. The aid shall be granted only in the form of loans, but the Board shall have authority to cancel the notes given for said loans, in part or in whole, for protracted ill health, in case of death, or after five years of actual service as missionary or deaconess.

DUTIES OF PASTORS AND DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

Add to ¶ 337, § 1, the words "and this shall be reported to the Annual Conference under the head of Public Educational Collection," so that the paragraph shall read: "It shall be the duty of every pastor to take one public collection annually in each society in aid of the work of education. The money so received shall be paid over to such auxiliary of the Board of Education or institution of learning as the Annual Conference may direct, or in the absence of Annual Conference direction, to the treasury of the Board of Education, and this shall be reported to the Annual Conference under the head of 'Public Educational Collection.'"

§ 2, line 10, strike out the words "and all educational money except the Children's Fund shall be reported to the Annual Conference under the head of 'Public Educational Collection,'" so that the paragraph shall read:

"§ 2. It shall be the duty of every pastor to cause every

Sunday School under his charge to observe the second Sunday in June, or such other Sunday as may be more convenient, as Children's Day, and upon said day he shall present the cause of Christian education, and as a part of the service, he shall take a collection to be devoted to the Sunday School Children's Fund. The pastor shall forward the collection aforesaid directly to the secretary of the Board of Education, and report the same to his Annual Conference under the head of 'Children's Fund.'"

The Board of Sunday Schools

¶ 343, title, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools."

§ 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools."

Line 5, (a) strike out the word "law" and insert the words "laws of the State of Illinois"; (b) strike out the word "office" and insert the word "headquarters"; (c) strike out the words "New York" and insert the word "Chicago"; so that the whole section shall read:

"§ 1. For the moral and religious instruction of our children, and for the promotion of Bible knowledge among all our people, there shall be a Board of Sunday Schools, duly incorporated according to the laws of the State of Illinois, and having its headquarters in the city of Chicago, and the said board shall have general oversight of all the Sunday School interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference may from time to time prescribe."

§ 2, line 1, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools."

Line 9, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools."

Line 11, insert "to consist of twenty-seven members, lay and clerical, three to be effective Bishops and twenty-four other members expert in Sunday school work, with at least one member resident in each of the General Conference Districts of the Church," so that the whole section shall read:

"§ 2. The work of the Board of Sunday Schools shall be to found Sunday schools in needy neighborhoods; to contribute to the support of Sunday schools which, without assistance, cannot continue; to educate the Church in all phases of Sunday school work, constantly endeavoring to raise ideals and to improve methods; to give impulse and direction in general to the study of the Bible by the Church. All the work of the Board of Sunday Schools shall be done under a Board of Managers to be elected by the General Conference, upon nomination by the Board of Bishops, to consist of twenty-seven (27) members, lay and clerical, three to be effective Bishops and twenty-four other

members expert in Sunday school work, with at least one member resident in each of the General Conference districts of the Church."

¶ 344, § 1, strike out section 1, and insert a new section, same number, to read as follows: "The corresponding secretary shall be elected by the General Conference and shall be the chief executive officer of the Board of Sunday Schools. Under the provisions of the Discipline and the authority, direction and control of the board, he shall conduct the correspondence and business, and shall be an advisory member thereof. His time shall be employed in conducting the affairs and in promoting the general interests of the board by traveling or otherwise. He shall be the superintendent of the department of Sunday School instruction. The Editor of Sunday School Literature shall also be an advisory member of this board. The Board of Managers of the Board of Sunday Schools, having each year made an estimate of the sum of money needed for the educational, benevolent, and missionary work of the board, the corresponding secretary shall notify district superintendents and pastors of the proportion needed from their respective charges."

§ 2, lines 1 and 2, omit the words "Board of Sunday Schools." Section otherwise to remain the same.

¶ 345, omit the present paragraph and insert a new paragraph to read as follows:

"¶ 345. The General Conference shall elect each quadrennium an Editor of Sunday School Literature. He shall also, in consultation with the Publishing Agents, the Board of Managers, and the corresponding secretary, have charge of the department of Sunday school requisites, including books of instruction for Sunday schools. The editor of German Sunday school publications in Cincinnati shall be the German Assistant Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools, without additional salary."

Change the caption "III" from "Sunday School Board" to "Part III. Local Sunday School Board."

¶ 346, § 1, line 3, before the word "Sunday" insert the word "local." Line 4, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools," so that the whole section shall read:

"§ 1. Every Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be under the supervision of a local Sunday School Board, and shall be auxiliary to the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

§ 2, line 1, before the word "Sunday" insert the word "local." Section otherwise to remain.

§ 3, line 1, before the word "Sunday" insert the word "local." Section otherwise to remain.

§ 4, line 2, before the word "Sunday" insert the word "local."

Line 4, omit the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools," so that the whole section shall read:

"§ 4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, together with the local Sunday School Board, to take a collection in the school at least once a year for the Board of Sunday Schools."

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

¶ 347, § 1, line 2, before the words "Sunday" insert the word "local."

§ 1, line 7, before the word "Sunday" insert the word "local." Section otherwise to remain.

§ 2, line 2, before the word "Sunday" insert the word "local." Section otherwise to remain.

§ 5, item 11, insert a new item as follows: "12. Amount raised for Board of Sunday Schools during the quarter."

DUTIES OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

¶ 348, § 1, line 3, after the word "conference" insert the words "for the Board of Sunday Schools," so that the whole section shall read:

"It shall be the duty of the District Superintendents to apportion to the charges on his district that part of the total amount that may be assumed by the General Conference for the Board of Sunday Schools as properly belongs to his district."

Article VI, Duties of Pastors, ¶ 349, § 2, line 6, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools." Section otherwise to remain.

¶ 349, add a new section to be numbered § 6, to read as follows:

"§ 6. It shall be the duty of every pastor to cause every church under his charge to observe the last Sunday in October, or such other Sunday as may be more convenient, as Sunday School Day, and upon said day as part of the service, he shall take a collection to be devoted to the maintenance and advancement of our Sunday school work throughout the bounds of the Church. The pastor shall forward the said collection directly to the secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools."

Freedmen's Aid Society

Strike out ¶¶ 403-408, and insert the following bearing the same numbers:

I. GENERAL OBJECT

¶ 403. The work of the Freedmen's Aid Society shall be the establishment and maintenance of institutions for Christian education among the colored people in the Southern States and elsewhere. The instruction in these institutions shall include such

literary, professional, and biblical courses of study, and such industrial training as will tend to develop the highest Christian character. These institutions shall be located with reference to an educational system comprising collegiate centers and cooperative preparatory academies, so that with the greatest economy the educational needs of the people may be most fully met. Contributions shall be taken through the Church for the maintenance and support of this work, and for this purpose Lincoln's birthday shall be observed wherever practicable. The schools shall be made self-supporting as rapidly as the financial condition of the people will permit. Special efforts shall be made to secure permanent endowments for the various institutions and the control of any of said schools may be conveyed to a local Board of Trustees by the Board of Managers whenever it is satisfied that the support will be ample and that the property will be perpetuated and maintained.

II. BOARD OF MANAGERS

¶ 404. There shall be a Board of Managers consisting of three (3) Bishops, twelve (12) ministers, and twelve (12) laymen, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference, whose term of service shall begin on the second Wednesday in June following their election, and continue until their successors shall enter upon their duties. At the first election six ministers and six laymen shall be chosen for four years, the three Bishops, six ministers, and laymen for eight years, and thereafter all regular elections shall be for eight years, but an interim vacancy shall be filled by the Bishops until the session of the ensuing General Conference, when it shall elect for the unexpired term. Said Board of Managers being incorporated according to law, shall be subject to the control of the General Conference and the provisions of the Discipline, and shall have such powers and prerogatives as are needed to conduct the work of the Society, except such matters as are placed under the authority of the General Committee. Eleven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, except the appropriation or disposition of funds not under the control of the General Committee and the purchase and sale of real estate, in which cases a majority of the members shall be a quorum and the concurring vote of eleven members shall be necessary to complete any such transaction. The board shall make a quadrennial report to the General Conference, and shall publish quarterly, or oftener, full information concerning its work.

III. OFFICERS

¶ 405, § 1. The officers of the board shall be a president, three or more vice-presidents, two coördinate corresponding secretaries,

a recording secretary, a treasurer, and an assistant treasurer, all of whom, except the corresponding secretary, shall be elected by the board at its annual meeting each year, but a vacancy may be filled at any meeting.

§ 2. The corresponding secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference, and as administrative officers, shall be in all official acts subject to the authority and control of the Board of Managers and the direction of the General Committee. Their time, under the direction of the board, shall be occupied in promoting the interests of the Society by conducting the correspondence and office work, traveling through the Church, giving general supervision to the institutions of learning under the care of the Society, and other needful forms of service. In case of vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, the board shall provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops shall fill the vacancy. The board shall fix and pay the respective salaries of all its salaried officers.

§ 3. The senior Book Agent at Cincinnati shall be the treasurer of this Society, and the Board of Managers may appoint such assistant treasurers as it deems wise.

IV. GENERAL COMMITTEE

¶ 406. There shall be a General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society, composed as follows:

(1) The Bishops; (2) the corresponding secretary, treasurer, and recording secretary of the Board of Managers, who shall be *ex officio* secretary of the General Committee; (3) the two representatives of each General Conference district elected by the General Conference to the General Committee on Foreign Missions; (4) an equal number of representatives, to be selected by the Board of Managers from its own body. The committee shall meet annually in such place and on such day in November as shall be fixed by the corresponding secretary, to receive and consider the annual report of the Board of Managers; to designate what institutions shall receive aid for the ensuing year, and, as far as practicable, the amount each school shall receive; to determine the total amount to be expended in the support of the schools and for administrative purposes; to fix what amount shall be apportioned to each Annual Conference to be raised for the use of the board, and to counsel and direct the board in the general administration of its affairs. It shall have authority, for neglect of official duties, or for other cause, to declare the seat of any member vacant in the Board of Managers. If a vacancy shall occur in the committee by death, resignation, removal from the district, or otherwise, the Bishops shall fill it. Expenses incurred by this committee in the discharge of its duties shall be paid by the treasurer of the board.

V. DUTIES OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS AND PASTORS

¶ 407, § 1. Each district superintendent shall, as early in the Conference year as possible, inform each pastor in his district of the amount to be raised in his charge, and he shall also inquire at the third Quarterly Conference if the amount asked for has been raised, and, if not raised, he shall urge that it be raised before the close of the Conference year.

§ 2. At the last Quarterly Conference of each year, a committee of not less than three nor more than nine shall be appointed, of which the pastor shall be the chairman, to be called the Committee on Freedmen's Aid, whose duty it shall be to aid in carrying into effect the provisions of the Discipline and the plans of the officers and managers of the Society for the support of this cause, so that at least the amount asked for each year in the charge shall be secured. The committee shall also see that information concerning this work is diffused among the people, using as one means for this purpose the literature published by the Society.

¶ 408. The pastor once a year shall present the claims of this work to his people, and ask contributions for the support of the same, and the Committee on Freedmen's Aid shall coöperate in securing and collecting these contributions. The pastor shall preach, or cause to be preached, a sermon on the occasion. He shall report to the Annual Conference the amount collected for this cause, and the collection shall be published in a column of the General Minutes, and also in the minutes of the Annual Conference.

¶ 411, line 4, for the words "or by the Book Committee" insert "tracts to be supplied to the different societies and departments of the Church at actual cost of publication."

Line 7, add "and shall also be editor of tracts," so that the paragraph shall read: "It shall be the duty of the Agents of both publishing houses to publish such books, tracts, periodicals, etc., as are ordered by the General Conference—tracts to be supplied to the different societies and departments of the Church at actual cost of publication. They may nominate an editor who, when elected by the Book Committee, shall have editorial supervision of all manuscript intended for publication, and shall also be editor of tracts."

¶ 424, line 10, after the words "the California Christian Advocate" insert "and an Editor of Sunday school literature." Paragraph otherwise to remain the same.

¶ 432, § 1, omit the words "auxiliary to the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" and insert the words "for the distribution of tracts and religious literature."

Omit § 2 so that the entire paragraph will read: "It is recom-

mended to our people everywhere to form tract societies for the distribution of tracts and religious literature."

Appendix

¶ 48, title: "Heading changed from "Sunday School Union" to "Board of Sunday Schools."

§ 1, line 1, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools."

§ 2, line 4, strike out the word "Union" and insert the word "Board."

§ 3, line 1, strike out the word "Union" and insert the word "Board." Paragraph otherwise to remain the same.

¶ 58, article I, line 2, strike out the words "Sunday School Union" and insert the words "Board of Sunday Schools." Article otherwise to remain the same.

Article III, line 2, before the word "Sunday" insert the word "local." Article otherwise to remain the same.

Article IV, line 2, before the word "Sunday" insert the word "local."

Line 7, strike out the words "Sunday Schools." Article otherwise to remain.

Direction and Authorization

To provide for the administration of affairs that have been and are in charge of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools until the several boards are reorganized in harmony with the foregoing action, it is hereby directed that the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools shall continue its administration in all matters now in its charge until the other boards herein provided for shall be fully constituted and prepared to take up their respective lines of work. And the said Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools is hereby authorized and directed, under competent legal advice, to take all necessary steps for the accomplishment of the purposes herein named.

As provision was clearly made for the continuation of a General Committee for the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, that board is authorized and directed to attend to all business that heretofore has been assigned to the General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society that may be required prior to the first meeting of the Freedmen's Aid General Committee, provided for by this General Conference. The Board of Sunday Schools, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Board of Education are hereby respectively authorized and directed to secure such amendments to their present Charters as may be necessary for the prosecution of business assigned them, or to secure new Charters if that be necessary, preserving as far as possible the identity of the existing Charters.

REPORT NO. 2. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 442

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

Your Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, to whom was referred the memorial of the University Senate, reports as follows:

That we recommend that the request be granted, namely: To so change the Discipline in ¶ 336, § 3, by inserting the following sentence:

First. "In general the Senate shall have authority to protect the educational standards of our Church," so that the whole section shall read:

"§ 3. In general the Senate shall have authority to protect the educational standards of our Church. At the written request of the president and corresponding secretary of the Board of Education, or at the written request of any three of its members, the Senate shall investigate the scholastic requirements and methods of any designated institution claiming to be under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall report to the Board of Education its decision as to whether the requirements and methods of said institution are such as to justify its official recognition by the authorities of the Church. Such decision shall thereafter govern the action of the Board of Education."

REPORT NO. 3. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 442

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Item 1

Your Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, to which were referred various memorials touching the relation of the district superintendent to the Sunday school work and touching the matter of Sunday school organizations in Annual Conferences, makes the following recommendations:

First. That ¶ 348 of the Discipline be amended by adding a new section, to be known as section 3, and to read as follows:

"§ 3. It shall be the duty of the district superintendent to aid in all possible ways in developing the efficiency of existing Sunday schools and especially in establishing and fostering new schools."

Second. We recommend that the Board of Sunday Schools, as soon as possible, effect the organization of a standing committee on Sunday schools in each Annual Conference, such committee to consist in equal numbers of ministers and laymen expert in Sunday school work. The object of this committee shall be to emphasize the importance and promote the efficiency of the Sunday school work in each district in coöperation with the district superintendent, to exalt the Sunday school by an appropriate institute at the time of the Annual Conference, and

to promote the Sunday school work in every possible way along educational and spiritual lines.

Item 2

On memorial concerning ¶ 346, § 2, of the Discipline, we recommend the following:

¶ 346, § 2. Line 5, after the word "superintendents" insert the words "heads of departments"; also, in line 5, after the first word "the" insert the words "duly elected"; also, in same line, strike out the second "the" and the third "the"; also, in the same line, after the word "treasurer" insert the word "and." Line 6, same paragraph, after the word "librarian" strike out the word "and," and after the word "school" insert the words "the assistant teachers who are appointed in the same way as the teachers," so that the whole section shall read:

"§ 2. The Sunday School Board shall consist of the pastor, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, the Sunday School Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference, the superintendent, the assistant superintendents, heads of departments, the duly elected secretaries, treasurer, and librarians, the teachers of the school, the assistant teachers who are nominated and elected in the same way as the teachers, and the president of the Sunday School Missionary Society. In case of the withdrawal of officers or teachers from the school, they shall cease to be members of the board."

Your Committee also recommends that a similar change be made in ¶ 58, article 3, of the Appendix to the Discipline, so that the whole article shall read:

"The local Sunday School Board shall consist of the pastor, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, the Sunday School Committee, appointed by the Quarterly Conference, the superintendent, the assistant superintendents, heads of departments, the duly elected secretaries, treasurer, and librarians, the teachers of the school, the assistant teachers nominated and elected in the same way as the teachers, and the president of the Sunday School Missionary Society. In case of withdrawal of officers or teachers from the school, they shall cease to be members of the board."

Item 3

On memorials concerning ¶ 84, "Statistics No. II—Sunday Schools," we recommend:

In line 3, after the word "grades" insert the words "in the Sunday school." Between lines 5 and 6 insert two new lines, as follows: "Number of children on the Cradle Roll." "Total enrollment in all departments." In line 4, after the word "attendance" insert the words "in the Sunday school," so that the whole section shall read:

"STATISTICS NO. 2—SUNDAY SCHOOLS

"Number of schools.

"Number of officers and teachers.

"Number of scholars of all grades in the Sunday schools.

"Average attendance of all grades in the Sunday schools.

"Number of members in the Home Department.

"Number of children on the Cradle Roll.

"Total enrollment in all departments.

"Number of officers and teachers who are church members or probationers.

"Number of scholars (whether attendants or members in the Home Department) who are church members or probationers.

"Number of members of the Sunday school converted during the year.

"Current expenses."

Item 4

On memorial recommending that a Sunday School Hymnal be authorized by the General Conference, we recommend that the Board of Sunday Schools be given authority by the General Conference to prepare a suitable Sunday School Hymnal if in their judgment it is wise to do so.

Item 5

On memorial urging that a system of grading be authorized by the General Conference which would specially include as to the history, polity, and doctrines of the Church, we recommend no action for the reason that the Sunday School Editor is given authority to produce books of instruction that would cover this and related subjects, and we understand that this subject is already receiving consideration by the proper parties. We feel, too, that the probationers' classes and the Junior and Epworth Leagues should properly cover this line of instruction.

Item 6

On memorial requesting that heads of departments of a graded Sunday school have the opportunity to present to the Quarterly Conference the work and needs of the department, and that such officials be members of the Quarterly Conference, we recommend no action.

Item 7

On memorial from the Methodist Episcopal Superintendents' Association of Philadelphia, requesting that a separate administration of the Sunday school work of our Church be effected, would recommend that no action be taken, as the object sought for has already been covered by action in the main committee.

Item 8

On memorial asking that the General Conference direct the preparation of a graded series of Sunday school lessons covering

fourteen years, with a postgraduate course, we would recommend that no action be taken, as a course similar to the one suggested is already in preparation by the International Lesson Committee for use in the several denominations. This course has met the approval of the editor of our Sunday school literature.

Item 9

On memorial of J. O. Dobson, asking that each Sunday school teacher shall be appointed a class leader and to report at the Quarterly Conference, we recommend no action.

Item 10

On memorial asking that ¶ 347, § 2, be changed so as to provide for a Sunday school cabinet, we recommend no action.

Item 11

On memorial concerning ¶ 347, § 5, of the Discipline, would report no action, as this memorial was introduced in error, as the change requested has already been made in the Discipline.

REPORT NO. 4. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 442

SUPERVISION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

Item 1

Your Committee, having carefully considered certain memorials referred to it relating to the supervising power of the Board of Bishops over our theological schools, begs leave to report as follows:

Whereas, The Bishops in their Episcopal Address state that the action of the General Conference of 1904 touching this matter involves certain inconsistencies and has proved in practice "difficult to administer"; and,

Whereas, The General Conference of 1856 requested the Bishops to act as advisers of the trustees of one of our theological schools; and,

Whereas, The Board of Bishops, in pursuance of such request, advised the trustees to submit the election of each of its professors to the Board of Bishops for confirmation; and,

Whereas, As a condition precedent to confirmation and appointment in the Annual Conference the Board of Bishops has required of each professor in all our theological schools a written pledge of loyalty to our doctrine and polity; and,

Whereas, This peculiar advisory relationship of the Board of Bishops has been recognized by the governing boards of all our theological schools, the Bishops either nominating or confirming their professors; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby authorizes and directs that whenever specific complaints are made in writing

and signed by five responsible persons, members or ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, charging a professor in one of our theological schools with violating his pledge to the Bishops of loyalty to our doctrine and polity, said charges shall be lodged with the district superintendent of the Annual Conference to which the accused belongs, who shall carefully consider the same; and if in his opinion they are of sufficient gravity to require an investigation, he shall immediately proceed according to the provisions of the Discipline in ¶ 226. The Bishops are hereby relieved from the duty of investigating and reporting to the Board of Trustees upon charges of misteaching in our theological schools, but when charges of that nature are made to or laid before these aforesaid Bishops they may, without action thereon, refer the same to the Annual Conference of which the accused is a member for such proceeding as such Conference may deem appropriate in the premises. If, however, the professor is a layman, the charges shall be sent to the pastor of the church of which he is a member and he shall be brought to trial according to the provision of ¶ 250 of the Discipline. But in case the complaints affect the manner of teaching, or the personal fitness of the professor for his office, and not his doctrinal soundness, the Bishops shall, after due consideration of the same, advise the governing board of the school in which he is a teacher of the action they have taken and their judgment in the case.

Item 2

Touching the memorial from the Southwest Kansas Conference requesting the General Conference to appoint a commission or board of trustees for Soule College, Dodge City, Kansas, we respectfully report that, in our judgment, inasmuch as this memorial relates to the educational work in an Annual Conference, we have no authority to appoint such commission or board of trustees, and recommend that the whole matter be referred to the Board of Education and the Southwest Kansas Conference for immediate adjudication.

Item 3

Inasmuch as the memorial of the Illinois Conference relating to the multiplicity of field secretaries is being considered in another committee, we recommend that no action be taken thereon by this Committee.

XIII. DEACONESS WORK

REPORT NO. 1. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 414

Your Committee, to which was referred the report of the Deaconess Commission and various memorials relating to deaconess work, recommends the adoption of the following, to take the

place of all that is now in the Discipline under Chapter III, ¶¶ 205 to 212, inclusive:

I. DEACONESSES

¶ 205, § 1. A deaconess is a woman who has been led by the spirit and the providence of God to forego all other pursuits in life that she may devote herself wholly to the Christlike service of doing good; and having received this divine call, has been tested and trained during a probation of at least two years; and, after such preparation, has been approved by the Church and solemnly set apart to this vocation in the Church.

§ 2. No vow of perpetual service is required of the deaconess. She renders a free-will service, and, so long as she is in good standing as a deaconess, is entitled to a suitable support. Her relation as deaconess being voluntary, she may withdraw from it at any time, but she shall give reasonable notice of her intention.

§ 3. The single aim and controlling purpose of the deaconess is to minister, as Jesus did, to the wants of a suffering, sorrowing, and sin-laden world. Her work is to visit the sick, pray with the dying, comfort the sorrowing, seek the wandering, save the sinning, relieve the poor, care for the orphan, and to take up other Christlike service.

§ 4. The work of the deaconess is a part of the work which the Church does in the Master's name, and deaconess Homes and other authorized deaconess institutions are the agencies of the Church for the promotion of that part of its work which is done by the deaconess.

II. EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION

¶ 206. The Board of Bishops shall have general oversight of the deaconess work of the Church. The General Deaconess Board shall annually report to the Board of Bishops such information as they may require.

III. GENERAL DEACONESS BOARD

¶ 207, § 1. There shall be a General Deaconess Board, composed of eleven members, two of whom shall be General Superintendents designated by the Board of Bishops, and nine other members as follows: Three at large and two representatives from each of the three forms of deaconess administration, all to be nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected quadrennially by the General Conference. The persons so elected shall remain in office until their successors are elected. The Board of Bishops shall have authority to fill any vacancy which may occur during the quadrennium, but they shall observe the classification above named.

The annual meeting of this board shall be held at such time

and place as may be determined by the board, due notice having been given. Six members shall constitute a quorum.

§ 2 (*a*). In foreign fields under the supervision of General Superintendents there may be a board composed of the Superintendent in charge and four other members to be nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected quadrennially by the General Conference.

(*b*). In a mission field, which is under the supervision of Missionary Bishops, there may be a board, composed of the Missionary Bishops of that field and four other members, two at large and two from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; to be nominated by the said Missionary Bishops and to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference.

These boards are authorized to exercise within their respective fields the functions of the General Deaconess Board as provided herein.

Vacancies shall be filled by the Bishop having jurisdiction over the field where the vacancy occurs.

§ 3. The Annual Conference shall have power to authorize the establishment of any deaconess Home, or other institutions in which deaconesses are maintained or employed, provided that in the interim between Conference sessions, any such work may be undertaken with the consent of the Conference Deaconess Board and the General Deaconess Board. The Annual Conference shall satisfy itself that there is evident need of the proposed institution in the locality designated; that it would not be likely to affect unfavorably any existing institution; that there is good prospect for its adequate support, and that its property, of whatever form, is not financially embarrassed.

§ 4. To increase the interest of our preachers and people in the deaconess work, it is recommended that the General Deaconess Board publish in our Church papers each year a report or statement in behalf of this cause and a reference to the Relief Funds.

This board may also authorize conventions and other general meetings for the promotion of deaconess work.

§ 5. All questions of difference arising between institutions or societies in the administration of deaconess work shall be presented in writing to the General Deaconess Board, at the earliest date practicable. The final determination shall be with the board.

§ 6. The deaconess being entitled to a suitable support, the General Deaconess Board shall fix the maximum allowance, and the support shall be as uniform as practicable throughout the Church.

§ 7. The General Deaconess Board shall have general supervision of all deaconess work throughout the Church, and shall approve general rules for the government of deaconess Homes,

and other deaconess institutions, and also for the government of all deaconesses, however maintained or employed.

§ 8. The General Deaconess Board shall adopt a distinctive garb to be worn by all deaconesses throughout the Church for their designation and for the protection of themselves and the office. It also shall adopt a distinctive garb to be worn by candidates during their probation. This board shall secure legal protection of this garb as the distinctive dress for deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

§ 9. Each form of deaconess administration shall be free to employ secretaries in the interest of deaconess work, and determine their duties.

IV. CONFERENCE DEACONESS BOARD

¶ 208, § 1. In each Annual Conference a Conference Deaconess Board of nine members, of whom at least three shall be women, shall be appointed by the Conference, the members to serve for three years; the election to be so arranged that three members shall be chosen each year.

§ 2. The Conference Deaconess Board is authorized to license deaconesses; to transfer deaconesses on the recommendation of the local board of a deaconess institution, or of the governing body of any one of the three forms of deaconess administration. It shall encourage and promote the establishment and support of deaconess institutions, as it deems wise within the limits of the Conference. It shall see that all charters, deeds, and other conveyances of the property of deaconess institutions conform strictly to the Discipline, and to the laws, usages, and forms of the State or Territory within which such property is situated, that all property is well insured, and that all disciplinary regulations for such property are observed.

§ 3. This board may exercise appellate authority in questions arising between institutions, or individuals and institutions within its jurisdiction. Its decisions shall stand unless reversed by the General Deaconess Board.

§ 4. The local board of management of deaconess institutions shall report to the Conference Deaconess Board the number of deaconesses connected with each institution, and how employed, the amount of money received and expended, and such other information as may be desired. Said local board shall have authority to assign the deaconesses under its control to their respective fields of labor, subject to the approval of the Conference Board.

§ 5. The Conference Deaconess Board shall report to the Annual Conference at its session all information furnished by local boards of management, and such other information as may be requested by the Annual Conference. It shall also annually report the same information to the General Deaconess Board.

It shall secure the public presentation of this cause during the session of its Annual Conference.

V. REGULATIONS FOR DEACONESSES

¶ 209, § 1. The deaconess license may be given only to a candidate who is unmarried and over twenty-three years of age, provided that she be recommended by the Quarterly Conference of the church of which she is a member; that she present a certificate of good health from a reputable physician; and when coming from a deaconess Home, or other recognized deaconess institution, that she present a recommendation from the superintendent or manager of the same. She must have given two years of continuous probationary service, but two years of satisfactory study in a training school, or two years of service in a hospital, or two years divided between the training school and the hospital, may be counted as an equivalent of these years of probationary service. She must have passed an examination satisfactory to the Conference Board, as to religious qualifications, and in the course of study prescribed for deaconesses by the Bishop.

§ 2. The Conference Board may license women thus qualified and recommended, and when so licensed they are entitled to consecration as deaconesses according to the Order of Service prescribed by the Discipline. The consecration shall take place at the session of the Annual Conference whenever practicable; in other cases, at such place and time as the Conference Board shall determine.

§ 3. No person shall be recognized or employed as a deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church who fails to comply with the disciplinary requirements. Each deaconess shall wear the prescribed distinctive garb. The wearing of this distinctive deaconess garb by a member of our Church, who is not entitled to wear it, shall be regarded as a violation of our Order and Discipline.

§ 4. The annual renewal of the license of a deaconess, by the Conference Board, on the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference of the church with which she is connected, is necessary to her recognition and employment as a deaconess.

§ 5. The annual approval of a deaconess by the Annual Conference within whose bounds she holds her deaconess membership, shall be necessary for her continuance in this vocation; and such approval may not be given without a recommendation from her Conference Board after the renewal of her license.

§ 6. A deaconess who has resigned, or has been discontinued, shall return her license and certificate of consecration to the Conference Board having jurisdiction in her case, and shall refrain from wearing the distinctive deaconess garb.

§ 7. Any deaconess who has faithfully performed her duties,

and who, for reasons satisfactory to the Board of Deaconess Administration with which she is connected, wishes to retire from the service, shall receive from that board a certificate of honorable discharge. A deaconess receiving such discharge, on her formal request, may be allowed to retain her license and certificate of consecration, but the date of her discharge must be inscribed on each by the president of the Conference Board. Any deaconess having been honorably discharged may be restored to the service and receive a license at the discretion of the Conference Board from which she received her discharge, without reexamination in the course of study or undergoing a new probation, but she shall present a recommendation from a Quarterly Conference and a new certificate of health. When a deaconess who has been discharged is thus restored, the president of the Conference Board shall inscribe the date of such restoration on her certificate of consecration.

§ 8. Each deaconess shall be enrolled as a member in a deaconess institution, or mother-house, or in the list of deaconesses of one of the three forms of deaconess administration, and shall be subordinate to and directed by the superintendent in charge or other officer invested with this authority, except when absent on detached service. While engaged in such detached service the deaconess shall bear a certificate of good standing from the institution or administration with which she is enrolled. The membership of a deaconess may be changed from one Home to another within the bounds of a Conference by the mutual agreement of the local boards of management of the Homes concerned. The change when made shall be duly noted on their records and promptly reported to and recorded by the Conference Board.

§ 9. A deaconess, when detailed for service in a particular church, or in connection with a particular institution, shall, during such detached service, be under the direction of the pastor of the church or officers of the institution in which she is engaged. A deaconess engaged in other detached service outside of an organized charge or in institutions not related to the Conference Board, shall be under the direction of the form of deaconess administration to which she belongs.

§ 10. A deaconess may be transferred from one Conference to another by and with the consent of the two Conference Boards concerned when such transfer has been arranged for by the administrative bodies concerned; and the change of a deaconess from one Conference to another to meet a pressing emergency may be recorded as a transfer when approved by the Conference Boards concerned.

§ 11. When a deaconess is to be transferred she shall receive a certificate of transfer issued and recorded by authority of her Conference Board, and she shall present the same, as soon as

practicable, to the Conference Board to whose jurisdiction she is transferred.

§ 12. A young woman, graduate from our advanced schools, or having an educational training satisfactory to the form of deaconess administration to which she belongs, who is not free to enter the deaconess work for a lifelong service, but earnestly desires to engage in it, as a duty, for not less than three years, including the period of suitable training, may be received into any deaconess institution on the approval of the governing body of the deaconess administration with which she is connected. Before issuing approval to any applicant she must have a recommendation from the Quarterly Conference of the church of which she is a member; and she shall furnish evidence of satisfactory educational attainments, and make clear that she seeks the position from her conviction of duty to engage in this service for Christ's sake. Those who are accepted shall be subject to the rules of the deaconess administration with which they are associated, and wear the probationer's garb. Anyone, to continue in this relation, must have the annual recommendation of the Quarterly Conference and the annual approval of the Conference Board.

§ 13. A deaconess employed by the church of which she is a member shall be a member of the Quarterly Conference of such church, and shall report to said Quarterly Conference.

VI. RETIRED DEACONESS AND HER SUPPORT

¶ 210, § 1. A deaconess who is no longer able to continue her work on account of age, loss of health, or other disability, may be retired from active service, and placed in the list of retired deaconesses, by action of the governing body of the deaconess administration with which she is connected, based on information given by the superintendent and local board of management of the deaconess institution of which she is a member.

§ 2. Should any deaconess administration and the local board unite in the judgment that a retired deaconess would be able to render some other needful service, and concur in counseling her to engage in such service, the deaconess shall be guided by this counsel, but her rights as a deaconess shall not be impaired by such service.

§ 3. Each retired deaconess who entered the work under forty years of age, so long as she is approved by the deaconess administration with which she is connected, shall be entitled to receive from the Relief Fund of said administration such an allowance as may be determined by the General Deaconess Board.

§ 4. In order to provide an adequate support for retired deaconesses, two administrative bodies are already accumulating a Permanent Deaconess Fund. This action is approved, and it

is recommended that further measures be taken to provide for all deaconesses.

§ 5. Each deaconess institution shall pay into the Permanent Deaconess Fund of the deaconess administration with which it is connected, $10 per annum for each licensed deaconess, and $5 per annum for each probationer or unlicensed worker. Each station served by a deaconess shall pay $15 per year for each licensed deaconess, and $10 per year for each probationer or unlicensed deaconess.

VII. DEACONESS INSTITUTIONS

¶ 211, § 1. No institution for the prosecution or maintenance of any form of deaconess work shall be recognized as a deaconess institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church until it has been authorized by the Annual Conference and approved by the General Deaconess Board. Every such deaconess institution shall conform to the regulations of this Chapter.

§ 2. All property for Homes and other deaconess institutions shall be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this may be by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the German Central Deaconess Board, or by a board of trustees elected by the local society with which the institution is connected.

§ 3. The provisions of this paragraph shall not disturb the tenure of existing Homes or institutions operated for deaconess work, nor exclude any societies or associations engaged in deaconess work in May, 1900, but any of these are authorized to employ deaconesses, and to establish and operate Homes and institutions for the deaconess work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the provisions of this Chapter.

§ 4. Each institution and each society which maintains or employs deaconesses, or holds property for deaconess uses, within the bounds of an Annual Conference, shall report regularly to its Conference Board at least one month before the meeting of the Conference, according to such form as the General Deaconess Board shall adopt for use throughout the Church, and shall furnish such other information as its Conference Board may request.

VIII. EXCEPTION

¶ 212. The foregoing provisions shall relate to all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, but in those parts of Europe where the deaconess work exists as a legal corporation, with an inspector appointed by the Annual Conference, any of the foregoing provisions, not compatible with the provisions of such legal corporation, shall be inoperative.

XIV. EPWORTH LEAGUE

Report No. 1. See Journal, page 442

LEAGUE EXPENSES

The Board of Control, having submitted to the General Conference a memorial concerning the administrative expenses of the Epworth League, the same has had the attention of the Committee on Epworth League, and the following recommendation is submitted for the action of the General Conference:

That Article 8, ¶ 339, on Finance, which now reads, "The salaries of the general secretary, the editor of the Epworth Herald, and the assistant secretary of work within colored Conferences shall be fixed by the Book Committee, and paid by the Book Concern, together with such administrative expenses as may be authorized by the Board of Control," shall be so amended as to read: "The salary of the editor of the Epworth Herald shall be fixed by the Book Committee and paid by the Book Concern. The salaries of the general secretary and assistant secretary for work within colored Conferences shall be fixed by the Board of Control and shall be paid, together with such administrative expenses as may be authorized by the Board of Control, from contributions by local chapters in such amount as the Board of Control may designate, and the profits on Epworth League publications and supplies."

Report No. 2. See Journal, page 443

STATISTICS

The Board of Control having submitted to the General Conference a memorial concerning a column in the statistics for a report of collections sent to the general office for the support of the general work of the Epworth League, also for a report of the number of chapters and members of the Epworth and Junior Leagues, the same has had the attention of the Committee on Epworth League, and the following recommendation is made:

(A) That ¶ 99, item 14 be amended by inserting as the sixth item of statistics under the question, "What amounts have been asked and received for benevolent causes this year?" the words "For Central Office Expenses Epworth League," so that the paragraph as amended will read:

¶ 99. 14. (4) What amounts have been asked and received for benevolent causes this year?

1. For Board of Foreign Missions—(*a*) From Church and Congregation; (*b*) From Sunday School; (*c*) From Special Gifts.

2. For Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

3. For Freedmen's Aid Society.

4. For Board of Education—(*a*) Public Educational Collection; (*b*) Children's Fund.
5. For Board of Sunday Schools—(*a*) From Church; (*b*) From Sunday School.
6. For Central Office Expenses Epworth League.
7. For American Bible Society.
8. For Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
9. For Woman's Home Missionary Society—(*a*) Cash; (*b*) Supplies.
10. For Other Purposes.

(B) That Statistical Table No. 4, ¶ 84—Benevolent Collections be so amended as to insert after General Conference Expenses the words "For Central Office Expenses Epworth League" so as to have the report on Benevolent Collections to the Annual Conferences read as follows:

Statistics No. IV—Benevolent Collections.
Board of Foreign Missions:
(*a*) Church.
(*b*) Sunday School.
(*c*) Special Gifts.
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.
Board of Sunday Schools:
(*a*) Church.
(*b*) Sunday School.
Freedmen's Aid Society.
Board of Education:
(*a*) Public Educational Collection.
(*b*) Children's Fund.
American Bible Society.
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
Woman's Home Missionary Society.
(*a*) Cash.
(*b*) Supplies.
Total Disciplinary Collections.
Other Benevolent Collections.
Total Benevolent Collections.
General Conference Expenses.
Central Office Expenses of Epworth League.

(C) That ¶ 84, Statistical Table No. 1, Church Membership, etc., be amended by inserting after Sunday Schools the following:

Epworth Leagues

Number of Senior Chapters.
Number of Members.
Number of Junior Chapters.
Number of Members.

So that the table as amended will read ¶ 84, Statistics No. 1, Church Membership, etc.

Number of Probationers.
Number of Full Members.
Number of Local Preachers.
Number of Deaths.

Baptisms

Number of Children.
Number of Adults.

Sunday Schools

Number of Schools.
Number of Officers and Teachers.
Number of Scholars.

Epworth Leagues

Number of Senior Chapters.
Number of Members.
Number of Junior Chapters.
Number of Members.

Church Property

Number of Churches.
Probable Value.
Number of Parsonages.
Probable Value.
Amount Paid on Building and Improvements.
Amounts Paid on Old Indebtedness.
Present Indebtedness.

B.—REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

I. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

See Journal, page 438

The Committee on the American Bible Society, to which was referred the memorial from the South American Conference and the annual report of the Society, respectfully submit the following:

The American Bible Society has completed its ninety-second year of successful work of Bible distribution to the millions who have looked, and are now looking, to it for the Word of life. Notwithstanding the fact that during the past year nearly two million issues were made, it is not able to keep pace with the increasing demands which grow more urgent every year. The estimate of the Society that more than fifteen million people in the United States of America are living without a copy of the Scriptures, shows the need of the Society, and the fact that it is hampered by lack of means, shows the duty of Christian people. In this connection it is a source of gratification that the gifts of our Church to the Society show an increase of $30,289 during the quadrennium, amounting to $150,873. This, however, is only about one half of the contributions of a former quadrennium, as reported to your Committee.

The receipts during the years 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 have aggregated $1,511,689.58 from the following sources: Legacies, $377,141.52; individual gifts, $183,463.87; church collections (all denominations), $230,034.17; auxiliaries, $144,695.13; dividends, $96,886.48; rentals, $80,009.41; sales, $399,459; and during this time the Society has expended $1,922,015.62. It has issued 7,749,595 copies of the whole Bible, the New Testament, and portions of Scripture. The report for 1908 will show a total issue of 1,895,941 copies, of which nearly one half (906,710) were printed in Turkey, Syria, Siam, Japan, and China.

The total issues of the Society in ninety-two years amount to eighty-two million, three hundred and sixteen thousand, two hundred and ninety-two copies (82,316,292).

The contribution which the Methodist Episcopal Church has made to the American Bible Society is not by any manner of means covered by the money its members have paid into its treasury. The necrology for its quadrennium shows that three members of our Church will be missed from its councils—that gracious, courtly, faithful servant of God, Bishop Edward G. Andrews; Mr. Horace Hitchcock, of Michigan; and Mr. James H. Taft, of New York, vice-president. A member of the South

America Conference, the Rev. Andrew M. Milne, a veteran of forty years' service, has passed to his reward.

From the beginning our Church has recognized, encouraged, and sustained the work of the Society. While the Church has introduced methods of its own, and organized societies to do much of the work which it formerly committed to the Bible Society, there still remains an untilled field which the Bible Society is specially equipped for cultivating.

The annual collection ordered by the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to receive fitting attention and recommendation. We specially commend the work of the agents of the Society and its auxiliaries in the country districts, which are so largely neglected by all the churches, and we earnestly recommend to all our Conferences covering such territory that public anniversaries of the Society be held at Conference sessions at least once during each quadrennium.

The Committee has received with profound interest and has fully and sympathetically considered the memorial of our missionaries in Mexico and South America, setting forth the urgent need of a common and universally acceptable version of the Holy Scriptures in the Spanish language.

We are deeply impressed by the self-evident character of the need referred to and the consensus of opinion among our missionaries as to the inadequacy of existing versions to meet that need convinces us that the petition of our memorialists requires at our hands the following expression:

The General Conference commends to the favorable consideration of the American Bible Society and of the British and Foreign Bible Society the proposition for concurrent action on the part of these great Societies in the appointment of a competent and representative commission to undertake the high task of the preparation of the needed Spanish version.

The Methodist Episcopal Church will hail with the greatest satisfaction the liberality of such friends of the cause of missions as may contribute the means necessary to carry into effect this enterprise.

The General Conference recommends to the Board of Bishops and to the Board of Managers for Foreign Missions that they cooperate in the designation and appointment of such representative or representatives as may be chosen to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church on the proposed commission.

II. BROTHERHOOD

See Journal, page 422

THE METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

Having considered the recommendation of the Board of Bishops, and the various memorials upon the organization of a

brotherhood, your Committee respectfully recommends the adoption of the following:

First. That the General Conference authorize and indorse the following constitution for a brotherhood:

General Constitution of the Methodist Brotherhood

Article I. *Name*

This organization shall be called The Methodist Brotherhood.

Article II. *Object*

The aim of this organization is to effect the mutual improvement of its members by religious, social, literary, and physical culture; to promote the spirit and practice of Christian brotherhood; to increase fraternal interest among men; to develop their activity in all that relates to social, civic, and industrial betterment, and to build up the Church by leading men into its communion and fellowship.

Article III. *Membership*

All men's organizations of whatever name existing in Methodist churches, or that may hereafter exist, approved by the Quarterly Conference, are recognized as chapters of the Methodist Brotherhood, and upon application and adoption of the constitution, shall be enrolled as active chapters. Constitutions of local chapters shall be in accord with the general constitution.

Article IV. *Officers*

The officers shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a recording secretary, a general secretary, and a treasurer.

Article V. *Managing Board*

1. The Managing Board shall consist of three Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Bishops; the general officers of the Brotherhood, and one member from each General Conference district, and seven additional members at large, who shall be elected by the general convention, as hereinafter provided, and such other members as may be elected by affiliating Methodist bodies, all of whom shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are chosen. Vacancies in the Managing Board shall be filled by the board.

2. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

3. Regular meetings of the Managing Board shall be held in May and November of each year.

NOTE.—It is understood that any General Men's organization, in any Branch of Ecumenical Methodism uniting with the Methodist Brotherhood, shall have such representation on the Managing Board as the members of said board may approve.

ARTICLE VI. *General Convention*

1. The General Convention shall be held biennially, or otherwise, at such time and place as the Managing Board shall direct.

2. Each active chapter shall be entitled to representation in the General Convention by one accredited delegate, and by one additional accredited delegate for each fifty members in excess of the first fifty. The general officers, the Managing Board, and the Annual Conference presidents and secretaries shall also be delegates to the General Convention.

ARTICLE VII. *Elections*

The officers shall be elected at the General Convention by ballot, and shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are elected and have qualified. The officers shall perform the duties devolving upon their respective offices. Vacancy in office shall be filled by the Managing Board.

ARTICLE VIII. *Conference Organization*

Delegates from local chapters of the Methodist Brotherhood are empowered to organize Annual Conference and District Conventions, which shall elect their own officers. The Conference president and secretary, with the district vice-presidents and district superintendents, shall constitute an Executive Committee for the Conference. Until these organizations shall have been perfected, or in case of default, the Managing Board shall appoint the Conference president and secretary, and the Conference president shall appoint the district vice-presidents and secretaries.

ARTICLE IX. *Amendments*

This Constitution may be amended at any regular General Convention by a two-thirds vote, provided that the proposed amendment shall first have been submitted in writing, and referred to the Managing Board, who shall report the same to the Convention with their recommendation.

Second. We request the Board of Bishops to appoint three of their number as members of the Managing Board of the Methodist Brotherhood.

Third. We recommend that the following changes in the Discipline be made:

(1) ¶ 99, q. 3, of the Discipline, be amended by adding after subsection 4 a new subsection, to wit:

"§ 5. As presidents of chapters of the Methodist Brotherhood."

Also, under ¶ 99, q. 4, a new subsection:

"5. As presidents of chapters of the Methodist Brotherhood."

(2) ¶ 96 of the Discipline be amended in the eighth line, after the word "societies," by the addition of the following words, to wit, "And the presidents of chapters of the Methodist Brotherhood," so that the whole paragraph when amended shall read as follows:

"¶ 96. The Quarterly Conference shall be composed of all the traveling ministers, local preachers, exhorters, stewards, and class leaders within the charge, together with the trustees of the churches, the first superintendents of the Sunday schools, the presidents of the Epworth League chapters, the superintendents of the Junior League, the presidents of the Ladies' Aid Societies, and the presidents of the chapters of the Methodist Brotherhood within the charge," etc.

(3) ¶ 193 of the Discipline be amended by inserting after § 13 a new section, to read as follows:

"To organize, if possible, and to maintain, if practicable, chapters of the Methodist Brotherhood."

(4) We recommend that the present general officers and Managing Board of the Methodist Brotherhood be constituted the officers and Managing Board until the next General Convention.

III. SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

See Journal, page 426

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Your Special Committee, appointed to present to the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the National Congress, resolutions urging the passage of the Littlefield Interstate Liquor Shipment bill, respectfully reports:

That your Committee repaired to Washington to the Capitol, secured an audience with the Speaker, and presented to him said resolutions, with the greetings of this body;

That the Speaker received your Committee courteously, and authorized it to convey his compliments to the members of the General Conference and to say to you that your resolutions should have respectful consideration. He addressed the Committee at some length, arguing against the legislation desired upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. A transcript of the

discussion between the Speaker and your Committee is presented herewith and made a part of this report, marked "Exhibit A."

The Speaker based his argument as to the unconstitutionality of the Littlefield bill upon Report No. 499, made to the Senate of the United States by Senator Knox from the Senate Committee on Judiciary, filed April 13, 1908. It will be observed from the transcript filed that the Speaker ignored the fact that several members of the Senate committee, lawyers of ability and high standing, filed dissenting opinions, sustaining the constitutionality of the legislation desired, until compelled to recognize it by direct questions from members of the Committee, and that he also ignored the fact that a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives appointed by him in the preceding Congress made a report to the House declaring in favor of its validity.

His argument was ingenious. He sought to shift responsibility from the federal government to the several States and to justify Congressional inaction on the ground that the States had failed to exhaust their own police powers, only a part of them inhibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and none of them inhibiting the use of such liquors. It was necessary to call him back to the fact that we carried to him under your instructions the question of the duty of the federal government in the premises, and to remind him that the failure of the States in this behalf is no justification for the failure of the federal Congress to exert itself for the protection of the people of the several States to the limit of its constitutional authority. Your Committee readily concedes that no member of Congress ought to support legislation which he sincerely believes to be in violation of the federal Constitution, but we could not escape the impression that Congressional doubt as to the constitutionality of the legislation recommended is in some instances used as a foil to conceal the real grounds of opposition. Opposition to the merits of the legislation proposed makes it easy to doubt its constitutionality. The matter presented to the Speaker involves the public welfare in many States, and doubt born of unfriendliness to the legislation sought does not challenge our approval.

In all cases where the public welfare is as deeply involved as it is in this matter doubt as to the validity of legislation, unless the doubt be of such character as to lead the mind of the Legislator to a clear conviction of its invalidity, should be resolved in behalf of the public need. Indeed, there would be little legislation by the national Congress if its members were to support legislation only where they are convinced of its constitutionality beyond a doubt. Much of the important legislation of Congress is involved in more or less doubt as to its validity, and when finally submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States

it is frequently sustained or overthrown by a divided opinion of that great tribunal.

If, in such cases, members of Congress were to refrain from supporting legislation until the questions involved were free of doubt as to their constitutionality, there would be no legislation in many fields where legislation is imperative, and the question of the power of Congress to legislate in such fields would never receive judicial adjudication or consideration. The Supreme Court can act only after legislation has been had.

An interstate shipment of liquors cannot be reached by the State until it has reached the consignee at the point of destination. If the legislation in question is beyond the constitutional authority of Congress, the liquor interests of the country have found a "twilight zone" where neither the arm of the State nor that of the federal government can reach them, and this ought not to be.

The Speaker expressed his unqualified belief that the substitute offered by Senator Knox in lieu of pending legislation upon this subject is valid and that it would prove an effective measure if enacted, and yet neither the House nor the Senate committee has reported any measure for the consideration of either body. It is believed that the House of Representatives would pass the Littlefield bill at any time if it were reported from the committee, but for some reason no report has been made. Congress is today on the eve of adjournment. The facts justify the belief that there has been and is now no serious intention on the part of those responsible for legislation to enact any measure whatever upon this subject.

We would not have the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the members of Congress do violence to their convictions upon this matter by voting for legislation which they really believe to be invalid, but there is such imperative need for the legislation in question—a need that is augmented and accentuated by every new victory gained for local option or prohibition —and there are so many able lawyers and sincere men who do not doubt the constitutionality of such legislation, that we submit to you, to our people, and to all good citizens, the wisdom of electing men as members of Congress who believe in its validity and who are willing to enact it.

IV. CITY EVANGELIZATION

National City Evangelization Union

See Journal, page 411

1. NATIONAL UNION

§ 377. For the promotion and coördination of the work of evangelization there shall be an organization known as the

National City Evangelization Union. It shall be composed of representatives from all the local organizations or unions, by whatever name known, in the cities of the United States, working for city evangelization and city Church Extension under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The object of the National City Evangelization Union is to promote the efficiency of the local unions, to bring them into helpful and fraternal relations, to encourage the formation of similar unions in all the cities, or in communities contiguous to each other where the Methodist Episcopal Church has three or more charges, and in general to keep before the Church its responsibility for the evangelization of the cities. It shall work in coöperation with the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and shall be entitled to elect not less than three of its members to represent it in the Home Missions and Church Extension Conference. Should a Bureau of Cities be organized by that society, it shall elect not less than three of its members to represent it on that bureau.

The Board of Managers shall consist of the officers of the society and of thirty other members, laymen and ministers, who shall be elected at such times as the Constitution of the National Union shall provide. The Bishops, the executive officers of each local union, the executive officers of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and three members chosen by that board shall be *ex officio* members of the board. It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary elected by the National City Evangelization Union to conduct the correspondence of the union, and in general to promote the interests of city evangelization throughout the Church by the circulation of literature, the visitation of cities and Annual Conferences, and by such cooperation with the local unions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension as may be found practicable.

The National Union shall present to each General Conference a report, for the quadrennium next preceding, of its general condition and work, and of the status, financial and otherwise, of all the federated unions.

2. LOCAL UNIONS

§ 1. To promote city evangelization and city Church Extension in the United States it is recommended that, in every city or in communities contiguous to each other where the Methodist Episcopal Church has three or more charges, a local union be organized with such name and board of management as it shall determine: *provided*, that every pastor in the territory covered by the society's Constitution or Charter, and every district superintendent having jurisdiction therein, and the resident Bishop, if there be one, shall be recognized as members of the board, and

that each Quarterly Conference shall be entitled to at least one representative in said board.

§ 2. The local union may properly include, among other objects, in the scope of its work the organizing of churches and Sunday schools, the erection of buildings, the aid of weak churches, the transformation of downtown churches into new centers with modern methods of service, missions to foreign populations, the maintenance of kindergarten and industrial schools, the promotion of evangelistic, social, and settlement work, the support of rescue missions and of institutions for the relief of the destitute and the recovery of the outcast. A local union may also combine with its plans for evangelization methods for promoting the connectional social life of the local churches.

§ 3. There shall be recognized three classes of cities:

(*a*) To the first class belong those in which there is a local society organized under the general form required in ¶ 377, § 1, effectively at work and administering funds raised locally as well as those appropriated by the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension.

(*b*) To the second class belong those in which, either from lack of local interest or from inadequate organization, the local society is but partially developed.

(*c*) To the third class belong those in which, though the conditions in § 1 are fulfilled and the need of organization is apparent, no local society has been formed.

The National City Evangelization Union shall have authority to determine this classification.

To the organizations in cities of the first class appropriations shall be made by the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, to be administered as provided for in ¶ 377, and to these societies the relation of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be simply advisory.

In the case of societies in cities of the second class, the administration shall be determined by the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension and the relation of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension may be directive, the aim of the board being in the cities of the second class to develop the local societies so that to them, when duly organized and in operation, may be committed the missionary work of the city, such organizations, as rapidly as possible, placing the cities among those of the first class.

In the cities of the third class, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall directly or through its Bureau of Cities, should such a department be formed, actively undertake mission work in connection with local forces, associating such forces whenever feasible into a local organization and having in view the efficiency of the work, the raising of the city as early as practicable to the first class.

§ 4. The local unions shall have authority each in the territory covered by its Constitution or Charter to collect and disburse money for the objects contemplated in its organization.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of a district superintendent whose district covers in whole, or in part, a city or contiguous communities where there are three or more charges, to coöperate with the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in securing the organization of a local union as herein provided, and he shall exercise special supervision over it until other provision be made for its superintendence; he shall include in his annual report to the Annual Conference a statement of the needs and conditions of the local unions on his district.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of each pastor stationed within the territory included in the Charter or Constitution of any local union duly organized according to the Discipline once each year to present the cause of City Evangelization to his congregation, to take up a collection for the local society, and to report the amount to the Annual Conference.

§ 7. The Annual Conferences are directed to take such friendly cognizance of the local unions within their bounds as may promote their efficiency and facilitate their work and also to provide for the publication of their tabulated reports in the Conference Minutes.

§ 8. The Home Missions and Church Extension Conference shall coöperate with the National City Evangelization Union in its plans for agitation and education and shall promote, as far as possible, the work of the local societies in the several cities.

V. COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS

See Journal, page 453

Your Committee, composed of the official editors of the Church papers, respectfully and unanimously recommend for adoption by this General Conference the following acknowledgments for courtesies received at this centennial session of 1908:

1. To the citizens of the goodly city of Baltimore itself, and to the most hospitable people of Maryland, for the largeness and graciousness of their welcome, and the warm-heartedness extended to us throughout our most enjoyable stay with them. We appreciate profoundly the most generous treatment we have received and shall ever treasure the memory of the month of May, 1908.

2. To the Committee on Entertainment for the most admirable provisions made for our business and comfort at much preliminary expenditure of time, patience, and money; the arrangements in Lyric Hall and the constant attention to every detail of improvement suggested call for our sincerest thankfulness.

3. To the special committees having in charge the highly pleasurable excursions to Gettysburg and Annapolis, the entertainment course, and the musical features of the hours of worship; also to all musicians who have volunteered their services.

4. To the trustees of the American University, President Franklin Hamilton, Dr. Wilbur Davidson, and all others concerned in planning for and carrying out the delightful visit of the General Conference to the buildings and grounds of that great educational institution in Washington.

5. To all trustees of all churches of our own and other denominations who have so generously put their church buildings at the disposal of the committees of this Conference; and to all managers of hotels who have thus offered parlors for the same use.

6. To the press of the city for their full and praiseworthy reports which have been presented with more than ordinary accuracy and extensiveness; also to the editor of the Daily Advocate for his faithful performance of a most difficult task.

7. To the Secretary of the General Conference and his corps of assistants for the systematic method of recording the business of this Conference, the clear reading of reports, and all the aids afforded the delegates before and since their arrival.

8. To the Treasurer of this Conference, Mr. O. P. Miller, for strict, businesslike attention to the finances under his charge during the quadrennium, and to him and his associates for the consideration shown the delegates throughout this session.

9. To the postal, telegraph, and railroad authorities for the excellent services rendered the Conference by their special departments.

10. To the ushers, police, and janitors who have been so obliging, under most trying circumstances, as to put us under the fullest obligations.

11. Particularly to our Bishops who have presided over our sessions with such ability and patience and gentlemanliness, our grateful acknowledgments are due.

A hundred years after the first Delegated General Conference was provided for, we have met in Baltimore to begin again here, at the source, the course of a new century. We have observed its progress, its churches, and its splendid Woman's College. As we separate to our far homes, our last thoughts of Baltimore and Maryland are those of deepest appreciation and of prayer for the temporal and spiritual welfare of all their people.

VI. ECUMENICAL CONFERENCES

See Journal, page 445

The Committee on Ecumenical Conferences begs leave to report:

1. That we concur with the action of the Ecumenical Conference of 1901, for the holding of an Ecumenical Conference of all Methodism in 1911.

2. That the said Conference be held upon the American continent.

3. That the said Conference adhere to the original program as laid down by the Ecumenical Conference of 1881, with the addition that a place be given on the program for woman's work in Methodism under the auspices of the International Committee of Methodist women.

4. That the Conference consist of 500 delegates composed of 300 from the Western Section and 200 from the Eastern Section.

5. That the Bishops are requested to appoint a commission consisting of two Bishops, nine ministers, and nine laymen, which commission shall notify the other Methodist denominations of the American continent of this action, requesting the appointment of a similar commission, and which in union with such similar commissions from the other Methodisms of the American continent, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Western Section, to which commission shall be given full authority in the arrangement of all details for said Conference in connection with the executive commission from the Eastern Section.

6. That the Bishops shall appoint the delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, which delegation shall consist of six Bishops and four from each General Conference district (two ministers and two laymen) and as many others at large as our *pro rata* share will allow.

VII. EPISCOPAL ADDRESS—DISTRIBUTION

See Journal, page 226

To the Committee on the State of the Church: "Reforms," "Civic Righteousness," "Trades Unions and the Church," "What of the Future?"

To the Committee on Memoirs: "Our Dead."

To the Committee on Episcopacy: "Episcopal Visitations."

To the Committee on Temporal Economy: "Church Prosperity."

To the Committee on City Evangelization: "Evangelism" and "The Redemption of Our Cities."

To the Committee on Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools: "Education," "The American University," "Sunday Schools."

To the Committee on Epworth League: "The Epworth League."

To the Committee on Federation: "Church Union" and "Interdenominational Federation."

To the Committee on Itinerancy: "Ministerial Supply and Support," "The Time Limit."

To the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition: "Temperance."

To the Committee on Brotherhoods: "Brotherhoods."

To the Committee on Judiciary: "Mission Conferences."

VIII. EVANGELISM

See Journal, page 416

There shall be continued a Commission on Evangelism, consisting of five Bishops. An advisory committee of twenty-five members shall be nominated by the commissioners and confirmed by the General Conference, whose duty it shall be to promote evangelism in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This commission shall utilize and develop, not supplant, existing evangelistic forces within the Church and shall foster the highest evangelistic ideals and wisest methods, so as to reach all fields and classes to which the Church has an evangelistic mission.

There shall be a general secretary who shall be appointed by the commission and shall have general charge of the work under the direction of the commission. The commission shall have power to fix a location for the headquarters of the organization.

The work of the commission shall be supported by voluntary gifts, and our people are urged to contribute freely to make this forward movement in the evangelistic life of the Church effective and fruitful in the highest degree.

The commission shall meet semiannually or oftener if conditions seem to require it.

The commission shall meet and organize before the adjournment of this session of the General Conference.

IX. FEDERATION

Report No. 1. See Journal, page 222

The Methodist Protestant Church

In harmony with the recommendation of the report of the Commission on Federation, your Committee respectfully reports the following for adoption, namely:

Such has been the growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Protestant Church along the lines of their individual development, each gradually modifying its policy and practice to meet the enlarging demands confronting it, that

providentially the radical differences of policy which occasioned their separation have been so nearly eliminated that among the most godly in both Churches are convinced there is no longer sufficient cause for the maintenance of two distinct ecclesiastical organizations. Having a common origin, holding a common faith, possessing so much of discipline and policy in common and above all the deep-rooted and growing conviction that the union of the various Methodisms would strengthen the local churches, secure economy of resource, make for aggressive evangelism, and hasten the kingdom of our Lord, they earnestly desire that the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches shall become organically one. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, hereby most cordially invites the Methodist Protestant Church to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church in order that as one great Methodist body they and we may fulfill the better our individual commissions by preventing the waste of rivalry and exalting the God of peace.

Resolved, 2. That inasmuch as the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church is about to convene in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, we hereby request our Board of Bishops to appoint a Fraternal Deputation, to consist of one Bishop, one minister, and one layman, to convey to the Methodist Protestant Church, through its General Conference, this invitation together with the most cordial greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Report No. 2. See Journal, page 418

FEDERAL COUNCIL

Your Committee, to whom were referred sundry memorials concerning organic union between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the report of the Joint Commission on Federation, representing these two churches, begs leave to report that the time does not seem to have fully come for such organic union, but your Committee submits the following for adoption:

I. We concur in the recommendation of the Joint Commission on Federation "concerning a practical method of putting Federation into operation," as set forth in the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That where there are churches of two branches of Episcopal Methodism here represented, and recommendations shall have been made by joint committee from the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, covering said territory, and a majority of the membership of each of said churches shall have expressed the desire for union, such union shall be consummated by the approval of the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of

the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, respectively, having episcopal supervision of said Conferences."

II. We concur in the recommendation of said Joint Commission concerning "a Federal Council," and submit the following for adoption:

"*Resolved,* That the growth of the spirit of fraternity and of practical federation in evangelical churches in many communities, and especially in this country between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, suggests the advisability of instituting a Federal Council for these two Churches, which, without interfering with the autonomy of the respective Churches and having no legislative functions, shall yet be invested with advisory powers in regard to world-wide missions, Christian education, the evangelization of the unchurched masses, and the charitable and brotherly adjustment of all misunderstandings and conflicts that may arise between the different churches of Methodism."

This resolution was adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in Birmingham, Alabama, May, 1906, and your Committee further recommends that you hereby instruct the Commission on Federation which may be appointed for the next quadrennium to serve as members of said Federal Council for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Report No. 3. See Journal, page 342

COMMISSION ON FEDERATION

Your Committee, to whom were referred the report of the Commission on Federation, various resolutions and memorials pertaining to organic union and federation with various branches of Methodism, and resolutions concerning the Commission on Federation, respectfully submits the following for adoption:

Resolved, 1. That the Commission on Federation be continued for another quadrennium, and that its members be appointed by the Board of Bishops as heretofore.

Resolved, 2. That said Commission is hereby instructed to invite the Evangelical Association, the United Brethren, and such other branches of Methodism as it may believe are sympathetic, to confer through similar commissions concerning federation or organic union as in the judgment of the said Churches, respectively, may be most desirable, and to report to the General Conference of 1912.

Resolved, 3. We rejoice in the increasing evidences of closer fellowship and prospective union between the various branches of colored Episcopal Methodism in the United States as one of the most striking and hopeful indications of the growth of the spirit of Christian unity, and hereby instruct the Commission

on Federation to further these results as far as may be practicable.

Resolved, 4. That a commission, consisting of one Bishop, three ministers, and three laymen, be appointed by the Board of Bishops to serve during the ensuing quadrennium and report to the General Conference of 1912, whose duty it shall be to confer with similar commissions, if such shall be appointed, from the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches concerning such questions as may lead to more harmonious coöperation in extending the kingdom of Christ.

Resolved, 5. That the Bishop who shall be a member of said Commission shall notify the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Norfolk, Virginia, the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, now in session at Philadelphia, and the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held two years hence, of our willingness to confer with similar commissions from these Churches, respectively.

Report No. 4. See Journal, page 441

CLOSER UNION IN GERMAN WORK IN TEXAS

Your Committee, to whom was referred the memorial from the Southern German Conference, begs leave to report that inasmuch as you have authorized your Commission on Federation to confer with similar commissions from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Evangelical Association, concerning matters of federation and unity of action, we recommend that the closer union of the German congregations of the various Methodisms in Texas be referred to the earnest consideration of the Commission on Federation.

Report No. 5. See Journal, page 441

UNION OF METHODISM IN CHINA

Your Committee, to whom was referred the memorial from the Central Conference of China, concerning the union of Methodist Churches in China, recommends that as you have provided for a Federal Council and invested the same with advisory powers with regard to world-wide missions, the matter of said memorial be referred to said Federal Council.

Report No. 6. See Journal, page 441

INTER-CHURCH CONFERENCE

Your Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Episcopal Address which relates to the Inter-Church Conference on Federation and the report of the Committee on the Inter-

Church Conference on Federation, recommends the following action:

1. We have heard with profound gratitude to God of the spirit of Christian fellowship and unity which characterized the Inter-Church Conference on Federation, which convened in New York city, November 15-21, 1905.

2. We heartily approve of the establishment of a Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the plan which said Conference recommended and the object as set forth in that plan, namely:

"To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church to bring the Christian bodies of America into harmonious service for Christ and the world and to secure a larger combined influence for the churches in all matters affecting the moral and physical condition of the people."

3. That the Board of Bishops is hereby requested to appoint sixty-five delegates, the apportionment assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the first meeting of the Federal Councils of the Churches of Christ in America, to be held in December, 1908, the same to serve without expense to the Church.

4. That in order to meet our Church's proportion of the cost of the Federal Council for the first year the Book Committee be instructed to provide, as in the case of commissions appointed by the General Conference, an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars; that the delegates appointed by the Bishops under these resolutions be a committee to determine the extent of the Church's financial obligation in the maintenance of the Federal Council during the remainder of the quadrennium, and that the Book Committee be authorized to provide annually such further amount for this purpose as may be by them deemed expedient.

X. FRATERNITY

1. THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND THE IRISH METHODIST CHURCH

REPORT OF BISHOP WILLIAM BURT, FRATERNAL MESSENGER.

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 291

I am so jealous of the time that shall be given to the fraternal delegates who shall bring greetings from Great Britain and Canada, that I will take only a few moments for a brief report of our visit to Ireland and Great Britain. Dr. R. J. Cooke and myself were appointed Fraternal Messengers to the Irish and British Conferences in 1906. The Irish Conference was held in Belfast and the British Conference at Nottingham. We were most cordially welcomed by both these Conferences, and during

every moment of our stay in Ireland and Great Britain were treated with the utmost courtesy. We were given ample time for our addresses, both at Belfast and Nottingham. Our addresses were received with favor, printed in the papers, and favorably commented upon. Everything that could be done was done for our comfort and pleasure. I simply bespeak for the representative who comes to us from Great Britain equal courtesy with that shown to Dr. Cooke and myself. We were received at a special evening session, and were accorded an hour and a half for our addresses. I am glad to say that I believe our visit contributed something to cementing in even closer bonds our fraternal relations. I want, in the name of Dr. Cooke, as well as personally, to bid a hearty welcome to the delegate who comes to us bringing greetings from across the sea. May our relations grow closer and stronger, and may we join hands in the great work that our common Methodism is to accomplish throughout the world.

ADDRESS BY REV. JOHN H. GOODMAN, FRATERNAL DELEGATE.

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 292

BISHOPS, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, once wrote kindly words concerning the lifework of Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester. In characteristic phrase Maclaren replied, expressing the wish that he could stretch a long arm across the Atlantic and grasp Beecher's hand in brotherly friendship.

The Methodism of Great Britain, the Methodism of Ireland, and the Eastern Section of the Committee of the Ecumenical Conferences have a similar wish; and because the fact is not possible, they have commanded me to cross the ocean and assure the Methodist Episcopal Church of this great continent of their affection, their admiration of the work intrusted to you, and the devotion with which it has maintained, consolidated, and extended; and without claiming an infallibility of prophecy they assert that to-morrow will be bigger with opportunity and more freighted with destiny than yesterday was. And in that to-morrow, God's to-morrow, the sons of Bishop Simpson, Bishop Janes, Bishop Galloway, and a thousand others less notable, not less sincere, will be not unworthy of their fathers' genius, or their fathers' success.

Personally I am nothing, but I am an ambassador, and I speak boldly because the mantle of authority covers me. If I had to give a reason for my presence, I could only say that in the judgment of the British Conference—and I must, of course, be the last to question that judgment—I was selected because I represent the largest number of my ministerial brethren. Generally one of my brethren holding a distinguished position in

some great department of the Church's life has been sent to you. I am a circuit minister. For nearly forty years I have occupied the pulpits and the platforms of the Church. And, after all, we are the greatest number. Without us the departments would have no existence. While, therefore, I bring to you what our French friends would call the "distinguished consideration" of the dignitaries of the Church, I bring also the hearty and honest grip, the righthand grip, the heart grip of the 3,600 ministers, 30,000 lay preachers, 800,000 church members, 150,000 Sunday school officers and teachers, nearly 1,250,000 Sunday school children and 4,000,000 worshipers. These figues are roughly descriptive of Wesleyan Methodism of Great Britain, Ireland, the Mission field, France, and South Africa, or such portions of these as are under the direct supervision of our Conference.

To you who think in millions, and who dwell in cities of magnificent distances, and work across continents, the figures are small and tame. But it is our joy to remember that we belong to you, and you belong to us. We speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke. We read the Bible that gave us Milton's Paradise Lost, and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. From a stone still sacredly inscribed and religiously kept in our old city of Plymouth the men of the Mayflower and of the Speedwell stepped across the trackless sea and found a church rather than a kingdom on your transatlantic shores. Your 80,000,000 of people have largely our blood in their veins, our love of law, of liberty, of justice, of righteousness, of truth—our conviction of the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of humanity; our belief in the future of the world transformed and transfigured by the Christianity we profess and are pledged to maintain and extend.

Our Church across the seas is not like her mother, robed in a garment without seam, woven from the top throughout. Never in history has the Church's work been more difficult, more complex, more testing to courage and consecration than it is to-day. Great changes have passed over the life of Great Britain within the last few decades. They are none the less serious because they have been silent changes; none the less tragic in their consequences because they have been subtle. Vast numbers of the people have migrated from village to town, from small town to city. Agriculture, which Burke declared to be a nation's first indebtedness, has ceased to attract the young man and maidens. They have poured into the great centers and caused congestion. A house once occupied by one family has now two, three, and even four. Meanwhile another opposite movement has been in progress. The wealthy, and not these only, but the fairly well-to-do, have left the centers for the suburbs. The churches have been deserted by those who could maintain their philanthropies. We have had to create large town missions, to erect or adapt

existing churches to social and institutional work. The fiery energy of the late Hugh Price Hughes, the wise judgment of Dr. Rigg, the statesmanship of Dr. Henry J. Pope, backed by the consecrated wealth of Henry Holloway, Sir William Stephenson, R. W. Perks, the creator of the Million Guinea Fund and the Methodist Brotherhood, till recently chief church officer, Thomas Bainbridge, his brothers, and many others whom I must not stay to recapitulate, have enabled us to cover with a network of sisterhoods, lay helpers, and ministerial directors, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bolton, Sheffield, and Nottingham. Wide country districts have been united under one superintendency that they might feel their strength instead of becoming paralyzed through their weakness.

Let it not be supposed that we are so occupied with this more or less spectacular service of the Church in adaptation to modern conditions that we have forgotten the patient, plodding, routine services that the world needs—whether it is wise enough to demand it or not. In the thirty-five sections into which Great Britain is divided there are nearly 800 circuits. In Ireland there are about 150 more. A circuit is a town probably with a small population, and gathered around it a number of village churches. In Louth, a portion of the constituency represented in the Parliament House by Mr. Perks, there are thirty-two villages. Only three ministers are appointed to this group of churches. They are aided by a large and noble army of local preachers, who work often without recognition, and always without reward. Louth could be paralleled many times over in many of the countries of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. The brethren working under such conditions have tested the reality of the hymn we often sing:

> "To patient faith the prize is sure,
> And they that to the end endure the cross,
> Shall wear the crown."

But it is not the crown that glitters in the eyes of the onlookers. It is simply the glory of opportunity meeting capacity, and answered by consecration.

The late Dr. Percival Bunting, a distinguished Manchester lawyer, the father of the present editor of the Contemporary Review, and the son of the famous ecclesiastical Methodist statesman, Dr. Jabez Bunting, had a habit of wandering into country villages and listening to sermons preached to a dozen or two toilers straight from the fields; and when he would return to the city he would sarcastically say: "The best preachers are not you who are in the city. They are in the villages toiling with no eye upon them but the eye of the great Taskmaster." This witness is true. I know many of them. I meet them on special occasions when in their modesty they abandon their tasks and

permit us to occupy their places. The press seldom notices them. They do not make good copy. They are of no use to the advertising agents. It never strikes them that they are to be seen. They say: "Behind the minister stands the Master. Behold him." But their work abides. They are the backbone of the church.

Let me hasten to say that I pass no reflection upon those whose circumstances calls them to live in the fierce light of public opinion. They have their place—a high place—and their reward is certain. They have their especial temptations. They need especial grace. Nor am I flinging any gibe at the gentlemen of the press who record their sayings and doings. Public men owe them an unpayable debt of gratitude. They take our broken-backed sentences, and effect upon them a surgical miracle before they can appear in cold print. They discover the lost verb which we lose between the nominative and objective case. If they printed us as we often speak, our own mothers would not know us. I have often commiserated the gentlemen of the press. One hour they are reporting a concert; the next a dull and drowsy speaker. I have tried to imagine what their minds must be like with all the variety that is poured into them. But I am told on high authority that they work automatically. The words only reach their pencils; or, if they reach the mind, it is only for a moment. They pass and are forgotten. What compensations there are in life! Ralph Waldo Emerson's famous essay on that theme is not out of date.

Time would fail me to tell of our conflicts and conquests on the mission field, our theological colleges for the training of ministers, our colleges for the training of day school masters and mistresses. Just at this moment the education question is a thorny one. But there are signs of compromise and settlement. Nor must I give you any crayon pictures of our orphanages, our purity crusade, our university settlements, our Wesley Guilds—your Epworth Leagues with another name. I am, however, commanded to say that some of your sons are at the University of Oxford. They are loyal to their own church; and I have the authority of one of the leading ministers in that city to declare that he has great joy in their presence and service.

We equip gospel cars to traverse the lanes and hamlets of outlying places, distributing literature, preaching the gospel on village greens—Wesley cathedral churches, with the starlit sky as a dome.

Death has been busy with us. Last year thirty-five ministers in Great Britain, six in Ireland, and fourteen on mission stations, walked out at the beckoning of a hand they alone could see. Death drew a veil behind them, and like the Master whom they served so well, they were hidden from our sight. Among these there was the oldest living minister, Richard Rymer, who had

been honored by the friendship of Robert Newton, Richard Watson, and Jabez Bunting. The young, and those in the meridian of life, passed on. Perhaps the most famous three, as the world counts fame, were Albert Clayton, the president; James Robertson, and William Gorman. A few days before James Robertson received his summons he stood in the Albert Hall, at the never-to-be-forgotten meeting in connection with foreign missions, when 9,000 Methodists gathered, and half as many tried in vain for tickets of admission. He prayed. The prayer was wonderful; the man more wonderful still. His face was radiant. It shone like the face of an angel, like the face of the martyr Stephen when he was passing to heaven through the shower of stones. Everybody noticed it—it awed them. They felt that heaven was close at hand. No wonder that James Robertson simply went home to say good by, and hear the Eternal Voice saying: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful. Enter into my joy, and sit down on my throne." Albert Clayton, the president—we so loved him that we called him simply Albert Clayton. "Right Reverend" would not have fitted him. He was so natural, so sympathetic, so brotherly. And yet with all he could be rocklike; no shams could live in his presence. Circuit minister, departmental officer, chairman of district, Conference secretary, president—he was all these in turn. And in all changes the same able, the same lovable man. He was our treasurer, holding the money in trust for use. But his immortality, his earthly immortality—will consist in the fact that with Mr. R. W. Perks he created, directed, and completed the Million Guineas Fund, a movement which some of the other churches of the land copied.

William Gorman was the poet-preacher of Irish Methodism, if I may not say universal Methodism. Some people believe that a sermon cannot be interesting. They never heard Gorman. He was of imagination all compact. Will American Methodism ever forget his address in the church at Washington on the "Enfranchisement of Women"? Not until British Methodism forgets Bishop Simpson in City Road! Who but William Gorman could have announced that he would preach on "The Saint"—the term of contempt and scorn. Before the Sabbath dawned he had experienced not death, but transition. William Gorman has gone. Earth is poorer—heaven is richer. We never entered Ireland without seeking his blessing. We hope, if heaven be reached through God's mercy, to meet him where broken friendships are reunited—where we shall know as we are known, and see things as they are.

Our people die well. And on the shrine of Westminster Abbey, by desire of the late beloved Dean Stanley, there are medallion portraits of John and Charles Wesley, and underneath the familiar words: "God buries his workmen, but carries on his

work." And in Wesley's Chapel, in City Road, London, amidst the stained glass pictures representing many phases of life and periods of history, the face of Bishop Simpson gleams out upon us. His elegance we may not hope to rival—God only gives us a Simpson, a Beecher, a Spurgeon, a Fowler, a Punshon, once in a generation. But his saintliness, his consecration, his self-forgetfulness, his indifference to praise or blame—these we may imitate, these virtues we may possess. And it is our joy to remember that Methodism the wide world over is one—proud of her history, confident in her theology, lofty in her ideals, and determined to carry forward the privileges she has enjoyed, and to hand on, undiminished, the treasures of truth, the claims of conscience, and the calls of duty that have been her inspiration and her strength.

DR. GOODMAN'S FAREWELL. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 364

BISHOP CRANSTON, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: I have the dream of my life realized in seeing your great country. And I am first of all thankful to God and then to my Church and then to you. My limited vocabulary and mastery of the English tongue is insufficient to express my appreciation of the great kindness I have received at your hands. Whatever kindness could devise, courtesy suggest, and generosity supply you have placed at my feet; and as if that were not sufficient, as if it were not enough to have had the welcome from the Bishop presiding down to the youngest minister of this Conference, from the laymen of the executive committees and from Christian women of nearly every State in this country, one of your distinguished laymen, Mr. Pearsall, and his excellent wife, have permitted my wife to dwell in their private box through all the sessions of this Conference.

If this is the first time that I have trod the soil of America and breathed the free air of this great country, my forebears have been present and are American citizens and I am going to-day to Michigan, that I may find the graves of the dead and the homes of the living. And I am proud to say that the present generation that has my blood in their veins, Americans in fiber by tradition, by pride, by all that makes an American—they have a greater pride to-day because this greatest ecclesiastical assembly in the world has permitted their relative to stand in its presence and have given him such a princely welcome.

The Methodism of Europe, Asia, and Africa on the eastern side of the Altantic Sea and the Methodism of America and Canada on the western side of that great sea are like two rivers in France—they run side by side for long distances, but at last they commingle their waters, and whatever may be the divergences between the one and the other, they are one great Church, and

by God's help they mean to be one glorious, conquering force. I listened with my heart in my mouth to that patriotic song the other day that "The flag had never touched the ground," and I pledged the Methodists of Great Britain, in association with the Methodists of America, that the flag of Methodism shall never touch the ground. It may sometimes be draggled with the wind and the storm, it may sometimes be touched by shot and shell, but we will hold it aloft in the name of the Captain of our salvation until we present it in the eternal city, when the last of the conquering army has entered through the gates. My heart thanks you, and I go back to my Church to tell them that I cannot describe the welcome I have received and the abundant courtesy. My heart thanks you while my trembling lips say farewell.

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2. THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA

REPORT OF THE REV. W. V. KELLEY, D.D., FRATERNAL MESSENGER. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 293

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some years ago the mayor of a large southern city in introducing Dr. Buckley to lecture to a large audience informed the audience that Dr. Buckley's fame was not confined to the United States, but had extended to the four corners of the universe. I, not having any such fame as that, was in no danger of imagining that the great welcome which was given to your representative at the Canadian General Conference was in any way intended for him, for it was built upon the scale of your dimensions, and not of mine. And I realized that a very small human atom was trying to represent a great spiritual empire and trying to deliver a message that should in some degree befit your greatness. I felt for the moment as I suppose a man ought to feel who poses for his photograph with Niagara for a background. The welcome that they gave to your representative was not only large but warm—warm in every particular; in mid-September our Lady of the Snows, who, frequently in winter time turns such a cold shoulder toward us, gave weather for the welcome that was about like the weather of mid-May in Baltimore. It was a hearty and genuine welcome, extended to you through me. And it was also fine in all its attention to the delicate minutiæ of courtesy and hospitality. They assigned, with what seemed to me considerable fitness of selection, Dr. Allison, a graduate of Wesleyan University, for years president of Mount Allison University, at Sackville, New Brunswick—they assigned him to be my chaperon, and with all possible attention he cared for me and made my way smooth and delightful.

I delivered the best message I could as your representative.

In order that you might have a chance to know whether and to what extent I represented you, I printed it in the Methodist Review, where you have all found it, I presume, and read and criticised it. I have to thank you that up to date you have not preferred against me, on the basis of that document, any charges of falsehood or heresy. During the hour that I was speaking to the General Conference in Saint James's Church, Montreal, the audience was ascertaining to some degree your greatness, and realizing in contrast my inadequacy as a portrait painter.

I came away failing at one point. I ascertained that there was a great spiritual empire up there in our Methodism extending its far-flung battlement with great alertness and enterprise toward the abounding privileges of that great empire, that great country that stretches so far to the northwest with its as yet unascertained resources. I found their missionary office especially alert, and the church eager to occupy it with new men, and with additional forces, to meet the enlarging opportunities of the years to come. But I did not ascertain, and confess my inability to report to you, whether a hundred years hence Canada will still be a dependence of the British crown, flying from ocean to ocean the Union Jack, proud, magnificent, superb flag as it is, or whether Canada will stand as an independent nation—and she has resources which if fully developed, and if she stood alone might make her one of the foremost nations of the earth—or whether a hundred years hence Canada will nestle serenely under the sunlight of the Stars and Stripes. I make way for the delegates from Canada.

ADDRESS BY REV. JAMES HENDERSON, D.D. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 293

MR. BISHOP, HONORED FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: No Canadian can stand where I now stand and not be deeply sensible of his obligation to you as a church for your great work in helping to plant Methodism in Canada over one hundred years ago. We regard your adventurous William Losee as the morning star of Methodism in Central Canada. Other names conspicuous on the honor roll of pioneer missionaries to Canada in those distant days are Dunham, Ruter, Bangs, Black, and Freeborn Garrettson, the last of whom, sir, you may remember, was converted on horseback. Perhaps that accounts for the fact that Methodism has been on the gallop ever since. There were men of mighty valor in those days. "Be sure to send us a preacher who can swim," was the request which came from a remote mission to the Conference one year. The last preacher had been drowned in trying to get to one of his appointments because he could not swim. These men of God were to be found wherever the bushman's blaze was to be seen or the sound of his ax was

to be heard. Eagerly they followed the track or trail of settler and squatter, in search of those shepherdless sheep scattered throughout the wilderness. By day they preached on stumps and in barns, and by night they slept in shanty or shack, often hearing the howl of the wolf, and sometimes the war whoop of the painted savage. But nothing could discourage or intimidate those knights errant of the new chivalry. They were mighty men in preaching, and still more mighty in praying. Like Bruce's army at Bannockburn, they won their victories on their knees, but it was such preaching and praying as helped to give us a Christian Canada. History will yet recognize them as the founders at once of a great church and of a great commonwealth and, perhaps, sir, of a great empire, for there are those who now predict that Westminster of the British empire will yet move across the seas and locate itself somewhere in the vicinity of Ottawa. Whether that prediction ever comes to pass is of no immediate moment to us to-day, but I believe that when the muster roll is called up yonder, such fields as Canada was in those days will respond with as high a type of missionary heroism as will ever be found on the isles of Japan or in the provinces of China. Many of those early Methodists sleep in unknown graves, but some of them deserve cenotaphs in Westminster Abbey. I thought of this as I bent over the grave of Barbara Heck, whose dust consecrates Canadian soil away yonder on the banks of the Saint Lawrence; the woman of whom one of your orators has said: "She bared her tender heart against the rugged possibilities of an unknown future, and throbbed into existence the Methodist Church."

THE GREATNESS OF CANADA

Sir, I bring to you to-day the greetings of a church, which has before it a great future, for there is opening up before us in the land north of you such a heritage as we ourselves had never dreamed of. The greatest discovery of the twentieth century for us is the rediscovery of Canada. Hitherto some of you, dear people, have thought and talked of Canada as if it were a small semicircle, for the most part, of snow, near the north pole. More than once it has been described as the land of ice palaces, toboggan slides, blizzards, bears, and wild Indians. It has been spoken of quite poetically too as the "Land of the North Star" and "Our Lady of the Snow."

The Londoner fairly shivers as he thinks of Canada stretching so far beyond the north star. He forgets that the city he boasts of as the metropolis of the world lies on a line six hundred miles north of Toronto. The Scotchman, too, pities us because of our proximity to the pole, but he forgets that the city he boasts of as the Athens of the North, is one thousand miles nearer the pole than is our town of Windsor yonder in the province of Ontario.

Paris, the gayest capital of Europe, is nearly two hundred miles farther north than Ottawa, now known as the "Washington of the North."

When I was in England some years ago a gentleman in Hyde Park remarked that Canada must be a great place for blizzards and bears, and then asked me whether I had ever encountered any. I answered that I had met with more bears in England than I had ever in Canada. I had just been to the Zoölogical Gardens, but he understood me in a metaphorical sense and seemed offended. As to blizzards, I said, I had read that Mr. Frazer, the novelist, went out to our far north in order to witness one, but in all his travels he never encountered anything worthy the name. He, however, met one man who had been caught in a real blizzard, but it would seem that he had been so badly scared at the time that he has remained silent about it ever since.

Well, Mr. Bishop, we have in Canada a greater country, as the Irishman would say, of its size to Christianize than any other country I know of. Were we to swap horses with you, that is, you understand, exchange territories, we would lose a little more than six hundred thousand square miles in the deal, unless you threw in Alaska, and even then we would lose eighteen thousand square miles by such a bargain; and the time was when we were naughty enough to fancy that if we had all our own, we would have a little more and you would have a little less. But all that is past now, and we don't blame you a bit. We know that you will not be like the man of whom I have heard, who said that he undertook one time to steal a grist mill, and he never would have been caught only that he was fool enough to go back for the dam.

Were we to exchange territories with Europe, with its fifty royal palaces, its twenty seats of government, and its four hundred millions of a population, we would not get much more territory than we already have. No wonder that Canada to-day is one of the world's centers drawing to itself the many people in many lands who are in search of better homes. It is the sound of a great army, the advance guard of which have already arrived upon the scene, that we hear to-day as they push their way across the prairies and over the mountains of our West, and the Church in Canada feels that it must hold itself in readiness for their arrival. Indeed, with all the forces we can command we cannot keep pace with this advancing wave of population.

So that, with you, sir, our church and country have a great future before them. I have a theory that it is upon this continent that the fate or future of the world, in some respects, will be made to turn. It is still historically as well as poetically true that "Westward the star of empire leads the way." By a mysterious law, the populations of the world are ever drifting westward. The human race commenced its long and weary pil-

grimage six thousand years ago in Central Asia, that cradle of primeval man, a cradle that has ceased to rock in the sense that it is no longer the birthplace of nations, and ever, with ceaseless tread, this great procession pushes its way onward, still onward, until it looks as if the drama of history were about to culminate, as if this procession were about to find its goal on the western plains and mountains of this Western world. The Orient on one side and part of the Occident on the other, like two great human seas at high tide, are running over, and some of their overflow is already sweeping the great plains of Western Canada. We are only beginning to wake up to the situation. Canada's center of gravity is beginning to move westward. The balance of population will soon be found west of the Great Lakes. The site of old Fort Garry has become the gateway of a new Dominion. Our Church finds its greatest possibilities there and our nation finds its greatest perils there also. Under a free flag some of those foreigners, for the first time, are called upon to exercise the rights of free citizens, and when our country is shaken from shore to shore by some great political upheaval, as yours has been, their ballots dropped into the scales of destiny will weigh as heavily as yours or mine. We are asking ourselves now the question—which will it be, God or Baal, Christ or Mammon—that shall determine the future of our Dominion?

So, sir, you can understand that to us as a Church, Canada itself is to us the great center of the missionary world. Our Northwest is no longer a dim speck on the horizon, no longer flits as a kind of will-o'-the-wisp conjured by the unconscionable speculator to lure on to certain ruin the unmitiated investor. It is, sir, the loadstar of the British empire drawing to itself some of the surplus populations of other and older lands. O, the opportunity is immense! Settlers are arriving with the arrival of every train. Settlements are springing up as if by magic all over these boundless prairies. This is the birth-period of the Church and of the nation. Talk about the future of Christianity! Christianity has no future. Christianity is the future. We feel that Canada cannot make the future of Christianity, but unless Christianity makes the future of Canada our nation is doomed.

OUR PERILS AND PROBLEMS

Like you, sir, we have had and still have our perils and our problems. You may not know it, but Canada in the dim and distant past owned her slaves, but we were able to emancipate them without the thunders of Gettysburg and without that sacrifice of men and money which you so nobly made before your slaves were free. I think you will find that Canada was the first country that placed itself on record in favor of slave emancipa-

tion; and when did ever a Canadian speaker stand in your pulpits or on your platforms without reminding you, sir, that Canada during the dark days of slavery in your country, was the asylum of the fugitive slave, or, as the slave himself used to sing, "The land where colored men are free"?

OUR RACIAL PROBLEM

With you, sir, we have had our racial problems. Please remember that the history of Canada antedates that of the United States. We are certain that those old Norsemen discovered Canada centuries before Columbus was born. We are also certain that old Arcadia was settled by a noble band of Frenchmen a quarter of a century before the Pilgrim Fathers cast anchor at Plymouth Rock. The history of Canada begins in 1604 behind the palisades of old Port Royal, and no history has a more romantic setting. The struggle of the two dominant races for supremacy upon Canadian soil furnishes a tale of national romance of great fascination, and when at last the die was cast that decided that the Briton and not the Gaul should dominate our part of this Western world, it was hard to decide which had won the greater glory, the high-souled, indefatigable Montcalm, or the heroic and invincible Wolfe. For the English it was a great victory, for the French a glorious defeat. It is in this spirit that these two races to-day unite hands upon the Heights of Abraham and celebrate the tercentenary of that historic battleground.

One of your great orators, when in our country some time ago, told us about a great bridge that was once being built over one of your rivers. All the sections, which had been previously prepared, had been laid and fitted beautifully, but when the two central sections were laid it was found that they did not meet; they were several inches apart. They said the mistake had been made in the measurements. It was toward evening and the contractor started for the distant city to consult the engineers about the mistake; but when the sun next morning began to climb toward noon, the gap became less and less, and when the noon hour struck, by the expansive power of the sun's heat, the two sections had touched each other. The foreman at once telegraphed the contractor to this effect: "The two sections are now in touch. What shall we do?" In a short time the answer was flashed along the wire: "Clamp them!" So, sir, there was a time when the two great races of the French and the English were like the sections of that bridge—they were apart. The sun, however, of a better understanding is bringing them together, and we are doing all we can to clamp them, and I think we are succeeding.

Our Church has its missions among the French; but our mis-

sion force upon that field has been far too small. There is no field where more courage and consecration are needed than in that province so overshadowed by the Vatican, and there are none more entitled to the sympathy and support of the Church than are those few brethren who, like a lone regiment, are laying siege to the strongest citadel that Rome has planted anywhere; for the Papacy is relatively stronger on the banks of the Saint Lawrence than it is upon the banks of the Tiber.

INDIAN PROBLEM

Again, in common with yourselves, we have our Indian problem. The most picturesque and perhaps the most pathetic figure in the drama of American history is the Indian. Only a few centuries ago the smoke of his wigwam arose from the vast solitudes of those American wilds and he roamed from sea to sea, the undisputed owner of a continent. But the advent of the "pale face" from across the "big waters" has changed all this. Out of the many who once wandered over this land only a comparative few are to be found upon the continent, and our Church believes that one of its first obligations is to save the survivors of a race that has well-nigh perished.

There are scattered throughout the Dominion about one hundred thousand Indians, about sixteen thousand of whom are within the sphere of Methodistic influence, and over five thousand of these have been received into the membership of our Church. We have found that it pays us as a nation to keep good faith with our Indians, and it pays both church and state to secure their education and their evangelization. Statistics show that the economic value of the Christian Indian is in excess of his pagan brother. As a pagan, the Indian is bound to remain a liability, but as a Christian he is bound to become, however slowly, an increasing asset to the nation. The Christian Indian pulls more than his own weight in the canoe of society; the pagan Indian never does. Some of our people have been somewhat impatient at the slow progress of the Indian, but they should remember that it has taken them centuries of Christian culture to reach their present selves. During all these generations we have been passing through the loom of civilization, where many forces have been at work weaving us after a Christian pattern, and still the work is very incomplete. However slow his progress, our Christian Indian is more than abreast of the rear guard of our Anglo-Saxon civilization; and if we have to believe the reports that come from our Indian mission field, there are scenes just as thrilling, conversions just as wonderful, progress just as real, triumphs just as glorious, among our Indians of to-day as were ever rehearsed to enraptured audiences in the palmy days of the old-fashioned missionary meetings.

ARRIVAL OF ASIATICS

Another peril that may yet assume serious proportions to you and to us is the arrival of so many Asiatics upon our shores. Asia seems bound to move down upon America. Need I ask who put in motion this Eastern avalanche? It was in 1858 that the guns of the Anglo-French army were heard around the world as they made a wide breach in the walls of Chinese exclusiveness, through which the "foreign devil" has been forcing his way ever since into the "Flowery Kingdom." I have often wondered whether the nations thus concerned in battering down a way of access into that old world on that occasion, ever dreamed of all the possible consequences of that famous bombardment. Did they not see that if the hole thus made in that old world was big enough to let the European in, it was, as somebody else has said, big enough to let the Asiatic out? And he has been coming out ever since, and I am afraid that, do what they may, we shall find it a difficult task to stop his coming. What Asia may do when she wakes up to a sense of her prodigious powers is perhaps not wise or well for one to predict. Will history repeat itself? Will China seek to reverse the program of 1858 with a vengeance? Will the world, some of these mornings, wake up to hear the thunder of cannon as the East batters her way into the West, as did the West her way into the East over a half century ago? Will that terible nightmare dream of a "yellow peril" at last materialize? Who can say it will or it will not? Our duty as a Church is very clear. We must bring to bear upon these Asiatics as they arrive on this continent the greatest transforming agency known to man. We have a small mission away up yonder on the Pacific slope among these Asiatics which has succeeded on a small scale in demonstrating what might be done for them on a larger scale. During the recent war some of our Japanese converts went out to Manchuria to fight the battles of their native land. While there, news reached our missionaries on the firing line of their heroism in seeking not only the glory of the Mikado, but the glory of the Lord Christ. They showed themselves good soldiers and good missionaries. Since then I have thought that, perhaps, the best line of defense which these two nations could throw up against the invasion of the East is to plant a chain of mission stations right along the Pacific coast, and, if possible, capture those Asiatics for Christ and the Church. Then let them return to the land of their fathers as gospel missionaries, and perhaps we could find that to be a most effective method of reaching China and Japan with the gospel.

A GREAT CHANGE IN FAVOR OF MISSIONS

Shall I speak to you now, sir, of the great change that has passed over the spirit of our Church's dream in relation to mis-

sions? Our people are waking up to the discovery that the gospel is not the exclusive property or private asset of any individual Church or Christian. They now begin to feel that it is a world force given them by which to conquer the nations for Christ.

Missions with us are a kind of spiritual thermometer, which almost infallibly indicates the spiritual status and shows the measure of the Christ life which each Church enjoys. And let me here say that some of us are beginning to feel that the Church may have to be reconstructed upon a new basis, that we may have to disfranchise the Church that exists for no other purpose than the gratification of its social and intellectual tastes. At least we feel that the time has come to make it very plain to our people that any Church, supported by the stinted gifts of men and women, who spend more upon luxury and self-indulgence in one week, or month, than they do on the cause of Christ for a whole year, is not the Church of the Crucified. We feel that we shall have to insist that a life of service and sacrifice is the only condition of Church membership. This may destroy the Church as it now exists, but what if it does? Out of the ruins of the old shall arise a new Church that shall shake the nations and save the world. Our Methodism does not by any means yet measure up to the requirements of that law which has its symbol in the cross. We are telling our people everywhere that the Church will have to be disenchanted from the spell of the world before it can disenchant the world from the enslaving spell of sin in every form. We shall not try to beat back the rising tide of prosperity that may yet float our country to the front, and to the top, among the nations. We believe that the Christian has just as good a right to make money as the man of the world, but on the peril of his standing before God, the holy angels, and man he has no right to spend his money as the man of the world does upon himself, and as this sentiment prevails among us, missions are coming to the front of all the great movements of our Church. Our Missionary Society this year expects to go beyond high-water mark in the history of the contributions of our Church.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORWARD MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Closely allied with our missionary work in Canada is our Young People's Forward Missionary Movement, and this is indeed a forward movement that is moving forward. Our Young People's Societies have created a new atmosphere in our Church. All our young people are not good engineers, but for the most part they are all good stokers. At the head of the Forward Movement we have a secretary who can get up more steam to the square inch than any other man I know. This is the special function of our young people. We older people get to look at everything in a matter of fact way. With some of us the tide of

surplus energy has somewhat subsided. A great deal of the poetry and romance of former days has gone out of our lives, and the rainbow glamour with which the youthful fancy invests everything it beholds is being dissipated. Under these circumstances we are harnessing the Niagara of youthful enthusiasm to the great missionary car, and the result of this is that it is going as it never went before. All the missionaries in China and Japan, and some of those in the French and Indian fields at home, are being supported by our Young People's Societies.

CHURCH UNION

But, sir, the most important movement afoot in Canada to-day is the effort now being made to bring about the organic union of some of the leading Churches of Protestantism. Not long ago such a suggestion would have been regarded as altogether outside of the pale of the possible, but to-day there are not a few of our most practical men who are dreaming of the day when this dream of the golden age will yet be partially realized in Canada, and when a new Church shall arise in our country, known as "The United Protestant Church of Canada," in which Methodism, Presbyterianism, and Congregationalism shall be blended into one.

This may spoil some of our beautiful speeches, for, as you know, sir, the various denominations of Protestantism have ofttimes been likened unto a beautiful rainbow, bending over our world. The Presbyterians have stood for the blue, the Methodists for the red, the Church of England for the violet, and so on, and no doubt each has done good service in bringing out into distinctness that principle or phase of truth it is supposed to stand for. But I confess I am not sorry that this ecclesiastical rainbow is beginning to pale in our northern sky; and that we may yet have a united Church that will unite all the different hues of truth into a harmonious whole, and present to the world a gospel that will shine with the white light of the Son of Righteousness.

In Canada we are beginning to feel that the Church will never set the world on fire until it has ceased to be a prism and become a convex lens in which the different phases of truth will be so focused that Christ will appear as an unbroken whole. Then, surely, the world will kindle with the enthusiasm of his love, and the heavens begin to glow with the promise of his coming.

THE CANADIAN PULPIT

Perhaps you would like to know what is the type of preaching that prevails in the Canadian pulpit. To my mind there are four different types corresponding to the four periods through which Methodism has passed in its evolution.

As everyone knows, Methodism was born and cradled amid the

commotions of a mighty revival which modified the spiritual and social conditions of Britain and America. A revival which swept like a conflagration over these countries, producing effects which had not been equaled since the days of primitive Christianity. It was the rekindling on the Church's forsaken altars of the faded embers of Pentecost. Wesley, Whitefield, and their coadjutors were primarily and prœminently revivalists, and under their preaching the most startling spiritual phenomena were witnessed. We do not mean that the evangelistic quality of their preaching was the exclusive property of their age, for we have had a succession of revivals since then, and hope to continue the same until the last sinner on earth has surrendered to Christ; but we mean to say that revivalism forms the distinctive feature of that age. That was essentially the birth-period of our Church, and this type of preaching is still to be found in Canada.

Then Methodism theologically passed into her formative period. The time came when she found it necessary to systematize her teachings and reduce to terms of the intellect the preaching of her pulpit and the spiritual experiences of her people. She had then to formulate her distinctive doctrines, to instruct and to shield her members from the pernicious effects of certain spurious forms of Christianity extant. That was her grand theologic age when the foundations were laid of a system of theology which is still, we think, the most wise and workable which any branch of the Church of Christ ever inherited—an age which produced such theologians and commentators as Wesley himself, Fletcher, Watson, Benson, Clarke, and others distinguished in biblical lore and scholarly exegesis. And here and there the theologian is still to be found in Canada.

Afterward we find Methodism glided into what we may term her rhetorical period. It was then that she produced a galaxy of pulpit orators among the brightest that ever shone in the firmament of the Church. That was the time the people were drawn as if by some species of magnetism from country and city, cabin and castle, field and forge, to listen spellbound to the preaching of such men as Newton, Beaumont, Rattenbury, Arthur, Simpson, Thomson, Douglas, culminating in that peerless prodigy of rhetorical wizardry, William Morley Punshon. It is not too much to say that at that time the Methodist pulpit was illuminated and her pew entranced by a sacred eloquence that has seldom been equaled and perhaps never surpassed. And here and there the rhetorical preacher is to be heard in Canada.

And now, sir, we have passed into a new phase in the evolution of Methodism. What shall I call it? The tendency now is to move the emphasis from the emotional to the ethical, from the sentimental to the practical, and somewhat from the theological to the sociological. We are now aiming at saving society as well as the individual, and to prepare our people for the known duties

of the life that now is as well as for the unknown destinies of that which is to come. In our preaching we still insist upon an experience of all the saving truths of the gospel as at once a present possibility and a personal privilege and as the only satisfactory—and shall I say, scientific?—test of Christianity as a divine religion. And, standing by this test, we are prepared to meet the objections of material science, on the one hand, and resist all the charms of a poetical pantheism on the other.

You must know, sir, that among Canadians there are those who are so imbued with the scientific method that they cannot accept the teachings of the Bible because, forsooth, they are incapable of a scientific demonstration. We have no apparatus by which its doctrines may be tested. It talks about an eternal world, but you cannot put eternity into an exhaust pump. You cannot see God through a telescope. You cannot, by any battery ever built, so precipitate the unseen things of God as to bring them within the field of sense. Therefore we are told that the teachings of this Book have no such solid basis to rest upon as have the teachings of science. This, as you well know, however, is all a mistake. I may have a more immediate evidence of spiritual realities than I have of material phenomena. I am more conscious of a world within than I am of a world without. I am more certain of a change that takes place in my soul than the astronomer can be of any change that may take place in the sun. The test of all sensible truth is the senses, and the test of all spiritual truth is the spirit. The test of all livable truth is the life. Our position is this: Translate the teachings of this Book into the life, organize them into the spiritual consciousness, and when they have lifted the soul up into God, and brought God into the soul, we are then more certain that there is a God and life everlasting than that there is a sun blazing in those material heavens, or that the life of summer pulsates throughout nature in July. Thus every believer carries within him all the apparatus necessary for the testing of spiritual truth.

CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY

Our General Conference has placed itself, more than once, on record in its practical sympathy with the special efforts now being made to save society and to place the business world upon a New Testament basis. The fact is being forced upon us that so long as society as a whole is economically wrong it is logically absurd to expect its every individual unit to be ethically right. This belief lies at the basis of the action of our General Conference in appointing Secretaries of Temperance and Social Reform, and is reflected in the resolutions it has passed looking toward the Christian solution of industrial problems and the rectification of social wrongs. The pulpit that has nothing to say about social salvation is using a compass which sweeps only one half the circle; to

complete the circle it must preach salvation for the individual, on the one hand, and salvation for society on the other. I know we are told that Jesus never tried to save society or the state as such. He saw the poor slave bearing the badge of Roman servitude, and yet he never denounced slavery. He saw the Roman soldiery with gleaming armor, haughty mien, and measured tread marching through the gates of the city, and yet he never organized a peace society. He saw the poor drunkard stagger and reel in the open, and yet he never said a word about prohibition. He saw the poor fallen woman, with crimson cheek and averted face, crouching at his feet, taken in the very act, and yet he never organized a Magdalene Society. He might have hoisted the standard of revolt and struck a blow at the mailed hand which clutched Judea by the throat, but instead he chose to wave over oppressor and oppressed the olive branch of peace. Why? Because he was creating these new conditions and sentiments and forging those rallying cries and liberating those ideas of God and man that were to break the power of Roman despotism; that were to save the drunkard from his cups and the libertine from his vices and create in distant ages the liberties of the American republic and the glories of the British empire. It is ours now to translate his teachings into the lives of the people and the laws of the land, then our world will be a paradise indeed and man only a little lower than the angels.

THE PRESENT CRISIS

We live, sir, in eventful times. Christianity has created a new sentiment and a new situation. Christianity made the American republic possible and actual, and the American republic is a standing rebuke to every form of autocratic arrogance and political oppression on the face of the earth.

To-day the genius of your nation goes forth and says to the meanest subject, serf or slave, "Stand upon thy feet, for thou art a man," and so far as he is a man you told him that he is greater than potentates, palaces, and thrones, greater than Saint Paul's of London or Saint Peter's of Rome; greater than Christianity itself, for the "Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." The time was when we were taught to believe that man was here for the sake of institutions. You have helped to reverse the order, and now we say institutions are here for the sake of man. All over the masses are waking up, as out of a troubled sleep, to a confused sense of the rights which have always been denied them. The masses are now the masters and no longer the slaves. The common people are possessing themselves of power and are determined henceforth to wield it on their own behalf. The balance of power is passing from the sovereign to the subject, from the peers to the people, and from the few to the many. It is not King Edward who dictates his will to the

people of England; it is the people of England who dictate their will to King Edward. England is a democracy with a king; America is a limited monarchy with a president. We are living under the reign of the common people, but unless God Almighty rule in and through the people the outcome of our boasted British and American civilizations may be that of disaster, more to be deplored than the desolation of Palmyra in the desert. This, sir, is the present situation which you as a nation, more than any other, have helped to create.

The question now is, What have you as a Church to offer as a solution of the present problem? Is this old tub of a world going to founder? After all, is she going to sink? No, sir, not with you and me on board. At least, not with that on deck which you and I here stand for. We were never more optimistic. It is true the old ship still rolls heavily, but some of us have discovered that the Hand that holds the rudder is the same that was nailed to yonder tree. The gospel of God's eternal love is above and behind it all. There is a humanizing influence sweeping over society as the breath of a new springtide. The light of the great day of God is breaking on the hilltops, it is streaking the horizon, and is piercing with its shafts of gold the gloom which has so long covered the valleys and lower levels. And for the bringing about of this brighter day you as a Church are somewhat responsible. So that it is not the state that is going to save the Church; it is the Church that is going to save the state.

Hitherto, Mr. Bishop, it has been customary for our delegates, standing where I stand to-night, to commiserate with you on the loss of your mighty dead, and, indeed, as a Church you have a dead roll of saintly names of which any Church may be justly proud. One of the most eloquent voices ever heard in Canada or on this continent death has recently hushed forever. Bishop Fowler was a Canadian boy, and Canada with you, sir, feels the loss of such a man. But I have no time now to indulge in such sad reminiscences. Perhaps we are too apt to err in this direction. Why should we think more of those who have gone to their reward than of those who are still engaged in the conflict? We weave our garlands for brows that have ceased to ache, we pronounce our eulogies over hearts that are cold, and fail to say a good word concerning those who are proving themselves as great heroes as any that have fallen in the front ranks of the army of God. We throw a halo around the brow of the past, and sometimes by our coldness and criticisms we press a crown of thorns upon the swooning temples of the present. And yet this moment, sir, is the most momentous in all your history. It is the blossom of all that is past and the bud of all that is to come, and I believe that your future in every sense will be more glorious even than your glorious past.

And now, sir, I am here to tell you that as a Church our hearts beat in unison with yours. Across that imaginary line which separates our countries we stretch our hands to clasp yours in token of perpetual brotherhood. With yourself, we feel the hour is striking which calls for the greatest effort the Church has ever made to win the world for Christ.

We live in an age of intense activity; the very air seems to palpitate with excitement. The pendulum of existence oscillates more violently than ever, and old Father Time is so hardly pressed that he has scarcely an opportunity to wipe the perspiration from his brow. The conflict between the two forces of light and darkness was never more deadly than now. Already the present century echoes to shrieks of defeat and shouts of victory as never before. This is the Gettysburg age. Our planet is the Waterloo of the moral universe. The issues of the present conflict will affect all coming ages and move all worlds. This is no time for dillydallying; no time for languid effort or luxurious ease or ostentatious parade. Hark! the bugle calls to battle. Let every soldier in the ranks of God's army strike for God, humanity, and victory. O, that our great Captain would breathe upon us from on high the Spirit of an all-conquering enthusiasm—something that would enable us to sweep through the serried ranks of darkness as the British did at Tel-el-Kebir, capturing every gate of hell and compelling every citadel of the foe to surrender!

ADDRESS OF N. W. ROWELL, K.C. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 293

MR. PRESIDENT, AND FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I had the privilege at the breakfast table this morning of reading the manuscript of the address of my associate, the Rev. Dr. Henderson. I excused myself from the breakfast table, went to my room, put the manuscript of my fraternal address in the waste paper basket, and turned to my Bible for consolation. I could only find one passage of Scripture that seemed to me to entirely fit the case, and I feel it is my duty to draw Dr. Henderson's attention to his violation of an important command of the Scripture. This is the passage that I found: "And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field—neither shalt thou gather every grape in the vineyard, thou shalt leave them for the poor and the stranger."

You will all sympathize with me, I am sure, in the predicament in which I find myself in following Dr. Goodman and Dr. Henderson.

The Rev. Dr. Kelley has told you of his visit to our Conference in 1906. Permit me in behalf of our Church to express our very great appreciation of his visit. His presence and his words were an inspiration and blessing to us all. We recognize to the full extent the splendid work of our Church, and can I say more of

Dr. Kelley than that he worthily represented you? Dr. Kelley has told us this morning that there was one matter upon which he had not been able to come to a conclusion while on a visit to Canada, and that was as to our country's political future. He had doubts as to whether our future would be that of a great independent nation or of an important part of the British empire, or find its destiny under the Stars and Stripes. It seems to me it is my duty to resolve this doubt and aid him to reach a conclusion on this important matter. I am glad to believe that on each side of the line we are coming to understand each other better; we are coming to appreciate each other's viewpoint more fully than ever before, and I think we are all agreed that there may be the utmost sympathy and cordiality in the relations of our two peoples, while we continue to maintain distinct political organizations. For better or worse, I believe the people of Canada have decided that their future lies in continued association with the British empire, of which they hope to form an increasingly important part.

I notice that you have a custom over here, which seems also to prevail in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which we Canadian Methodists very heartily approve. Bishop Hoss, of the Church, South, was, before his election as bishop, the fraternal delegate for the Church, South, to our Conference. When he returned home they recognized his services by electing him Bishop. The Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wilson was the honored fraternal delegate of your Church to our Conference in Winnipeg, six years ago; on his return you recognized his service by electing him Bishop. It is not necessary that I should make the application in the case of Rev. Dr. Kelley.

We have been told this morning of the beginnings of Methodism in Canada, and of the splendid work of William Losee. Let me carry you still further back and remind you that in 1784, at the memorable Christmas Conference held in this city, at which the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, William Black, a layman, came from the eastern part of Canada to ask your Conference to send missionaries to minister to the scattered groups of Methodists, which he, as layman, had gathered together in Nova Scotia. Black's missionary appeal so aroused and inspired the enthusiastic soul of Dr. Coke, that he went forth from the Conference as a missionary apostle of Methodism to found the Methodist missionary system, to arouse the Methodism of both continents to the privilege and responsibility of the world-wide evangelization. He founded the Methodist missions in Wales, Ireland, the West Indies, Africa, and Asia, and earned for himself the title, "The Foreign Minister of Methodism." It has been said of him that he represented "in his own person, down to his death, the whole missionary operations of Methodism, as their officer and almost sole director; lavishing

upon them his affluent fortune, and gave more money to religion than any other Methodist, if not any other Protestant, of his times."

The aged veteran died at sea while on his way, a missionary himself, to the East, and that great heart, which embraced all humanity in love and sympathy, found a fitting resting place in the bosom of the mighty ocean; and to-day there is no continent, and scarcely an island of the sea washed by the ocean's waves, that has not been helped and blessed through the agency of the Methodist Churches and missionary organizations which he helped to found.

So far as I am able to ascertain, our Church waited a hundred and twenty-four years before it sent another layman. If we do not transgress more frequently in this respect, I trust you will look with leniency upon the offense. I have been pleased to hear since I arrived in Baltimore that your Conference this year promises to be a missionary Conference. I know of no more filial or fraternal prayers our Church could offer for yours than that this Conference, not in response to an appeal for Canada, but to an appeal from China, Japan, Korea, India, Africa, and South America, by your own Bishops should receive such a baptism of the missionary spirit that this Conference will mark a new era in the history of our Church.

I will only briefly supplement the splendid review of our Church problems and work given by Dr. Henderson. We have three hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and forty-three members, just about one tenth of the membership of your Church. These members are ministered to by two thousand three hundred and four ministers and probationers, assisted by a staff of two thousand five hundred and forty-one local preachers. Our Missionary Society last year had an income of over $450,000, and supported or assisted in supporting six hundred and twenty-eight missionaries in China, Japan, and Western Canada. According to the census of 1901 every sixth Canadian that you meet is a Methodist, that is, an adherent. If you omit the province of Quebec, which is, as you know, almost entirely French and Roman Catholic, almost every fourth person you meet in Canada is a Methodist. Recognizing the importance of a trained ministry and of higher education being imparted under Christian auspices, we have established our colleges and universities at the important educational centers from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and we had last year in attendance at these schools and colleges 3,388 students. Our Methodist people contributed last year for all Church purposes $4,138,114. I will not trouble you with further statistics. We recognize that these figures have no significance, except in so far as they represent moral, educational, and spiritual forces, working for individual and national righteousness; helping to

produce a worthy type of Christian citizenship, and constituting an important factor among the forces working for the evangelization of the race.

My colleague, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, has spoken of the Church Union Movement in Canada between the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist Churches. Let me give, as a lay member of this Joint Committee carrying on these negotiations, my impressions of its most important features:

1. The sense of the Divine Presence in the meetings of the committee, which all recognized and gratefully acknowledged.

2. The constant spirit of brotherhood which characterized all the meetings. The leaders in the movement agreed that, could the members of the Churches only be present and hear the discussions and enjoy the fellowship of those meetings, union would be a reality in a very short time.

3. The fact that the leaders of the Churches are the leaders in the movement. The movement, I am inclined to think, has not yet deeply gripped or profoundly moved the rank and file of the membership of any of the Churches, and the real test will come when the basis of union is submitted to the individual congregations.

4. The impelling motive toward union, on the human side, at least, is the conviction that united these Churches can do more toward the establishment and maintenance of the rule of the law of righteousness and love, both in Canada and in the foreign mission field, than they can if they remain as at present.

The general expression of opinion by the leading delegates of the negotiating Churches has been that the difficulties of getting together appear to be less in this larger union movement than in any of the preceding denominational union movements.

What a mighty force for righteousness such a united Church would be! It is said by some that by such a union Methodism would be cutting herself off from all the glorious traditions of the past, and that Presbyterianism and Congregationalism would be doing likewise. The leaders in our Churches cannot see the matter in that light. They believe the united Church would cherish, hold to, and be inspired by all that is good and glorious in the history of all these Churches.

Not less significant than the Church Union Movement, indeed, more significant in its immediate effect and possible ultimate results upon the church life of our country, is the awakening of the laymen of our own and other churches to a sense of their missionary duty and responsibilities. While it is true that the Laymen's Missionary Movement, as we now understand it, is but eighteen months old, the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Methodist Church was started by Thomas Maxwell, the first Methodist local preacher, and we can never think of that

early laymen's movement without coupling with it the name of Susannah Wesley. It was a laymen's missionary movement that planted Methodism on this continent. It was Philip Embury and Captain Webb who laid the foundations in New York—Captain Webb in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; Robert Strawbridge in Maryland; William Black in Nova Scotia, and Neal in Upper Canada. But here, again, it was a woman's faith and a woman's love for her Lord that blessed and inspired the movement, and we cannot think of the early Methodism of this continent without associating with it the honored name of Barbara Heck. The strength of Methodism in the past has, in no small measure, been due to the wisdom of her leaders in utilizing the ability and consecration of the laity in the extension of the kingdom. Historians of Methodism tell us that it has been the lay preachers of Methodism who have been largely instrumental in establishing Methodism in nearly every part of the world.

Under changed conditions, with us in Canada, at least, the place and power of the local preacher have been on the decline; the class leader is not the spiritual force in the Church he once was. With the increased and urgent demands of business, in an age when every man thinks he must at least try to make a fortune, the laymen of our Church have not been giving to the Church and the country the same kind of quality of service that their fathers did. The result has been a loss to the laymen in their own spiritual life, and a loss to the Church in its evangelistic zeal and in its missionary purposes. During the past few years the missionary problems, both home and foreign, have made a new appeal to the laymen, and there has come what most people call a remarkable response to this appeal; but I submit, so far as the Methodist Church is concerned, simply a revival of the spirit of service among laymen which won so many triumphs for Methodism in the past, and we, in our Church in Canada, are seeking to inspire with this revived spirit the laymen of our Church from one end of the country to the other. The Laymen's Missionary Movement should find its natural home and fullest expression in the Methodist Church. By all her traditions and work she should be a leader in this movement.

This awakening of the laymen of our Church has been due not only to the faithful advocacy and preaching of our missionary secretaries and our ministers but to the urgency of the problems presented by the great inrush of immigration to our Western plains, of which Dr. Henderson has so eloquently spoken.

We realized that these settlers occupied these new territories, not like the pilgrims, for freedom to worship God, but for the same reason that thousands rushed to your West and Middle

West, namely, to better their material condition; and it at once became apparent that unless the Church met the situation and adequately supplied these new communities with religious institutions and the inspiration of a warm, persuasive and commanding religious life, they would lack that which alone could save them from materialism, and preserve to them all that is best and truest in our Christian civilization.

We found the question of dealing with these new conditions complicated by the great number of non-English-speaking immigrants settling in communities in Western Canada and in our larger cities, and we are hoping to profit by your experience in dealing with these problems. You have, during the past fifty years, been receiving an enormous annual immigration. It reached its highest point in the decade between 1850 and 1860, when it averaged almost one per cent per annum of your population, and in occasional years during the past fifty years it has reached about one and one half per cent of your population. As you know the difficulties of dealing with this problem you will appreciate our difficulties when I tell you that from 1901 to 1906 our annual immigration to Canada averaged over two and one quarter per cent of our population, and our immigration last year was between four and five per cent of our total population, or almost three times as large in proportion to our population as your country has ever received in any one year. Your country had a population of over twenty millions of people before it was called upon to receive and assimilate, to Americanize and evangelize as many immigrants as we received last year.

To this tide of immigration your country has contributed a most important part. For a long time we have been supplying you with Bishops, and better still, Bishops' wives, presiding elders, preachers, and members. If you would call the roll, I think you would find them among your truest and best men. It was time for you to reciprocate. As our men came over and took your positions of trust and responsibility, your men have come over and taken up our best farm lands and are helping to develop our great natural resources. During the past ten years nearly three hundred and fifty thousand American settlers, largely from your Central and Western States, have taken up their homes in Western Canada, and I think that we may not unfairly assume that not less than fifty thousand were adherents of your Church. May I give you a short message from them? They have not lost their love for the Stars and Stripes, but each day they have an increasing respect and love for the Union Jack; they have not forgotten the Fourth of July, but with increasing heartiness they join in celebrating the twenty-fourth of May and the first of July. They look back with all due affection to your Church, with its episcopal form of government,

but enjoy without protest the free democracy of ours. They have not forgotten the land and institutions they left behind, but they love the land and institutions to which they have come. They constitute a most valuable element in our national and religious life.

On behalf of these thousands of happy, prosperous, and progressive citizens of ours, once yours, I convey a fraternal and affectionate greeting.

It was the commencement of this phenomenal increase in our immigration which impelled our General Conference in 1902 to take decisive action. We departed from our traditional methods of Church organization and created new machinery to meet new conditions. We made provisions for four new missionary superintendents, with defined areas committed to their charge in these new provinces and territories, and we gave to these superintendents large powers to organize congregations, purchase church and parsonage sites, and select men for the work. We created a special emergency fund to meet the expense of the superintendents and to provide these superintendents with money or assist in acquiring church and parsonage sites and to supplement the salary of specially selected men at strategic points so that we could demand the best men for this foundation work. They were empire builders, and such work requires great men. The appeal to the whole Church for this fund brought the problem of our home missions before us in a way and under circumstances that commanded the thought and attention of the men—the business men of our Church—and through this movement our laymen were largely awakened.

Until 1906 the administration of our missionary work, both home and foreign, apart from the work of the Woman's Missionary Society, was carried on under the supervision of one Board of Missions. The increasing demands of our home work and the pressure from our missionaries in China for needed extension there, made it quite clear that we must have a reorganization of our whole missionary administration, and our General Conference of 1906 decided, while retaining but one General Board of Missions, to divide the work for the purposes of administration into two departments, Home and Foreign, and to appoint a general secretary in charge of each, and to give to each an assistant. One of the chief duties suggested at the time for these assistants was the organization of men of the Church for more efficient missionary work.

When our General Board of Missions met in 1907 we found that the growth and extension of our work had been such that unless we were to curtail our work, or go in debt, we must depart from our rule, which I understand is also the rule of practice in your Mission Board, not to appropriate for the current year more than the income of the previous year. It was

the laymen of our Church who urged upon our General Conference in 1902 the creation of the Missionary Superintendencies to meet the conditions in Western Canada; it was the laymen on our General Board of Missions who, as delegates to our General Conference in 1906 urged upon our General Conference the reorganization of our missionary administration, and it was the laymen of the General Board of Missions who, in 1907, said we should neither curtail our work, nor go in debt, but we should lay the whole facts of the case before the membership of the Church and ask not for a special fund to meet an emergency but for the adoption in every church of a more vigorous missionary policy.

By this time the international Laymen's Missionary Movement had touched us. We had caught some of its inspiration, and our General Board of Missions adopted and submitted to our Church a policy which involved a monthly sermon by the pastor in the interest of missions, a monthly missionary prayer meeting by the members, the appointment of a men's committee in every church to promote missionary interest and enthusiasm among the members, and the adoption of improved methods of missionary finance, the weekly offering for missions being recommended, and for the current year an advance in missionary contributions not less than forty per cent. Our Board had reached the conclusion that the missionary work was the supreme business of the Church and should engage the best thoughts and attention of the best and brainiest, as well as the most consecrated men of the Church; that the supreme business of the Church required not only prayer, knowledge, faith and love, but the most approved business methods for raising missionary moneys. The past year with us, as with you, has been one of great financial stringency, and some of our best men have felt that we could not maintain our missionary income unless by a very great effort, but I am advised by one of our missionary secretaries that, so far as he can judge, the result of this policy of more missionary information, more missionary inspiration, and more practical and up-to-date methods of missionary finance, will be that, notwithstanding the financial stringency, our income from subscriptions and collections will exceed that of last year by at least twenty-five per cent, and last year's exceeded that of the previous year by over eleven per cent.

The object of the weekly offering is not only the increase in the income, which certainly will follow, but the silent educational influence of putting our missionary work and our missionary support on exactly the same basis as that of the local church, and men will come to realize that world-wide evangelism is as much a privilege and responsibility as the support of the local church. Our foreign field cannot be less than twelve and a half millions of people, and we are aiming to increase our annual

contributions as rapidly as possible to $1,500,000 for both home and foreign missions.

The most significant feature, however, of this laymen's awakening is not the increased money contributions. It is the awakened and revived spiritual life among the men of the churches. Men who have in the past been silent in the churches have found utterance under the inspiration of this missionary-like enthusiasm. Men who have hitherto found their business all engrossing now realize that if their religion means anything to them, it means service, and they have listened and heeded the Master's call to service.

Mighty as will be the impulse to foreign missions, which the Laymen's Movement will give, it will do more for the churches of our own land, in the broader vision, the nobler ideals, the more spiritual life, and the more Christlike service of its members. The laymen are commencing to realize what the preachers have so long been preaching—that Christianity is unselfishness; that a selfish Christian is a contradiction in terms; that the Church which lives for itself, no matter how fine its architecture, how eloquent its preacher, how beautiful its music, is not Christian but pagan. Paganism is selfishness; Christianity is unselfishness, and just so far as the churches of our land fully realize this and give themselves through their members, to lives of unselfish service, will the churches come to their own, and Christ's name be honored by all men.

Dr. Adolph Harnack, the famous Berlin professor of church history, in his address delivered before the University of Boston in 1904, said: "The Methodist Church is the richest in its experience of salvation, the most active in its operations, and the most fruitful of results of all the post reformation churches." If such is our inheritance, how great our responsibility to pass that inheritance, enriched by the results of our lives of unselfish service, on to those who will come after us. We can only preserve that experience of salvation as we become the savior of others. We can only maintain the results already achieved as we make these results the means of still greater conquests.

In the days of chivalry and romance in the middle ages the bravest and best of the chivalry of the Christian countries of Europe united under a common Christian impulse to rescue the sepulcher of our Saviour from the hands of the infidels. They poured out their best blood to secure the possession of an empty tomb.

Is it not possible that the throwing wide open of all doors of missionary opportunity, the drawing together of the various branches of the Protestant Church in all countries, and, now, the awakening of the laymen are but a providential preparation for a greater crusade, when all the Protestant Churches of the world will unite, inspired by a nobler Christian impulse and a

worthier Christian ideal, not to rescue the tomb of a dead Saviour, but to present to the thousand millions in non-Christian lands their risen Lord and living Saviour. In this glorious crusade Methodism shall lead.

In the old city of Damascus, where the great missionary apostle found the light, there was erected one of the first and greatest of the early Christian churches. But the Eastern empire, weak and corrupt, gave way before the victorious arms of the followers of the Prophet. The Crescent took the place of the Cross, and the Christian church became one of the most celebrated mosques of Islam. Through the centuries all signs of the old Christian church have disappeared save the inscription over the eastern portal, which remains to this day a testimony and a prophecy: "Thy Kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth through all generations." To prove that testimony true, to help ensure the fulfillment of that prophecy, our Church joins hands with yours and the Mother Methodism of England.

Farewell of Dr. James Henderson

See Journal, page 323

The Bishop then introduced Dr. Henderson, of Canada, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Bishop and Members of the General Conference: Two years ago in September I woke up one beautiful morning to find that I was covered with glory. The General Conference of Canadian Methodism telegraphed me that I had for the first time in the history of Methodism, been appointed, I should say not a member of that body, had been appointed to come here and represent Methodism in Canada to you. And I, sir, would rather come in that capacity than come as the representative of the king of England to Washington or Berlin. Some of you brethren may think that we have been somewhat metaphysical in speaking of the great Dominion north of you. A gentleman some time ago, on this side, introduced me as "A man from Canada, wherever Canada is." He said he didn't just know, but, he said, wherever Canada might be found, there was no country beneath the stars by night or the sun by day comparable to this great republic over which Old Glory floats. I knew at once and I could locate where every Canadian in that vast audience was. And every eye was turned toward myself at that psychological moment to defend Canada, and I caught the fever and said: "Mr. Chairman, not to say a word about Newfoundland, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or Quebec, or Ontario, or British Columbia, the land of the mountain and the flood, I could take you to one province which, with its territories, could hold every man of your 85,000,000 and then turn around and give every head of a family a farm."

Of course, sir, I didn't just tell them how far north some of them would have to go to get it. But, sir, it has diverted the current history, for you have been coming over from this side of the line in thousands ever since.

Well, sir, you have impressed me as the greatest body of Methodists or Protestants to be found anywhere on this planet. Do you know, sir, that Canada in spite of its loyalty to old England, in spite of her loyalty to British Methodism, in spite of all, our pulpit is more assimilated to yours than to that of British Methodism? I read the other day something like this: "The star of pulpit utterance is about to set to rise never, never. The pulpit's power begins to fail. The masses are drifting away from the Church." Well, sir, that was not so here last Sunday, and I said and wrote to my wife concerning that statement something as the old Methodist preacher did about something just as ridiculous: "Thank God, that's a lie."

As long as your Methodism is true to Christ, as long as Christ is lifted up, the only ground of human hope and the only object of saving faith, you are going to step across the continents and the centuries with the swing of conquest.

Now, sir, I have personally to thank the members of this Conference, your Bishops, and I have also to thank the members of your Committee on Fraternal Delegates, for the unprecedented kindness extended to me and to my colleague. We take with us, sir, something more than a kodak impression, we take a memory that will live forever, and whenever you come to Canada—but don't all come at once; come one or two at a time—we will make you as welcome as the stars at night, or the flowers in May. Good-by.

Farewell of N. W. Rowell, K.C.

See Journal, page 323

Mr. President and Members of this General Conference: It has been said that I will say my word of farewell. I cannot find in my heart to say the word "farewell." The kindness and hospitality which have been meted out to me since I arrived in the city of Baltimore have been such that I would say, in the language of the old Methodist hymn, "My longing soul would stay in such a frame as this." I want to say to the Conference, and especially to the members of the Committee for the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, how greatly I appreciate the continued kindness and courtesy which have been shown to Mrs. Rowell and myself since we came among you; and in leaving you to-day just let me say this one thing, which has profoundly impressed me since I came among you, and that is the tremendous spiritual energy stored in a Church of three millions of members, if the Spirit of Christ has entered into every member, and the high responsibility which rests upon the leaders of this

great Church to see that that spiritual energy is let loose and wisely guided for the salvation of men. My heart and soul have been profoundly impressed not so much with what your Church has been but with what it may be in the near future for the salvation of men the world over. When you come to Canada our doors will be wide open and our hearts wider still, to give you a most cordial and generous and sympathetic welcome. Good-by.

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3. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

REPORT OF REV. W. S. MATTHEW, D.D., FRATERNAL MESSENGER. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 368

MR. CHAIRMAN AND BRETHREN OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE: It has been suggested to me that I immortalize myself this morning by making it brief. It would be impossible, if I were to presume to impose upon your patience, to report adequately the love and the consideration shown to the distinguished man whom you sent and with whom I had the honor to represent you in your greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States. It seemed to me that our brethren there outdid themselves in the manifestation of the splendid hospitality for which their region and their people are famous. Everything that the Local Committee of the General Conference and the Bishops of our sister Church could do to make our stay a joy and a delight was done. And the whole Southland, it seemed to me, opened its heart to the second man in the republic to do honor, as was meet to him as your representative. An evening was given to our addresses. Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, who seemed to me to be at once the Merrill and the Foster of that great Church, presided, and with gracious words introduced the speakers. They gave us large liberty and we spoke our minds freely. You need no report as to the message we tried to convey. It is my privilege this morning, though I had hoped Mr. Fairbanks would be present and have had correspondence with him, though I had hoped he might be present, it is a great pleasure to me to report the affection and the consideration with which we were received, and to say that while it doubtless is true that organic union cannot be immediately considered, these two great bodies of Episcopal Methodists are now one in heart, one in faith, one in devotion to our common Lord, and Bishop Wilson sent his affectionate greetings to you and to the great Church which we had the honor to represent.

ADDRESS OF REV. COLLINS DENNY, D.D. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 370

This fair city, with its surroundings, stirs the heart of any Methodist who loves his Church and knows even a tithe of its glorious history. To recount that history time does not permit, nor, indeed, is it needful. Turning our eyes to the past, influenced by the suggestions of place, into our view come masterful figures and momentous events. In this region with glad hearts men met opportunities, performed duties, whose full significance they could not have imagined. Wholly taken up with the work of God they did not know they were making a history that would fire the hearts of unnumbered thousands, a history whose meaning can be fully understood only when seen in the light of eternity. Great history is not always made in the lime-light. Not always do trumpets blare when noble, enduring deeds are done. The two mites of the widow as they dropped into the treasury of the temple probably made no sound, but they resounded in heaven, and on earth for millenniums have been for many thousands the very music of inspiration. Who walks this earth in company with his Lord, with loving heart and helping hand, doing what he can will find his chronicle well read in heaven.

Under the shadow of Pentelicus lies the little plain of Marathon. Off the west coast of Scotland, buffeted by many a stormy wave, is the little island of Iona. I give my hearty amen to the eloquent words of Dr. Johnson: "We are now treading that illustrious island whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and blessings of religion. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." In a region whence countless thousands derived the blessings of religion we are now gathered. May we breathe the holy atmosphere of the saintly souls into whose inheritance we have entered, and may our piety grow warmer as we tread the very soil on which their deeds were done.

Driven by poverty from his home in Ireland to a place not far from us came Robert Strawbridge. The same sharp spur drove to New York Philip Embury. Both were in the apostolic succession at least this far: truly could each of them say, "Silver and gold have I none," and glad was each to say: "But such as I have give I thee." Moreover, with a power that has influenced the wide world they said: "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk."

My brethren, in taking account of our blessings have we ever thought how much under God Methodism owes to poverty? There is one of the weak things that God has chosen to confound the things that are mighty. What planted Methodism in this continent? To accomplish this great work did God use wealth?

American Methodism is the gift of poverty. To make some men widely useful God must needs keep them poor. For the poverty of its earliest heralds American Methodism can praise God, as the world can praise him for the gift of Bedford jail. In this Western earth poor men planted the handful of corn, but to-day the fruit shakes like Lebanon, and, for the most part, the gatherers of this shaking fruit have been poor men. As we look at the planting is it too much to say that American Methodism owes more to poverty than it does to wealth?

From the beginning the southern center of American Methodism had one peculiarity; it was not only productive, it was reproductive. The gospel as preached by Strawbridge was too virile to be simply receivable; it was expulsive. Not alone in the fact that men can receive it is the strength and glory of the gospel shown, but chiefly in the fact that they cannot confine it. A low religion is the religion that is no higher than receptivity. Without action man might be a great receptacle, but he could not be the man God has brought into his kingdom. Where the gospel really finds a man there it leaves a herald. The lips that cry for mercy are soon the lips that speak of love. Always with dumb tongues are joined deaf ears. When the ears are really opened the tongue is loosed. The early Methodists of this region found many tongues, and each a tongue of fire. Here in the beginning many men so learned and so loved the language of the kingdom that they taught it to others. Our ranks were filled with men won from the kingdom of Satan, our pulpits from our own ranks. Methodism has never been a robber of churches, yet always a generous giver. A kindling fire, spreading rapidly and widely, was the fire that burned in the hearts of our fathers. Among the Gibborim of early American Methodism the South had large representation.

For the comparative obscurity of Strawbridge his reliance on God and confidence alone in him largely account. Across the stormy sea no cry for men or money did he send. Helplessness sometimes gives distinction where strength is unnoticed and unsung. Still echoing through the earth is the cry of the man of Macedonia; he wanted help. Columbia needed none as he lit the darkened souls of Britons and of Scots. An angel was the recorder of his deeds, and the record is on high. Thank God for John Street. We are partners in its glory, nor will we sell our interest. The struggle at John Street called for help from Wesley, while of that man already burdened with the needs of England, the victory at Sam's Creek demanded nothing; and the call for help from New York reached ears that never heard the victors' shouts in the woods of Maryland. The glorious gospel of the blessed God as preached by the early Methodists fully met our needs. With thankfulness to God our hungry hearts ate that food. History shows that the South was fertile

soil for Methodism, nor to this day has that fertility been exhausted.

Mr. President, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has commissioned me to bring you its "affectionate salutations, its warm assurance of our fraternal regard for you in the Lord," and this I do officially, personally, and with gladness.

Not only has our God blessed you with members beyond those of any other member of the great Methodist family, he has also blessed you with great resources, large liberality, and with a vision that your proper work is as wide as the world. As we watch your conquering line advancing both at home and abroad, we thank God for the successes he gives you. May every past achievement be simply a prophecy of the yet more abundant success that awaits you. Cheering and strengthening to us are the continued reports of your victories. Should failure or any trouble of any kind befall you, it would bring us deepest grief.

In every one of your victories we claim a share; we are glad to think of them not only as yours but as ours also. Gladly will we admit any claim you may make to a share in our victories.

In the effort you are making to solve the numerous and complex problems committed to you by the providential ordering of the world our interest never abates. God's clear call to you to solve these problems is among the highest honors he has conferred upon you, for the problems are the proof that he surely trusts you and offers you the wisdom needed for their solution. The more numerous, the more complicated, the harder the problems, the richer and fuller are your available blessings. Our prayer is that God may keep these problems before you till by his help you solve them. May your great Church as she faces these responsibilities never lose her courage. With unclouded knowledge of God's will in you and through you, with open-mindedness, with large-heartedness, with a discernment as quick and as sure to detect error as truth, may God bless you. May you enter heaven with every duty well done, and from our blessed Lord may every member of your splendid Church hear the welcoming words, "Good and faithful servants."

Mr. President, I was not commissioned, nor am I in any way qualified, to settle your problems, nor to suggest their proper solution. I am commissioned to "inform you of our state, and of the progress of the work of God committed to our hands."

As a matter of course you are willing to hear a plain, simple statement of the facts about the South, and the Methodism of the South: not to pleasing prophecies of the impossible but to an unadorned account of the actual. Am I not correct? Are you not willing to hear the facts? Are you not willing for a

little while to look at the South through the eyes of a Southerner, to place yourselves for that short time in the hands of one who knows his people, that as a conductor he may show you who and what they are?

Sixty-four years have passed since the momentous step of dividing the Church was taken by those truly great men of 1844, taken I believe in the fear of God, and with the desire to promote his glory. During those long years what has the South been doing, and what has the Methodism of the South been doing?

In that far-off time in a fair land dwelt a noble people. The white population was one of the largest and most homogeneous people of British descent in the whole world. Infinitesimal was the tincture of other blood. Theirs were the traits and civilization of Britain, graciously strengthened by two centuries of American life and struggle. For weal and woe they bore the stamp of their fathers, who with Alfred had stood against a Danish foe, and who with Drake and Howard had struck down the Spanish Armada. Of the barons and yeomen of Runnymede, of the Roundheads who fought with Cromwell and executed a king rather than submit to a usurpation, as well as of the Cavaliers, who charged with Rupert, they were the lineal descendants. They had their limitations. It is not overlooked that not altogether lovely may have been all the traits of our southern people, but definitely and entirely they were made in the image of their fathers. Nor does conversion accomplish what some people suppose. Conversion does not change the color of the man's hair, nor alter his racial characteristics. It does cleanse the soul, and sets before the man the highest and truest object that can be presented to the immortal spirit. Saul of Tarsus was an able and determined persecutor. Paul of the Church of God was an able and determined apostle. Different motives and a different direction were given to the man's powers; he was a new creature, but there was no change in his identity.

Some of you are Anglo-Saxons. We are almost wholly Anglo-Saxons. That race is no parvenue. Through long centuries of incessant struggle, often in the midst of most untoward circumstances, frequently beaten down and at times almost beaten out, there has been some saving quality in the race which has enabled it to survive and to succeed. Submerged by the Dane, above the bloody waters arose at length his obstinate head, and in his eye was the flash of life. Beaten down by the Norman, with many a groan and racked with pain, at length he struggled to the summit of his debris, stammering a little in his speech but with the same mother tongue, and to his conqueror ultimately giving both law and language. Turned loose in a western wilderness and surrounded by howling savages, the curling smoke of his yule log announced the planting of a home, and the crack of his trusty

rifle the determination to defend it. This rather slow-minded, yet masterful Anglo-Saxon, does he become any less efficient when he is converted? The coming of God into the soul of man does not obliterate his human nature but glorifies it. Under the appeals of Patrick Henry the very nature of our people thrilled, and with rare patience and grim tenacity, obediently, resolutely, and devotedly they followed the sword of Washington, with him fighting in the shadow of the scaffold. By the duties of their large plantations trained to command, they had also enjoyed what is essential to the highest human development—the discipline of leisure. Life largely in the country had given them a physical energy they were wise enough to waste, but which, when the call came, blazed up in a flame that startled the civilized world. Assiduously courting honor, they loved and won that bride, and in dignity, in intrinsic worth, esteemed her higher than life itself. The "sacred honor," of which one of her sons wrote, and which your fathers as well as mine pledged in a holy cause, was to them a sacred honor indeed. No greater insult could be offered to the people of the South than to impeach their veracity or their honesty. So sensitive were they to a slur on honor that they clung to their barbarous ancestral custom of the duel, and in the name of honor stained their civilization with the blood of murder. An undiluted son of the South, and passionately attached to her people, I detest their sinful remedy while fully sympathizing with their wonderful appreciation of truthfulness and honesty. In the old South, by the inexorable decree of public sentiment, a liar or a thief was an outcast, a pariah.

What homes they had! Will the world ever again see such homes? Their wives were mothers, and all the more gladly their acknowledged queens because they were mothers. With hallowing influence bright eyes of children looked into the faces of their parents, and like the songs of angels was the music of their childish laughter. They suffered the little children to come into their homes and forbade them not, and the kingdom of God came very near to them. And so, thank God, it is to this day. Our wives are still mothers, and happy mothers. To look into the paled face of a young wife and mother whose babe has just been laid in her arms, to see the growing wonder shining in her eyes, to watch the trembling halo that glorifies her head as she enters into this new and sacred experience, is to understand how easy it is to adore the Madonna. These are the Madonnas we continue to adore. Our people clung to their wives. Seldom were the courts called on to make a breach. A divorce was a scandal and the divorcee found no welcome in our social circles. The twin pillars which upheld the splendid temple of our civilization were the sanctity of the marriage relation and the sanctity of truth-inspiring trust.

These homes were the centers of a hospitality that every southerner regarded as at once a privilege and a duty. Hospitality was of the essence of that civilization, and it was as generous as it was universal. It had in it the qualities that warmed the heart of the guest, for it was easy and refined, free from every form of stain. It was of untold value to the South, for like every act of unselfish service, it left a blessing when it gave a gift. Children were reared in an atmosphere of kindness; associating with numbers of strangers, their characters were developed while their manners were polished. No one who has ever known that hospitality can forget its grace and charm.

Perhaps nothing in that old life has been more misunderstood and misrepresented than the qualities of its women. Now and then the chivalry, the generosity, and from middle life the gravity of the men of that far-off time were seen by some visitor, and often to doubting hearers he bore witness to the facts. These visitors have said that to every decent stranger the southern gentleman was ever a host, to every lady always a knight. But the women have been represented as a sickly, nervous, languid set, with not sufficient energy to lace their slippers or to comb their hair. They have been represented as living a life of ease that sapped their physical nature and of idleness that left them mentally vacuous. On the contrary, plantation life—and the vast majority of the people lived in the country—laid on the wife a burden of responsibility greater even than that borne by her husband. Hers was the oversight of the house, and in many instances she had all the method without any of the servility of the young Greek wife of whom Ischomachus tells Socrates, as related by Xenophon in his Economics. Added to this heavy burden was the oversight of the servants' quarters—for among ourselves we did not call them slaves. There the work of each was assigned by the mistress, needs were examined and met, the sick were watched, and often by her gentle hands personally tended. How she bore her burdens was a mystery even to those who daily were in contact with her. This homekeeping woman, whose "voice was ever soft, gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman," in taste refined and in manner quiet, was affable and of gracious bearing. Her presence created an atmosphere that neither coarseness nor vulgarity could breathe. She was a God-fearing woman; she was never a skeptic. Within the range of her visitation every needy soul was a recipient of her charity. To the troubled she was the ever-ready counselor. Beside the couch of the dying, especially the lowliest, she read the story of the Saviour's love, and with her tender prayers she cleared the way for the departing spirit.

Who can tell of her unstinted devotion in the time of our great trial? The world knows something of the courage of our

men on the field of battle; it was but a dim reflection of the courage of our women waiting back at home. Assuming the burden of the management of the plantation, as if they were not already loaded with responsibilities, stripping themselves of everything that could be useful to the husband and the son at the front, angels of mercy in the hospital to the poor fellows of both armies who often longed for the death that seemed to come with slow and halting steps; from their sorrow-haunted eyes dropping a tear on the bloodless face of their beloved dead, who had but now gone from them ruddy with the glow of health, they never faltered and they never doubted. As the storm grew wilder their faces blanched, but their courage never failed. In the burning fiery furnace of the decade after the war the hearts of the men almost failed, but with feet unblistered the women walked those billowing flames singing of hope when all seemed lost, and lifting courage to the level of that terrible calamity.

It may be thought even by a stranger kind of heart that my poor picture is idealized. Not so. It attempts to represent the best of that old life but it falls far short of the reality. It may be said that instances of another kind of life could be found: that there was evil, shame, and sin. It may be said that "southern generosity," "hospitality," "chivalry," and "honor" are terms which have been overworked; that at times these terms have been used as a mask to cover ugliness. It may be so. There are spots on the sun, but I am talking not of the spots but of the sun, and there was a sun. Not to be able to see the sun, never to thrill in its light and warmth because by a careful examination some spots may be found were a pity. It were blindness because there are cracks in the canvas not to be able to see the beauty in Raphael's Sistine Madonna. Because of the scowling face of Judas have we no eyes for Peter, James and John?

No personal recollection of that old life can be claimed by myself, but of the blessed fragrance that clung to its shattered fragments, of the undimmed colors that even trouble could not fade, I have a personal recollection. The use it made of its remaining mites still manifested its generosity, and even a robe of rags its princely dignity could not hide.

"The story's heart to me still beat against its side."

If you think that strong affection has blinded my judgment, hear the estimate of one who said many hard things of our people, yet through the mellowing influence of approaching old age and after closer contact with some of our sons, saw with a clearer and less warping light; hear the words of the late Senator Hoar: "The people of the South have some qualities which I cannot claim in an equal degree for the people among whom I myself dwell. They have an aptness for command which makes

the southern gentleman, wherever he goes, not a peer only, but a prince. They have a love for home; they have, the best of them, and the most of them, inherited from the great race from which they came the sense of duty and the instinct of honor as no other people on the face of the earth. They have, above all, and giving value to all, that supreme and superb constancy which, without regard to personal ambition, and without yielding to the temptations of wealth, without getting tired and without getting diverted, can pursue a great object, in and out, year after year, and generation after generation."

We are told that the old South is gone, gone never to return. These many years we have heard much of a new South. The underlying assumption seems to be that the old race is dead and buried, and that a whole race, wholly disconnected with the old, has taken its place. Let us not delude ourselves, for delusion is not light, but darkness. The South to-day, the new South, is not a different race, but the same race. The branch is different, but the root is the same. The blood of the old South is our blood, and its racial traits are our racial traits. A variation of conditions may have affected the form; it has not changed the substance. Human life is always developmental, never cataclysmal. To the law that nature does not proceed by leaps the South cannot be an exception. Tersely and truly did the genial Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes say: "Every man is an omnibus in which all his ancestors ride." Within our lives are inclosed our ancestors. Our care should be and shall be that nothing great and noble in them shall be lacking in us. Were they chivalrous? The true chivalry which manifests itself not in show but in readiness of renunciation must also be in our possession. Were they high-minded? We, too, must have the height of mind which is slow to make a demand but quick to do a kindness. Were they tender in honor? Be it also ours to develop a character that instinctively recoils from every form of baseness. Changed conditions may alter the form of our hospitality, but God forbid that we should ever become inhospitable to truth and sympathy and charity. For visitors from these and kindred realms may the doors of our hearts ever be wide open and our boards always loaded with welcoming nourishment. There are social obligations that bind all of us. Such ideals as these I covet for the South, yet for our whole dear country, irrespective of section, for in the very presence of God they can be unblushingly avowed, and welcomed into our lives they will become our guardian angels which "in clear dream and solemn vision" tell us "of things that no gross ear can hear." Indeed, they will be like those ministering spirits whom the apostle tells us are sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation, for, rightly understood, these are fruits of the Spirt.

Because to the outside world the real life of the old South is

almost wholly unknown, a life with which, indeed, some southerners are imperfectly acquainted, let us look at some of the achievements in material things of those men of the long ago. Taken as a whole, the decade from 1850 to 1860, notwithstanding the panic of 1857, was the most prosperous this country has ever known. In the States south of Pennsylvania and Ohio and east of the Mississippi River, and including Arkansas and Texas west of that river, though not including the fertile and prosperous State of Missouri, because in the summary followed Missouri is classed with the Western States, and the figures for that State could not readily be obtained, in that decade the true values in the South increased nearly two and a half fold and aggregated six and a third billion dollars. The increase for those ten years in New England and the Middle States fell short of twofold, so that in 1860 the true values of the South were nearly seven hundred and fifty million dollars greater than the true values in New England and the Middle States. The assessed value of property in our entire country in 1860 was twelve billion dollars, of which the South had forty-four per cent. If the figures for Missouri had been accessible, the percentage of the South would be seen to be much greater. At that date the South had thirty-three per cent of the banking capital of the whole country. In that decade the railroad mileage of the South increased fourfold, while in New England and the Middle States it had simply doubled, and in 1860 the South led those States by 387 miles of railroad. With only a third of the total population of the country, and less than a fourth of the white population, the South was raising more than a half of the total agricultural products of the country.

How to economize the attention of his audience is a problem that confronts every intelligent speaker, for attention is often difficult, and when strained becomes painful. Instinctively we shrink from pain, and except in cases of necessity it is avoided by those who are wise. Interest is not the usual garment of statistics. An effort will be made not to tax your patience and courtesy.

The corn crop of the South in 1860 was forty-four per cent of that of the entire country; the live stock was more than a third; the value of home manufactures more than seventy-five per cent; of agricultural implements, forty per cent; of beeswax and honey, more than fifty per cent, and this says nothing of cotton, rice, and sugar, which were "largely surplus cash crops."

"The average valuation of property per capita in the South in 1860, even including servants in the total number of inhabitants, was $568, against $528 in New England and the Middle States. Omitting the servants from the number of inhabitants, the per capita of wealth was almost twice as great in the South as in New England and the Middle States." Those southerners are

almost universally believed to have been a people indolent, inert, without energy. Let these facts help to correct that misapprehension.

Ten years later, that is, five years after the close of the war, the taxable value of the property of Massachusetts alone was more than half that of the entire South. New York and Pennsylvania combined had more than the entire South. In 1860 South Carolina was the third State in the Union in the assessed value of property per capita; in 1870 she was thirteenth. Mississippi fell from fourth to thirty-fourth place, Georgia from seventh to thirty-ninth, Alabama from eleventh to forty-fourth. Take one specific instance: The assessed value of property in South Carolina in 1860 was $68,000,000 more than the combined values of Rhode Island and New Jersey. In 1870 those two States exceeded South Carolina by $685,000,000. "In ten years the assessed value of southern property had declined $2,100,000,000, and there was a further decrease of $67,000,000 in the next ten years."

The foregoing is but a glance at the material side. Think of our loss in men. Much has been said of our loss of leaders, and it was terrible, little or nothing of our loss of followers, and that was worse. Every country, every people, needs not only a leadership, it needs also a following. What can a leader accomplish without followers? What is a leader without followers? In the South the followers had as much to do, if not more, than the leaders, in making public sentiment. In the war vast numbers of our boys and men who would have made the sentiment went down to death. In the loss of men the blow struck deepest. To a people poverty-stricken and sorrow-bitten another woe was added—reconstruction. Even a glance at this black epoch should not overlook as explanatory the passions influenced by a war between brothers. During the years of reconstruction so unspeakable were the conditions of life in the South, into our souls so deeply did the iron enter, so persistently when we cried for bread were we given a stone, and when we asked for fish were we given a serpent, so seldom did a word of charity or a ray of sympathy reach to us, that we had died unless we had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. More than at any other time in our whole history during those ten years our souls were among lions. In that period we learned something of the meaning of the psalmist when he said: "I lie even among them that are set on fire, even the sons of men, whose teeth are spears and arrows, and their tongue a sharp sword." Compared with our condition, the people of Westchester County, New York, enjoyed abundant prosperity while Howe's army was in their midst. There is no purpose to attempt a picture of the times. The sooner the picture fades from our own minds the better for our souls.

In that period, so scanty were the opportunities in the South for earning even a livelihood, so fast closed were all the avenues to speedy development, so complete the wreck and so reveling the wreckers, that during the thirty-five years after 1865 of our white population two million and a half were forced out of the South. Into every other section of the country during those years were pouring population and wealth, while from us was draining the very life-blood. To-day in the North and West there are living more than a million and a half southern-born whites; that is, according to the census of 1900, a larger number than the population of Maryland, or of Arkansas, or of South Carolina, or of Louisiana, or even of California. But for reconstruction what might this multitude have accomplished for the South?

Not till 1877 did the people of the South come fully into possession of their own State governments. Only then could the saving remnant begin to patch the wreck. Look at the facts on the lowest side, the money side, for in our day, unfortunately, of the sensor nerves entering the body, nearly all seem to be paralyzed except the one coming through the pocket. In the eleven Southern States, between the close of the war and the end of reconstruction, what, think you, was the increase in the public debt and liabilities? It was $293,020,641.80. But let us turn to something higher than mere dollars. Mighty, wonderful, almost past belief as during the last thirty years have been the material achievements of the people of the South, their very greatest deed has been to save the South to Anglo-Saxon civilization, for "the divine command to honor our fathers and our mothers that our days may be long in the land is as applicable to a people as it is to a man." All honor, and yet more honor, to the men and women of the South, dashed suddenly from the height of peace and plenty and happiness to the depths of trouble and poverty and a terrified existence, who yet saved their civilization from a lapse into a condition approaching that of San Domingo. In rememberable words some tongue or pen will one day tell the story of this splendid deed, unsurpassed in the wide range of human history.

In 1880 the population of our country, not including the South, was 33,855,000. In 1906 the population of the South was 25,000,000, "and one third of this southern population is of a backward race, the burden of whose shortcomings the other two thirds has had to bear." Unfortunately for my figures, because of lack of data, they do not put with the South, where she belongs, the great State of Missouri, in population the fifth State in the Union. Twenty-eight years ago the rest of the country had $198,000,000 invested in cotton mills. Two years ago the South had $250,000,000 invested in cotton mills, within ten years increasing its capital in that industry nearly threefold.

At the earlier date the rest of the country had 9,985,000 spindles, two years ago the South had 9,760,000 spindles, nearly trebling the number in ten years. In 1880 the rest of the country used in its mills 1,345,000 bales of cotton; in 1906 the South manufactured 2,374,000 bales, an excess of more than a million bales above the number the rest of the country was manufacturing twenty-six years before. In 1903, for the first time, the South used in her mills half the cotton used in the mills of the country. "The practical monopoly of the world's cotton trade is so firmly fixed in the South that all fear of successful rivalry for at least half a century to come may be dismissed from consideration." It is certain that the meaning of this fact is not generally understood, not even in the South. For the six years from 1900 the value of the output of the whole world in silver and gold was $2,606,686,400. For the same six years the value of the cotton crop of the South, including the value of the seed, was $3,660,000,000; that is $1,062,313,000 more than the world's production of silver and gold for the same period. Look at the facts in another way: For those six years the value of the exports of our raw cotton was $2,091,653,297. During those years the world's production of gold was $2,007,686,400; that is, in exported raw cotton, nearly $84,000,000 above the whole world's production of gold. "In six years the South's raw cotton brought back in gold and credits to the United States over $2,000,000,000, and to this should be added many millions for the exports of manufactured cotton and cotton-seed products."

But the South has not run to cotton, for cotton represents only about one third of the South's agricultural products. In 1880 the rest of the country made 3,898,000 tons of pig iron. In 1906 the South made 3,467,216 tons. In the former year the rest of the country mined 35,900,000 tons of coal. In the latter year the South mined 84,111,000 tons. In 1880 the rest of the country made 2,940,000 tons of coke. In 1906 the South made 9,000,000 tons. The railroad mileage in the rest of the country in 1880 was 71,000, that of the South in 1906 was 64,035. Let me give you just one other set of figures. The value of the exports of the rest of the country in 1880 was $570,732,905, that of the South in 1906 was $642,032,000. The South recently has gone forward with marvelous rapidity. For instance, from 1900 to 1904 the factory capital of the South increased 64.9 per cent, while in the rest of the country the gain was 38.4 per cent. The value for that period of the factory products in the South increased 44 per cent, in the rest of the country 27.9 per cent. In these two items we are, of course, far behind the rest of the country, but we are marching forward and we are marching fast. With our genial climate, our fertile soil, our almost unutilized water power, our mineral and other resources, and our men, it begins to look as if our children would live to

see the South in material things where the energy and intelligence of our fathers put that splendid country—in the forefront of the nation.

Now, Mr. President, what has the Methodism of the South been doing during the past sixty-four years? When in 1844 our fathers provided for what in my judgment they sincerely believed would be a peaceful division of the Church, there were in round numbers 1,171,000 members, with 4,200 itinerant preachers. In 1846, my own Church reported in round numbers 460,000 members, with 1,400 preachers—about one third of the undivided Church. Our Minutes for 1860 report 757,205 members, of whom 2,784 were itinerants. Of that number 207,766 were colored, and 4,000 were Indians. There were in addition 180,000 Negro children under regular catechetical instruction.

Methodism is not alone among us, but always and everywhere has preached the gospel to the ignorant and the poor. May she never forget the rock whence she was hewn and the hole of the pit whence she was digged, but may the poor, the uncared for, the outcast, brought into the shelter of the fold continue to be her joy and her crown. It is not an exaggeration to say that in the antebellum days the work of our Church among the Negroes was really her greatest work for God and humanity; that since the Reformation no Church has done a greater and more glorious mission work. It was hard work and there were many obstacles; but to a real Christian it is an axiom that when God calls men to any work the call includes a complete equipment for the work. Obstacles are then only reminders that we are to dip deeper into the divine resources placed at our disposal. God called our Church to the noble work, and she was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision. Multitudes from heathenism lifted into the kingdom of God was the result. Look at these colored brethren—nearly a quarter of a million Methodists. Remember also that other denominations, particularly the Baptists, were working most successfully in the same field. Time and again the triumphs of missions in different parts of the world have warmed and melted our hearts. Here is a triumph that surpasses them all. Here, not long from the jungles of Africa, were millions whom the South civilized, and hundreds of thousands of whom she Christianized.

The Negroes of the South have reached a higher stage of development, a far higher stage, a more advanced civilization than had been attained by any equal number of that people in any period of recorded time. Of the truth of that assertion to those who know the facts there cannot be the slightest doubt. This was a triumph given to the people of the South by a guiding and a helpful God. Our Bishop Pierce said: "The Southern Church counted more converts among these descend-

ants of Ham than the united efforts of Christendom had gathered upon all the mission fields of the heathen world." The southern people have done more to civilize and to Christianize the Negro than has been done by the combined efforts of all the rest of the world. We taught him and we trained him till we could trust him, and be it said to his everlasting honor, he proved worthy of the trust. Throughout the war wide reaches of the South were stripped of white men, yet unterrified and safe in the midst of their servants dwelt the women and the children. If during that time there were instances of the unmentionable crime in whose shadow with trembling we now dwell, they have not come into clear light.

Without religion and without morality there can be no civilization, for religion and morality are of the essence of civilization. On utility a moral life cannot be grounded; it must be solidly based on religious motives. In their analysis of civilization men may differ, but that civilization without morality is an impossibility all will agree. Even though of the highest intellectual cultivation a community of thieves and cutthroats would not be and could not be called civilized. An effort, a wonderfully successful effort, was made by the South to set the fear of God before the Negro, and true, humble Christians were hundreds of thousands of them. They may not have known much of Methodist doctrine or of any other theological system, and in that respect not a few of their white brethren resembled them; not all superstition may have been washed out of them—to this day it is by no means all washed out of all the white people—but they were convicted of sin, and under the terrors of a conscience aroused by the Spirit of God they trembled; with wide-eyed wonder they heard the Saviour's offer of mercy, and with glad hearts they entered into the joys of Christian experience. Seldom, if ever, with them was religion morose; theirs was a happy, a singing religion. And how they sang, tunefully, stirringly sang! "They mingled their morning songs with the matin chorus of the birds, and sent up their orisons to God by the light of the evening star. They were contented with their lot, cheerful in their labors, happy in life, hopeful in death, and from their lowly cabins were carried at last by the angels to Abraham's bosom." They were among the noblest prizes of the power of God, like all saved sinners unanswerable proofs of the efficiency and divinity of the gospel of our Lord.

From 1845 to 1860 our colored membership increased 66.45 per cent, our white membership 45.64 per cent. In 1866 our total membership was 505,101, a loss in six years of more than 250,000, or one third of our entire membership. For those six years the loss in our itinerant ranks, including deaths, was three hundred. When the roll was called in 1866 about all the living preachers answered present, a splendid showing for the preachers,

for during those years there had been very few additions. There you have an example of Methodist constancy that starvation might kill, but could not induce to surrender.

One result of reconstruction was to close to our people the door of access to the Negro. Indeed, those in communion with us were the special prey of many hunters. Of that vast host which we had been instrumental in leading out of darkness into light, the faithful remnant plainly saw the conditions, and at their own request were organized into a separate and independent church. Bishops of their own choice were ordained by our bishops, and every dollar of property used by our Church for the work among the colored people was freely and gladly given to them.

It must not be understood that the white people of the South have cut themselves off from the Negro and ceased to care for his upbuilding. One fact alone should correct this wide-spread misapprehension. The agent of the Slater Fund reports that in 1877 the public school appropriation of the South was $11,231,073; that in 1889 it was $23,226,982, nearly one half of which sum was spent for the education of the Negro: that up to 1899 about $100,000,000 had been given by the South for the education of the Negro, of which amount the Negroes gave about one thirtieth.

From what has been said of our material loss you can well understand at the close of the war what a peeled people we Methodists of the South were. Of our church property, much had been utterly destroyed, of the remainder not a little had been used for hospitals and even for stables. Beyond description was the situation. Experience is necessary for appreciation, even for understanding; imagination is not sufficient.

In the ashes of all that could be burned of the Methodism of the South after the close of the war there was scarcely enough fire to warm its chilled fingers, yet our people would not leave those ashes for the plenty promised to desertion. In 1774 the Hanoverian king of England might close the port of Boston and proscribe a province, but in the Anglo-Saxon blood of the people of Massachusetts Bay there was something that office could not tempt, and offices made vacant by the act of a king and the subservience of a Parliament remained vacant until they were filled by the choice of a free people. The Anglo-Saxon has never been able to see far; he is nearsighted. That is one of his marked limitations. In the Revolutionary period he could not recognize his own brother across the Atlantic, and a hundred years later the son of that Revolutionary father could not recognize his own brother across Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio. It is only fair to say that the direction of the look had no effect upon the range.

Well, sir, our people stood beside their ashes; but in their

hearts were faith and determination. God wonderfully blessed us with a mighty ingathering. Throughout our territory were reënacted the scenes of early Methodism. Almost every appointment was ablaze with revival fires, and the liberality of the people abounded in their deep poverty. In 1883 the value of our church buildings and parsonages had increased to thirteen and a half million dollars, an increase over the figures given in the census of 1850 of two hundred and fifty-three per cent. Through long and weary years all was dark except heaven, but heaven was wonderfully bright. The best of all was God was with us and he is still with us. We have now become a mighty host. Among us wealth, with its ever attendant dangers and evils, is greatly and rapidly increasing; not wealth as you would consider it, but wealth to us who so recently have known the depths of poverty. Whether the character of our people will remain as pure and shine as brightly in the midst of wealth as it did in the days of poverty time alone can show.

Every generation has its problems; must do its own thinking, and must meet its responsibilities. Many and serious problems confront us. Till they are solved in honesty and justice they will never be solved, and their true solution will tax all our powers. There are wrongs that must be righted and good that must be aided, and in the South multitudes are gladly and faithfully engaged in this work.

Among us divorce has increased shamefully and for trivial reasons. Utterly indefensible are the divorce laws of some of our States, and public sentiment has been languid, but there are signs of a deeper stirring of conscience. May God mercifully incline our hearts to defend not only the southern home, but the American home, and make it truly a Christian home.

Into our midst the legalized saloon is no newcomer, and it has ever been a blight upon our civilization. It passes comprehension how a sane commonwealth in any part of the world where the people make the laws can sell to any of its citizens the legal right to do their utmost to debauch the community. Those who bought this legal right for the paltry cost of a license did not lack energy in their work; the process of debauchery went on rapidly, sparing neither high nor low, old nor young, man nor woman. The record of this work is one that shames us, deeply shames us, and my tongue shall be cancerous before it utters one word in defense or palliation. As is invariably the case, the saloon became the center of a widespread and deadly infection. It corrupted our politics, and at times dominated some of our cities and Legislatures; it incited to murder and to every crime in the catalogue; it was in alliance with all that was corrupt and vicious; but it did not pursue its evil way unopposed. In every community, through good report and evil report, sometimes wisely and sometimes unwisely, stout

opponents stood against this evil. Among the foremost and among the strongest, though not by any means the only foes of the saloon, have been the Methodists of the South. The truth is, in the South the forces opposed to the saloon have spread beyond the membership of the Church. Those forces are now a mighty army, and are determined to rid our part of the country of the legalized saloon. Long and hard has been the battle. Argument and fallacy have been met and exposed. No longer are the people of the South to be rallied by the once potent cries of sumptuary laws, personal liberty, and financial disaster. Conscience, which once seemed so dead that no voice could reach it, has reacquired its ears, and men who would not heed God have heeded Plutarch when he says: "Have in readiness that saying of Solon, 'We will not give up our virtue for their wealth.'"

In the South doomed seems to be the legalized saloon. With the uprising of counties and towns against the saloon we have long been familiar. Lately we are becoming familiar with State after State taking the same course. Tired of its ravages, and none too soon, in every quarter we are stamping out its fires. Even to the friends of temperance, astonishing is the growing opposition in the South to the liquor traffic. What we had hoped to see accomplished not sooner than in the next generation now seems likely to be done in our own. To this great awakening many causes have contributed. Chief among these has been the help of God to a people praying for deliverance, and next the incessant appeal to conscience. There has been an increasing appreciation that whisky is crime's chief stimulant, and there has been much crime. Nauseating to many has been the domination of the saloon in politics and the consequent degradation of the politics. In the South there is a vast body of people whom whisky turns to demons. A priceless boon is personal liberty, but it ceases to be liberty when it terrifies and endangers a whole community. We now see that the question is one not so much of personal liberty as of civic liberty and civic decency. That its intelligent people can and will solve its problems and solve them justly is the announced belief and determination of the South. With these open sewers pouring their horrible contents into our streets and even into our homes she can never solve some of these problems. A great truth eloquently expressed by Virgil has stirred the hearts of not a few of our people: "The noblest motive is the public good." In order to protect the community from a wrong many people in the South, who do not take the same view as you and I of the religious, or even of the moral element involved in this question, are willing to forego what they regard as a right. They claim to be able to drink without detriment to themselves or to others, but they clearly see that many others cannot drink without the

greatest danger to our civilization, and to the general welfare they make what they esteem a sacrifice. Sir, dawning seems to be the day when the last legalized saloon will be expelled from Dixie, and a happy day it will be for Dixie. When that day dawns the atmosphere will be clearer, but not all the mist will have gone. An outlawed saloon will not be the end of our warfare, for we are enlisted for life in a war against every form of evil. "When, on the 15th of May, 1776, the convention of Virginia instructed their delegates in Congress to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, it, at the same time, appointed a committee to prepare a declaration of rights and such a plan of government as would be most likely to maintain peace and order in the colony and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people." It is said that this Constitution was the first written constitution in the history of the world adopted by a free and independent commonwealth, and the Bill of Rights was a part of the Constitution, and to this day unaltered remains a part of the Constitution of that great State, that nurse of noble men. The fifteenth section of the Bill of Rights declares: "That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles." These words of our fathers we are glad to make our words, and, by the help of God, we shall be glad to make them vital in our spirit and our action. We rejoice that clear-eyed Temperance, with beneficent smile, is stepping with such stately strides through our dear land. Like the Greek chorus, hand clasping hand of her sisters, may she come; with justice, moderation, frugality, and virtue may she come; for till they, like her, are extricated from the bog and sent on their triumphant journey throughout our whole land, yea, throughout the world, our work will not be done.

Mr. President, just one enemy have we Methodists of the South to face, though that enemy takes many forms—sin. That we had been victorious over that enemy how happy should I be to tell you. My report can go no further than that with our old enemy we are still contending; that we believe only our Lord Jesus Christ, the divine Son of God, can conquer sin; for though there be that are called gods, whether in heaven or in earth (as there be gods many and lords many), but to us there is but one God the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him. We believe in education, but not as a substitute for regeneration. The culture of the mind, the removal of every possible obstacle to its ability to think clearly, distinctly, and adequately, the purification of its tastes, the call to higher ideals, a deeper, truer knowledge of principles and facts—these are a necessity; but

whoever supposes that this or any other mental training can meet the needs of humanity surely errs. To entertain the hope that solely by the training of the intellect the civilization of any people can be advanced to perfection, or even blocked in its tendencies toward degradation, is to entertain a delusion. The ancient heathen world was not without its schools, and good, efficient schools, yet its scholars, not to seek other evidence than their own, were steeped in degradation. The apprehension and comprehension of truth may become clearer and fuller; indeed, in our own generation the rapidity of that advance has made the travelers almost breathless, but truth does not change. From much of the ignorance, from many of the mistakes of our ancestors, we may be delivered; but truth in their day is truth in our day, and will be truth in the day of our remotest descendants. Only one voice has ever said, Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest; and there will never be another that can say it truly. Not less education, but more and better education—education stripped of cant and pretense—is to-day our need; yet blind to the light of history and truth is he who expects redemption of the soul by education of the mind. Is fraud found alone among the untaught, and licentiousness alone among the ignorant? Are the scholars the only hearts in our day that are free from misery? Alas! are most of them at peace? By the mercy of God the ignorant shepherds in the valley near Bethlehem could hear the angels' song, even though the cultured Athenian in the shadow of the Phidian temple and the dominant Roman beneath the arches of the imperial forum might shut their eyes to the light in the face of the Saviour. By all means let us give that shepherd a better education and thus increase his power for good, for true faith need not be dimmed by mental culture. Let us also show that Grecian that while ignorance is not salvation, neither is scholarship.

If asked to state in a word the characteristics of the Methodists of the South, the people whom I have studied most closely, whom I know better than any other people, whom I unfeignedly love, I should aver they are a people of whom it can be said that whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are courteous, whatsoever things are gracious, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, they take account of these things, wherever they find these qualities they notice them, they consider them, they successfully strive to attain them, and they have and do gloriously manifest them. An extensive acquaintance with all kinds and degrees of the Christian people of the South is my warrant for the statement that this apostolic injunction has in large measure become the possession not only of the Methodists of the South, but also of those southern

Christians who truly love God and sincerely desire to do his will.

The Methodists of the South continue to preach Jesus and the resurrection. They believe and preach that our Lord Jesus Christ is divine; that in him God entered into humanity. They believe and preach the necessity of sincere repentance and fruits meet for repentance—a religion that must express itself in moral living. They believe and preach the unlimited atonement of Jesus Christ and the possibility and privilege of a Christian experience, Christ in us the hope of glory. There are vast numbers of us who unwaveringly believe and gladly preach the old Methodist doctrine, and who long to see all our people enjoy the old Methodist experience. Besides the remedy of the gospel, we know no other remedy for the sickness of the people. Is it a blurred vision, is it a depressed physical condition, is it a dying of our faith which leads some of us to believe that since the Methodists came with the message of salvation to an almost hopeless world there never was a day when men more needed to be brought into personal communion with God than this day?

If we would, we could learn some lessons from the life of Wesley. For the good of men never in his life did he work more diligently, to keep the law never did he strive more energetically, than in his Georgian days, yet never was he more unhappy, more inwardly miserable, never was there such a vacancy in his soul. I do not say he was not a Christian, but up to that time he does not seem to have learned the secret of God. During those days you seem to hear him moan: "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why, then, is not the health of my soul recovered?" To-day in that same road many seem to be treading, working with an intensity, an energy, and a misery that is pathetic. Are not men to-day giving time, money, life itself as fully, if not more fully, than ever before, while really crying for the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ to shine in their hearts?

Let all Methodism journey once more from Georgia to Aldersgate Street; once more let us feel our hearts strangely warmed; once more let us feel that we do trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; once more let an assurance be given us that he has taken away our sins, even ours, and saved us from the law of sin and death. O God, once more with the conscious assurance of the forgiveness of sins bless universal Methodism; with the fullness of thy presence fill the vacancy of our souls; teach us thy secret, so fully and thoroughly teach us that we may be able to teach it to the waiting and hungry multitude, till the people of our own land and earth's remotest nation may learn Messiah's name and be conscious of his saving power.

DR. DENNY'S FAREWELL. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 396.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: In the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, I thank you for the princely hospitality—a hospitality that in its gracious courtesy could not have been excelled even by old Virginia. I am very grateful to you, in the name of my Church, not only for the cordial greeting you have given me, but also for the patient hearing. It has been a matter of very great interest and profit to me to have been among you. Of course, as we look from one side on the other, finding your pressures a little different from ours, it is a matter of very great interest to us, and of very great suggestion to us who are willing to hear with our ears. And I shall go back greatly profited by my short stay among you. When I spoke to you the other day I did not venture to utter a prophecy. I simply announced a hope. I told you that all indications were that the land of Dixie would be a temperance land. I was glad to see in the morning paper yesterday that another one of our States has said good-by to that evil, as far as the law was concerned. We are glad to speak of the State of Tennessee as the Old Volunteer State. She struck with many a hard blow for what we now enjoy. Next month our people are to have the opportunity; and I join with all of you in the hope and prayer that God may send to fair Tennessee that deliverance that he has sent to many others. And, brethren, we have only one desire in this respect, that there shall be a friendly rivalry between your portion of the country and my own, not antagonistic one to the other, but brotherly in our purposes, united in our endeavors, until under the guidance of God we shall join that mighty host which in influence will make this great land of ours a sober land and this people of ours a sober people. There are many problems that we hold in common. But it would not be right for me to do more than simply speak of them in this general way.

I could not be among the delegates to a General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church without considerable feeling and without its being necessary to lay a very strong pressure upon the emotional side of my nature. I am the third of my generation to preach the gospel in the Methodist pulpits of this city. My own grandfather, who died within my own memory, died a member of your Church. My uncle, through his long life, was very highly honored among you. Brethren, my heart goes out to you, in all that the heart of an honest brother could give. And I pray, with the deepest fervor, that God's blessing may come upon you, and that your broad hand may touch with even greater power not only the lands into which God has sent you, but other lands of the world, until the burdens may be lifted from the souls of men and light brought to those who sit in darkness, and until we can all lift up our hearts in praise to God for a world evangelized and a multitude redeemed.

4. THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

Credentials for Deputation to Visit the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church

Office of Secretary, Lyric Hall,
Baltimore, Md., May 13, 1908.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: I take pleasure in communicating to you that the following resolutions were introduced and adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore May 11, 1908:

"Such has been the growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Protestant Church along the lines of their individual development, each gradually modifying its policy and practice to meet the enlarging demands confronting it, that providentially the radical differences of policy which occasioned their separation have been so nearly eliminated that many among the most godly in both Churches are convinced that there is no longer sufficient cause for the maintenance of two distinct ecclesiastical organizations. Having a common origin, holding a common faith, possessing so much of discipline and policy in common, and, above all, the deep-rooted and growing conviction that the union of the various Methodisms would strengthen the local churches, secure economy of resource, make for aggressive evangelism, and hasten the kingdom of our Lord, they earnestly desire that the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches shall become organically one.

"That the Methodist Episcopal Church in General Conference assembled, hereby most cordially invites the Methodist Protestant Church to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church in order that, as one great Methodist body, they and we may fulfill the better our individual commissions by preventing the waste of rivalry and exalting the God of peace.

"That inasmuch as the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church is about to convene in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, we hereby request our Board of Bishops to appoint a fraternal deputation to consist of one Bishop, one minister, and one layman to convey to the Methodist Protestant Church through its General Conference this invitation together with the most cordial greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

In accordance therewith the following Fraternal Deputation was duly appointed: Bishop Henry W. Warren, D.D., LL.D., Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., Senator John P. Dolliver.

Fraternally yours,
Joseph B. Hingeley, *Secretary.*

For Report of Bishop Warren and the Deputation, see JOURNAL, page 333.

For Credentials of Rev. T. H. Lewis, D.D., Revs. A. L. Reynolds, D.D., and the Hon. W. J. Hering, LL.D., Deputation from the Methodist Protestant Church, see JOURNAL, page 379.

ADDRESS OF T. H. LEWIS, D.D., PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE AND COMMISSIONER FROM THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 380

MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: The Methodist Protestant Church, eldest daughter of the great Methodist family of the United States, sends us to bear her affectionate greetings to the mother of us all.

We set up for ourselves after wedding a certain honorable reform, not altogether to our mother's liking; and because of this we went out in haste, eating unleavened cakes with bitter herbs. We went out, not that we loved Methodism less, but because we thought our dear and chosen reform should be honorably received into the family, and because we believed that the lovely and free spirit of Methodism deserved a setting of governmental freedom, and that governmental freedom involved the representation of the governed. You have asked us to come back and find installed in the old home what we went out to seek. There never was any reason for bitterness, and you are quite right in saying that there is no longer reason for controversy over the matters that resulted in our separation. The wise thing to do is to recognize that God overruled the separation for the exaltation of another type of Methodism for which he had a mission. It was as natural that two principles in government should arise and contend for supremacy in Methodism as in the national government which was taking shape at the same time. Francis Asbury and Nicholas Snethen were companions in labor and dear friends in council, but they represented two principles of government radically different. Asbury was a pragmatist; Snethen an idealist. Asbury believed in absolutism tempered by religion; Snethen in liberty restricted by law. Asbury believed that men must be ruled; Snethen that they might be developed to rule themselves. Asbury's ideal of government was that of a compact, mobile mass, where the individual should be sacrificed for the glory or effectiveness of the mass. Snethen reduced government to a mere opportunity for the development of the individual. Neither concerned himself much about doctrines or ceremonies. Asbury's supreme effort and triumph was to create a government by administration, by the infusion of his sheer personality, and to persuade multitudes to accept it joyfully as good for their souls. Snethen's triumph was not so impressive as a material exhibition, but he laid the ax to the root of ecclesiastical absolutism by the simple expedient of giving unofficial

Methodists the right to vote. Asbury's work and triumph justly entitle him to be revered as the father of American Methodism, and one of the most impressive personalities of all time; but he has left no heir and the government of modern Methodism is the development of Snethen's ideal. In the eighty years that have intervened since the sad separation of the daughter from the family home we have never ceased to honor and love the family name; we have never ceased to labor in the great mission of Methodism, namely, "to spread scriptural holiness over these lands"; and we have never ceased to believe and to pray that some time, his own good time, God will bring again the scattered tribes of Methodism together, "and Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim."

Now, you have sent to Benjamin a message of peace and good will. You have chosen distinguished representatives to bear that message to us and to enforce and amplify it with words of felicitous cordiality. You have pointed out to us that the contention of our fathers has been justified in the forum of events; you have by formal resolution vindicated their memory from all doctrinal and moral aspersion, and you have asked us to renew organic fellowship with you, cemented by peace and honor, and thus inaugurate a movement for a reunited and common Methodism in America. Great deeds are often done unconsciously, and it is possible you may not realize to what a height of Christian courtesy and magnanimity you have risen in the fact and the phrasing of this message. The Methodist Protestant Church has been looking to you for inspiration in many of the great things a Church has to do. Like the child trying to put its feet in the footprints of the father before him, we have been toiling after you until the enormous strides you are making in all great Christian enterprises threaten us with heart failure in the effort to keep up with you. But we have flattered ourselves hitherto that, although you were larger and richer and stronger than we could ever become, we might still rival you in brotherly love. And now you have vanquished us at one stroke. My reading of ecclesiastical history does not supply me with another instance of such hearty and magnanimous reversal of decisions a century old. I have been told that in one of your Annual Conferences a brother, in reply to the Disciplinary question preliminary to ordination, "Are you going on to perfection?" said: "I am already there." That brother and several more like him must be in this General Conference, for certainly in the perfection of love that casts out all suspicion, all bitterness, all contention over words and names and accidents, and writes in its place, "Let us have peace," you have demonstrated that you are already there.

You may imagine that we are not going to yield you the palm in this noble contention as to who shall be the more loving with-

out a serious effort on our part. We are surprised and perhaps a little confused just now, owing to the suddenness of this proposal. Some of us are trying to understand what it means and how it came about. "Some of them that stood by and heard it said it thundered; others said, An angel spake." But if you will bear with us a little, we will be able to convince you, I think, that we, too, know how to be generous and loving. For my own part, I count myself unreservedly among those who accept the latter alternative. I believe an angel has spoken. I believe that no man among us nor among you is wise enough or good enough; that no strategy, no scheme or device of ecclesiastical politics would ever have been shrewd enough to reckon the simplicity of a frank and loving invitation among the most powerful resources of Christian statesmanship. I believe that God so loved a united Methodism that he has sent an angel to break the still air, as we watched over our flocks with a new "Gloria in Excelsis," a new peace on earth, and the coming of a new day in Methodism. [This address was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause, but at this point the great audience sprang to its feet in a tumultuous demonstration that lasted a number of minutes.] It may be that some of our shepherds are sore afraid; but with every fiber of my being vibrant with loyalty, first to Christ, then to Methodism, and then to my own beloved Methodist Protestant Church, I rise and salute this message as God's evangel, and I have come even unto Bethlehem to see this thing which has come to pass, which the Lord has made known to us.

It will not seem strange to you, I am sure, that we have not all made up our minds what our immediate duty is in this great matter. The change of Church relations is a solemn responsibility, never to be entered upon unadvisedly, but reverently, discreetly, and in the fear of God. A commission has been named by our General Conference to confer with a like commission of your body upon this subject. (You do not expect and we do not understand that our membership, churches, Conferences, and institutions are simply to be emptied out of one bag into another. You are big enough to hold us, but you are too big to want us in that fashion.) It will take time and patience, much wisdom and great love, to adjust all the details of such a union. But that such a union is honorable and possible and desirable, I have not the slightest doubt. Nay, I will go further and say, that if we have any right to interpret God's will by the signs of the times; if the movements of men in secular affairs furnish any precedent for their slower movements in religious affairs—the children of the world being always wiser than the children of light—if the combinations of the forces of selfishness and evil can teach us anything or awaken us to any courage and loyalty to the Captain whose victory is the overthrow of those

forces, then Bishop Warren is right in saying that the watchword of this new crusade is, "God wills it."

I am trying to compress in few words what I ought to say, for I know how valuable your time is. But I cannot ignore the suggestion in your message which might be properly styled the larger hope; a reunited and common Methodism in America. This is to many of our people the greatest thought and the natural conclusion of this movement. Our Church is in the South as well as in the North. We are united in one family that knows no distinctions or boundaries. The slavery question divided us, but the Christian question united us again. We touch hands and hearts with those who differ in other things, but agree in Christ. And when we think of going back home the question will recur insistently and painfully, "Which home?" Fathers and brethren, suffer me to speak of this matter. If I am bold, it is your magnanimity which has made me bold. We are like children whose parents have separated. Do not force us to separate from each other in order that we may rejoin the family. We want to unite with a united home. You, who know so well how to reach the heart, will you not speak to them as you have spoken to us? You who love Christ more than any Christian denomination, do you not love Methodism more than any section of it?

Isaiah saw the good time coming when, under the benignant reign of the Prince of Peace, the discords and contentions of the earth would utterly pass away; when even the wild beasts would respond to the sweet insistence of the appeal of peace and dwell in quiet harmlessness with the lamb and the kid and the fatling together; and a little child would lead them. The good time is not yet fully come, but it is coming. The atrocities of war, the rancor of political contests, the violence of greed, the heartless indifference to pain and cruelty and want, are all being assuaged by the soothing touch of the Prince of Peace. Everywhere men are learning to live together on better terms, to work together for nobler ideals, to still the passions that divide and to make the earth a real home for a real brotherhood. Shall the Church be the last to feel the throb of this great impulse? Must we go on fighting when all the world is sounding a truce? Must Christ die again to break down the middle walls of partition between us? What is it we are waiting for to teach us to follow the will of God?

The Civil War divided the Methodist Protestant Church as it did other churches. But God and common sense enabled us to see that we were too small to live divided, and so thirty years ago we became once more a united Church. We have never regretted the reunion, and we know nothing of sectional questions. It is good and pleasant to dwell together in unity. Brethren, is the little child to lead the great hosts of divided Methodism? We

dare not ask it as an honor, but if it be required of us we bring all our treasure and lay all our identity upon the altar as a sacrifice; if we may but beat a drum or carry a flag, while Judah and Ephraim once more march on to the same music of peace, joyfully we will say, Amen, God wills it.

[At the end of this address the audience arose and waved their handkerchiefs amid great applause and singing.]

ADDRESS OF REV. A. L. REYNOLDS, D.D. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 380.

HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Obedient to the call of my brethren of the Methodist Protestant Church in General Conference assembled, I count myself happy, along with the chief official of our Church and one of our most distinguished laymen, to appear in your honored presence as the ministerial delegate of a representative democratic Methodism. As the ministerial delegate of the Methodist Protestant Church, it is my great joy to positively assure you that we most highly appreciate the glowing fraternal sentiments so well expressed by your delegation, and we heartily and cordially reciprocate them. In this case I do not come as an insulator, but as the actual point of contact that completes the wider circuit that transmits the larger message of a greater Methodism.

With profound satisfaction we welcomed to our General Conference your distinguished embassy, Bishop Warren, Dr. Goucher, and Senator Dolliver. We listened with delight and responded with enthusiasm to their eloquent words of fraternal greeting and their earnest assurance of your strong desire for one common American Methodism. Such noble sentiments, so nobly expressed, by such noble men, on such a great occasion, inspire us to hope for a reconciled, reconstructed, reunited Methodism. We are justly proud to welcome to our General Conference these distinguished representatives of the great and powerful Methodist Episcopal Church. They honor us in paying their honest tribute to the memory of our fathers from whom we received the traditions and oracles that make us the Methodist Protestant Church. We can neither forget nor abandon our past only as we reach forward to those things which are before, and press toward the mark of our high calling, which is of God in Christ Jesus. We can afford to follow wherever this call leads. And we receive it as a very high compliment and interpret it as a portent of immense meaning when the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by invitation of the President of our General Conference, presides with such gracious dignity as to combine both Bishop and President in one man in most perfect accord, as did your honored Bishop Warren at our General Conference last week. Would we be going too far if

we should interpret this as one of the auspicious omens of that day when all unnecessary distinctions between Bishop and President shall melt away and merge into one common American Methodism, wherein there shall be no North, no South, no East, no West, but we shall all be one in Christ Jesus, and every one members one of another? And this will soon be if we work as hard to get together and keep together as we have worked and do work to get apart and keep apart. Is not this the dawn of that day when a great common American Methodism shall prove itself superior to all racial distinctions and cast off all limitations of latitude and longitude?

Two thousand years ago Jesus of Nazareth said: "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren." As the mastery of Christ is established the brotherhood of man is recognized. Make the mastery of Christ absolute and you will make the brotherhood of man universal. This aggressive evangelism would be the crowning glory of a united Methodism. Liberty, equality, and fraternity are three great watchwords of progress. The Methodist Protestant Church cherishes these noble sentiments both in civic and ecclesiastic life. Our honorable record of eighty years proves our unwavering devotion to them. We heartily rejoice to see them gaining larger recognition and indorsement.

We Methodist Protestants are Methodists. We do not know how to be anything else, and we do not care to learn now. We are a united people throughout all our borders, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf. Situated as we are, and feeling as we do on the subject of the union of the Churches, we await with profound and prayerful interest the result of the negotiations now begun. We have committed these grave interests to the care of our commissioners. We have confidence in them. We have confidence in you. We are in favor of what is right and good and true.

Representing the ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church, it is my great pleasure to assure you that we are ready to meet with you and treat with you upon a basis of union honorable alike to all. We came out from you. It may be possible that our essential differences may no longer need to be causes of division. If so, it may be possible that we, as one of the smaller bodies, may in some divinely directed way be permitted to be a mediator of Methodisms, and in this contemplated Methodist merger bring about the glorious millennium of Methodism.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. W. J. HERING, LL.D. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 380

I feel honored in the privilege of being present with you today; honored in view of the mission upon which I come; honored

because of the religious body which has sent me, and especially honored in coming to the great Christian body to which I have been sent. With my colleagues, I come to bear you the warm, fraternal greetings of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which has just closed its session at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The distinguished members of your body, who came to us a week ago, by their warm, eloquent words, made a most profound impression upon our Conference. They were the bearers of a communication from you pregnant with the highest possibilities, both to your Church and to ours. We live in a day, my brethren, when the Christian Church is opening its eyes to a wider range of vision and a larger field of service; opening its eyes to possibilities inconceivable to those who have preceded us; a day when prejudice and passion are fading out and the spirit of Christian brotherhood, the spirit of Christian unity, the spirit of Jesus Christ, is permeating the Churches. We see the dawn and believe we are nearing the opening of a better day in the Christian Church, and may God hasten the hour of high noon, as it may seem good to him.

With our limited, finite understanding, there may be, and there doubtless will be, obstacles to overcome, clouds to be dispersed, scales to fall from our eyes, before the full light, the dream of our hopes may be realized, but we do believe that the time will come, and we earnestly pray that, if God will, it may speedily come, when all the Methodisms of this great country of ours will be one. And when that day does come, we believe also, that other Christian denominations of like faith will fall into line with this great procession of God's militant host, marching to the conquest of the world for Christ. We are pleased to inform you that our General Conference, acting upon your suggestion, has appointed a commission to meet with a similar body from your Church, to take into consideration the matters touching the organic union of our respective denominations. That these commissioners will require great wisdom and grace is unquestionably true, but if they enter upon their work, as they doubtless will, with a spirit of patience, of mutual forbearance, and love, we may hope for the most blessed results.

One has said, in another connection, that "That which is necessary is never impossible," and may we not say, "That that seems so desirable ought not to be impossible"? We are in the midst of a history-making period of American Methodism, facing great opportunities and tremendous responsibilities. I trust that we may not, in our contact with each other in the negotiations which are to follow, be tempted with the thought of merely increasing our numerical strength or adding to our temporal power, but that the single thought and the single purpose actuating us all may be the glory of God and the

extension of the kingdom of Jesus Christ in the world. Then we shall have the blessing of God upon what we do; then we may assuredly expect his guidance in our work.

I cannot close this brief address without expressing to you the joy and gratification I feel when I think of the splendid history and work of your Church; how you have carried the gospel into the remotest parts of our land, planting the standard of the cross in its extremest frontiers; how you have gone across the seas to give the blessed truth to the heathen world, and how God has honored your work, in the hundreds of thousands, in heaven and in earth, who have been saved at your altars.

The history of your Church is the heritage of all Methodisms, and whatever contribution the Methodist Protestant Church may be able to make, we lay, in the spirit of humility and gratitude, upon the common Methodist altar. As Methodist Protestants we have a mother whom we delight to honor, and we are glad to have lived to see the time when she asks us to open our ear that she may say to us: "You have been a good child, your career has honored your mother, you have never brought discredit upon the family, and we want you to come back to the old home and be with us again."

Well, if, in the providence of God, I should live to see that day, I would say, as Simeon said when he went into the temple, and saw the blessed Christ, the long-looked-for Messiah: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word: for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Bishop Henry W. Warren's Response

See Journal, page 381

Mr. Chairman: Among the most precious words of our ascending Lord is that last word: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," and it seems to me that in a peculiar sense he is here in felt and conscious presence to-day. The allusion of the President to the angels speaking reminds me that the angels spoke because it was a peculiar occasion, when the Christ, the beloved Son, was approved of God. And if we heard the angels speak again, it was because the Lord from heaven could say to us in his place: "Thou art my beloved Son, in thee I am well pleased." The allusion of the President to the fact that the child walked with shorter steps than the mother certainly recalled to your minds the incident of Æneas escaping with Iulus from burning Troy, not with equal steps, but Iulus got out of burning Troy as soon as the great father; so the child, walking with not equal steps, has made the same progress in the great essentials that the mother has made. When our last speaker spoke of being able to compass all right things and that nothing was impossible, it reminded me of Daniel Webster, when the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument was being laid. When

those men retreated from Bunker Hill of sheer necessity, it was not permissive to the invaders of our land to occupy that place. They retreated only to fight again. But, remembering the occasion to which I refer, the platform was being pressed upon by the great crowd, anxious to honor the occasion, and so the President said: "You will overturn the platform; stand back, please, stand back." But they said they could not. The President appealed to Mr. Webster to address the crowd, and he begged them to stand back, for the safety of the occasion, and some one said: "It is impossible." "Impossible," said he, "nothing is impossible on Bunker Hill! Stand back!"

Brethren, nothing is impossible at the foot of Calvary. And all these difficulties will be forgotten. The action upon which we have entered will be considered in separate Conferences, in individual churches, and reports be made to the next Conference. And so the benediction of God shall come upon the united Churches.

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5. THE JAPANESE METHODIST CHURCH

ADDRESS OF REV. UAICHARO SASAMORI, PH.D., FRATERNAL DELEGATE. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 351

To the Bishop and Delegates of the Twenty-fifth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MR. PRESIDENT, DELEGATES, AND BRETHREN: The first General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church, which was held in Tokyo last June, elected me as its first fraternal delegate to your Conference. I appreciate the honor, but doubt whether I am equal to this occasion. I rather wish for the presence of Bishop Honda to address you. Nevertheless, I am very thankful to be here and present to you with great pleasure the most cordial greetings of our Church in Japan. Further, it is the earnest wish of our people that I should render to you in their behalf our sincere gratitude for what you have done in organizing the new Japan Methodist Church. Your commissioners, Bishop Cranston and Dr. Leonard, did great service. Their deep sympathy, their wise counsel, their untiring zeal and devotion to the work which was committed to their hands were highly appreciated by our people. We have now the new Church with a new Discipline, compiled from three disciplines of the uniting families of the Methodist Church, and we believe that it is one of the best of its kind, and the future will prove that it works in harmony with the spirit and teachings of John Wesley, the founder of our common Methodism. So I say again that we are thankful to you in giving us the new Church—the long-desired union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episco-

pal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada. Here I wish you will remember that the chief characteristic of our Church is this union, the consolidation of all working forces of these uniting Churches. Divided we are weak, but being united we have the added strength and can expect from it something more substantial, for consolidation is always a power. In the preamble of the basis of union in Japan, given by your commissioners, it is stated that "the union of the three bodies is in the highest degree expedient and desirable in the interest of our common Christianity." I hope sincerely that such union will take place in North America, so that the final consolidation of the Methodisms of America, Europe, Asia, and all the rest of the world will be consummated, and that there may be only one universal ecumenical catholic Methodism.

By this union we are sorry, however, to be separated from you in part. The separation was not our desire. No, sir; far from it. But the consolidation was impossible without a partial separation. Therefore, our General Conference and your commissioners very carefully planned and established the system of coöperation between you and our new Church. This system of coöperation will and must continue until fifty millions of our people are thoroughly evangelized. Its continuation is not a question of time, but of result—what we will accomplish in the future. In the basis of union, your commissioners state: "The relation of the Churches in the United States and Canada to the Japan Methodist Church shall be coöperative, and the appropriation made from time to time by several missionary organizations shall be regarded as auxiliary to the work of the Methodist Church of Japan, and be administered accordingly." Further, concerning the relation of missionaries to the new Church, your commissioners state: "In recognition of this aid from American Churches and of his services to the Church in Japan, every missionary who holds his membership in his home Conference shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in the Annual Conference of the Japan Methodist Church, except on the questions in which the character and Conference relation of Japanese preachers is involved." In order to make this relation more effective, our General Conference passed the resolution that "Every regularly appointed missionary shall, by virtue of such appointment, be entitled to all rights and privileges (without exception) of the Annual Conference of the Japan Methodist Church where his service is rendered so long as his conduct and administration conform to our Discipline." When this resolution was adopted by unanimous vote every missionary who was present in our General Conference expressed his hearty gratitude for it. Bishop Honda says, concerning this resolution: "It bears evidence that our General Conference paid little regard to mere legal questions and had no thought of

limiting the time spent in Japan by missionaries, but that its chief aim was to rank both native and foreign—the old and the new—in one battle line, presenting as far as possible a solid front for the evangelization of the empire." Thus the consolidated Japan Methodist Church lost nothing by its organization. It has all its missionaries as before. It has its preachers and laymen as before. It has its Sunday schools and other organs of the Church as before. We trust we have your confidence and coöperation as before, but all in better working condition.

Besides consolidation and coöperation our new Church is still in its infancy. It is only eleven months old. It has only fourteen thousand members and probationers. It has twenty districts; it has one hundred and sixty appointments; it has two Conferences. It has one Bishop. One of your large Conferences is greater than the entire Japan Methodist Church. I say "greater," because your churches are all self-supporting, while we have only sixteen self-supporting churches, and others are all being supported more or less by the funds you send them year after year. So far as statistics is concerned, there is no doubt but that it is an infant Church. It cannot do very effective work yet. It needs the guiding and helping hand, both spiritually and temporally. If it be forced to stand alone, the Lord will take care of it, but the urgent demand for aggressive evangelistic work in this generation requires your sympathy, your prayer, and your financial support.

The last characteristic of our infant Church is that of a missionary Church par excellence. By a missionary Church I mean that Church whose chief aim is not only to preach the gospel to those who have heard it before, but to those millions who have never heard it, not even once in their lifetime. Think of fifty millions of people. Are they not a great mass? Then think of one hundred and sixty appointments where the gospel is preached. This means that each Methodist preacher in Japan must preach to three hundred thousand people, which is an utter impossibility. Further, these appointments are in the larger cities. If you go to villages and towns up and down the empire, you will find hundreds and thousands of small cities, towns, and villages where preaching has never been done. Therefore our Church is bound to aim for missionary results. Take the case of Sunday schools. From a competent authority I find that the number of your Sunday school scholars is sixty-six to every one hundred church members, and that it shows your scholars chiefly come from your Christian homes and few from homes where parents never heard the gospel of Christ. But the Sunday school scholars of our Church are one hundred and eighty to every one hundred church members—almost double the number of church members, showing the fact that these scholars come chiefly from non-Christian homes, without even the least knowledge of the

Bible. So our Sunday school must aim to serve as a missionary agency. So our young people's society, women's meeting, Bible classes, prayer meetings—all organs of the Church—must plan for missionary success. The supreme command to preach the gospel to those who are perishing is upon our new Japan Methodist Church. It cannot get rid of it in this generation. Yes, it is our great privilege to serve as a missionary Church to fifty million sons and daughters of our empire.

This consolidated coöperative and infant Church of Japan has wonderful opportunities. Doors are wide open for our workers and the people intensely eager to hear the gospel preached to them. The standing of Christianity in the estimate of our people is equal, if not superior, to that of Buddhism and Shintoism. I dare say that the educated classes think more highly of Christianity than of their old religions. If we hold evangelistic meetings, the people crowd into the houses and hear with great interest the preaching of God's word. Last fall I made an evangelistic tour, spending two weeks in the different cities of the southern part of Japan, and there were over one hundred conversions and fifteen baptisms. Such is the ordinary success that attends our evangelistic campaigns, so I say that there is a wonderful religious awakening among our people. This will be more wonderful to you if you remember the fact that since the suppression of "the Shimabar rebellion" of Roman Catholic Christians, in the early years of the seventeenth century, our people had strong prejudice against Christianity. They used to trample under foot the brazen images of Christ once a year. They crucified or beheaded every Christian convert. They continued this prohibitory law for over two hundred and fifty years, hence it was during this period that the conviction that Christianity is the most hated arch enemy of the country took hold of the hearts and minds of the people, while on the other hand, Buddhism, Shintoism, and Confucianism were hailed as the saviors of the country. Their teachings and principles were woven into Japanese literature and art, laws, and customs, festivals, and all social affairs. To such people, your missionaries came thirty-five years ago and are now turning the tide of national sentiment in favor of Christianity and organizing a new Church. Wonderful achievement, more than human! Surely we realize the saying of that great prophet, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, said the Lord of hosts." Thus our field is white for harvesting. This is the golden opportunity to evangelize the empire.

If you inquire the reasons of this achievement, I must mention first of all the labor and sacrifice of your missionaries and our native preachers. Their suffering, pain, sickness, physical breakdown, privation, poverty, persecution, and death with which they sowed the seed of the gospel are now bringing forth harvest for

reaping. Further, they had among them some great divines, such as Dr. Verbeck, Dr. Soper, Bishop Harris, Dr. Nushima, Bishop Honda, Professor Vail, and others. Let me say a few words about the influence of Bishop Harris in removing the prejudices and bringing in the light of the gospel to the hearts of our people. When your last General Conference at Los Angeles elected him as the Bishop over Japan and Korea, and sent him to us, he received the universal welcome of the people. The preachers and members of our Church and other denominations and even the non-Christian community all united in welcoming him with highest appreciation of his service to our country. Our Emperor gave him one of the highest decorations. He was invited to scores of official banquets in larger cities given in his honor. To give you an example: in the city of Nagasaki, the governor of the province and mayor of the city, with one hundred and sixty prominent citizens, most of whom were not Christians, gave him a banquet in the Nagasaki Hotel and heard him with enthusiasm. They were moved by his inspiring words and Christlike personality. His social service, earnest preaching, spotless character, and intimate acquaintance with Prince Ito and the ministers of the Cabinet, down to the governors of the provinces and the mayors of cities and towns—all are working to give our people a better undestanding concerning the religion of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. We cannot lose Bishop Harris. I bring with me a petition from the Japan Eastern Conference requesting you to keep him in Tokyo, and I hope, if possible, you will make such arrangements as will enable him to perform the episcopal duties with Bishop Honda, while he remains at the same time the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan and Korea. May the Lord keep him in health and strength until his image shall be carved not only in the monuments of marble and bronze which the Japanese people will raise in his memory but also be still more deeply engraved in their immortal souls, so that they may walk in his footsteps, even as he walked in the footprints of Jesus Christ, our Lord.

It will be needless for me to tell you how the Christian life and character of our laymen are working to glorify God in the field of politics, education, industry, and commerce; how they are succeeding in the orphanage and other benevolent institutions; how they are spreading their influence over the general public by that silent power of daily press and literature. Then the lecture tours of eminent men from America and Europe are another source of power and influence. Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, on medicine; Dr. Ladd, of Yale University, on psychology and education; Dr. Hall, of New York, on theology; Dr. Bowne, of Boston, on philosophy; Dr. Hamill, of Nashville, Tennessee, on Sunday schools, and General Booth, on the Salvation Army. Further, I cannot pass over that great movement which is open-

ing the gates of the government schools, colleges, and universities for the reception of Christianity. I mean the movement of the Young Men's Christian Association, under the leadership of Mr. John R. Mott. The World's Student Federation Conference, which was held in Tokyo a year ago, was a mighty affair. It lifted up the standing of Christianity as the foremost religion of our country, to say nothing of other results. Thus, you see, dear brethren, that the heroic labor and sacrifice of our missionaries and native preachers, the successful career of our laymen, the benevolent institutions, the lecture tours of eminent men and the movement of the Young Men's Christian Association—all these, with a thousand other smaller influences, worked together to create the golden opportunity of the speedy evangelization of our empire. Therefore the missionaries, native preachers, and laymen of our infant Church all realize their responsibility not to miss the God-given opportunity and are doing their best to do aggressive evangelism. During the past nine months there were almost two thousand baptisms and many more conversions, which is the greatest number in the history of Methodism in Japan. If it goes on at this rate, it will double our membership in five years. We have nothing to make us discouraged, but everything to make us hopeful. Yes, Methodism in that rising empire is moving on with greater power and success.

But here you must not forget that even such results are nothing compared with the magnitude of opportunity. We might have accomplished ten times more if we had had sufficient working forces. Preachers are few, missionaries are scarce, money is not sufficient. We are handicapped in doing still greater things. The native preachers we will try to raise from our theological schools, but the missionaries must be supplied by you—the missionaries who are willing to become not simply presiding elders and heads of schools and colleges, but also to do the most needy work among the smaller towns and villages, in order to bring benighted souls into the light and blessing of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Please send us more missionaries, devotional in spirit and pure in character, with willing hearts and hands to do any and every service for God and the Japanese people. Inasmuch as America opened up Japan to modern civilization, I believe it is your duty and privilege to put on the crowning touch by evangelizing her people.

I will not enter into any eulogium of our nation. She needs none. Her achievements in times of peace and war brought her to the first rank among nations. But I wish you to know the fact that the conversion of strong nations will do more for the progress of Christianity than that of weak nations. The religion of Jesus Christ, starting from Jerusalem, was spread over Syria, Asia Minor, Macedonia, Greece, and the northern part of Africa, but it did not become a world-conquering power until the

Roman people were converted, beginning with the great apostle Paul. It took superhuman power to convert this apostle and this nation. The modern mission which is doing such marvelous work among all nations, races, and tribes is nothing less than that of stronger nations. The Hawaiian Islands were converted to Christianity, but their people did very little for the progress of Christianity. If you evangelize Japan—the Yamato race—she will become a power in leading other nations of Asia to Christ. Already she is becoming the leader of the Orient. Eleven thousand students from China, Korea, India, and Siam are in Tokyo attending the various schools. When I think of the fact that the professors of our Imperial University who studied in America, England, France, and Germany, and who came back imbued with the principles of modern atheism, materialism, secularism, and pantheism, are the great barriers against the progress of Christianity, I realize that these eleven thousand students may almost put an end to the progress of the gospel in their own country if they go back with other than Christian principles. By the evangelization of Japan you must save these students for Christ and send out Japanese men and women to evangelize that continent. Help us, I plead with you, in our effort to make our country truly the Land of the Rising Sun of righteousness and truth.

One more thought and I am done. There are in Japan three flourishing Methodist schools for boys and thirteen for girls. These girls' schools belong to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and are doing a splendid work in lifting up the standard of Japanese womanhood. One of the boys' schools belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the other two to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both of your schools have preparatory schools and colleges. They are the Aoyama College, in Tokyo, and Chenzei College, in Nagasaki. I am connected with the latter. They have no legal connection with the Japan Methodist Church. They are your colleges in Japan. But I am sorry to say that they are low-grade institutions and are not kept up to the standard of Japanese colleges and universities, both private and government, for we have in Japan one of the best educational systems in the world. When our Emperor sent out the public school edict, we had the public schools. When he sent out the high school edict, we had the high schools, When he sent out the college edict, we had the colleges. When he sent out the technical school edict, we had the technical schools, and these edicts are the compilations of the best educational laws and regulations of the civilized nations. Thus, our schools and colleges did not grow out of small weak institutions, but from the very start they were complete in equipment and organization, and are under the control of the educational department of our central government. According to our system, the

Japanese children go to the primary schools at the age of six; at the age of thirteen they go to the high school, where they remain five years; then they go to the gymnasium for three years, to college three years, and finally to the university for three years, thus making twenty years of education before they get the doctor's degree. Ninety-six per cent of all children who are six years old are in the primary schools; one hundred and thirty-seven thousand boys and girls are in the high schools; twenty thousand students are in the normal schools; fourteen thousand students are in the colleges, universities, and technical schools, making the total number of students above the lower public schools one hundred and seventy thousand. I will not enter into the details of their profession, equipments, and courses of study, but let me tell you that they are up to the best standards of schools, colleges, and universities in America and Europe, and that they are training a first-class set of men for the highest and best positions in the social organism of our nation.

But, on the other hand, your mission colleges in Japan are not up to the standard and therefore are not degree-giving institutions. Their graduates are but third-class men at best, and must remain so unless they receive still higher education in America or elsewhere. Think of this great educational nation. Think of your Christian colleges not coming up to the government standard. You will find that this is the weakest point in the evangelization of the Japanese people.

We are not discouraged at this. We have managed to perfect the equipment of our preparatory schools, and we have received the recognition of the government, by which our preparatory students receive the same rights and privileges granted to those of the government schools. Aoyama College has received, further, the theological and the English normal school recognition, and we are ready to raise the standard of your colleges whenever you will give us at least one more building. In our Chenzei College, we have four hundred students. Our old chapel holds only three hundred and thirty. We need a new chapel with some recitation rooms, costing about $20,000, which will enable us to make our college a degree-giving institution, according to the standard of our government regulations. When I left Nagasaki our missionaries, teachers, and students wished me to make a mention of this whenever an opportunity was presented to me.

Thus, dear brethren, I have explained to you the nature of our infant Church, its opportunities, and the reasons thereof. I hope I have made clear to you the worth of our nation as an evangelizing agent of Christianity. I have set before you the real situation and the need of your Christian colleges. I hope very earnestly that as much as the Lord has prospered you you will help us with more earnest prayer and deeper sympathy and greater support than you have done before, until the loyal and

patriotic people of that rising empire accept Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour and Lord. May the richest blessings of Almighty God be upon you and your ever-growing Church is my earnest prayer.

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6. THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

REPORT OF REV. A. J. NAST, D.D., FRATERNAL MESSENGER
SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 351

The Evangelical Association has always been considered as belonging to the Methodist family among the Christian denominations of this country, although not bearing the Methodist name. It is closely related to the Methodist Episcopal Church in its origin and polity. Its revered founder, Jacob Albright, although not converted at our altars, immediately after his conversion united with the Methodist Episcopal Church as furnishing the best nourishment for his soul. It is recorded that he found "great delight in its Rules and Discipline." To him was given the first license issued by the Methodist Episcopal Church to "an exhorter in the German language." For several years he continued his membership and exercised his gifts in this Church, and when in the providence of God he was called to form a new organization to reach the unsaved Germans of Eastern Pennsylvania he gave this organization the name, "The Newly Formed Methodist Conference." The episcopal form of government was adopted, and their first Discipline was almost an exact reproduction of ours. Ever since we have been one in doctrine, one in experience, one in spirit, and almost identical in our polity and Church usages. Last year the Evangelical Association celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its birth. It is not strange that in the progress of the past century these two bodies, so essentially one in doctrine, polity, spirit, and purpose, should have felt themselves strongly drawn toward each other from time to time. I shall not encroach upon the province of the honored representative of our sister church, who is here to-day, in referring to the various overtures between the two. Suffice it to say that as early as 1840 the Methodist Episcopal Church sent a fraternal deputation to their General Conference of 1843, and again in 1871 a proposition for definite organic union between the two bodies was made which received thirty-eight votes against thirty-seven in their General Conference, but a two-thirds majority being necessary, the proposition fell through. For various reasons no fraternal interchanges had taken place between the two bodies since 1880 until last year, when it was my happy privilege and distinguished honor to convey the cor-

dial greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of our sister church. Nothing could have exceeded the cordiality and kindness with which this message was received, and it gives me great satisfaction to report that the special, or, at least, the initial, object of this mission has been happily accomplished. Their Commission on Church Union and Federation was empowered to meet a like Commission from our Church to make and receive overtures and to bring about closer fraternal relations and coöperation in evangelistic and missionary activities. The Evangelical Association has also appointed as their fraternal delegate to reciprocate your cordial greetings Rev. Dr. J. H. Lamb, who was formerly editor of their Sunday school publications and for the past seven years has been the agent of their publishing house in Cleveland, Ohio, and is highly esteemed as one of their most prominent and useful ministers. It gives me great pleasure now to make room for his appearance before you.

Address of Rev. J. H. Lamb, D.D.

See Journal, page 351

Mr. President and Brethren: In the bonds of Christian love and fellowship I bear to you the greetings of the Evangelical Association.

It was the very great pleasure of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, sitting in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in October, 1907, to receive kindly greetings from the Methodist Episcopal Church through her authorized representative, Dr. A. J. Nast. The representative chosen by your Bishops was a "persona grata" to every member of our General Conference, and, indeed, to our whole Church. The honored name of Nast is one with which to conjure in the Evangelical Association. The memory of Dr. William Nast, the father of your representative, is most precious among us. During his lifetime he was on most intimate terms with the leaders of our Church, and with our lamented Bishop J. J. Esher in particular. In at least two of our General Conferences his presence and addresses added to the pleasure and profit of those who were there, and to the spirit of brotherly love between us. Indeed, so great was the charm of his influence that our General Conference of 1871 declared for union with the Methodist Episcopal Church by a majority of one vote. The presence among us of the son of this revered father of German Methodism as your representative was, therefore, especially delightful, and grandly promotive of good cheer and holy fellowship.

Our General Conference was greatly pleased with the renewal of fraternal relations between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association. The last of your line of repre-

sentatives appeared at our General Conference in 1879, and our fraternal visits to your honorable body ceased with your session of 1880. It is needless for me to go into the reasons for this interim of suspended fraternal visits. We are too glad at this time in the renewed relations to ever care for an examination of that subject.

The Evangelical Association claims membership in the great Methodist family. If I were to draw a line dating from 1780 down through more than a century and a quarter of time until this present moment, and have that line represent the doctrines, practices, life, activities, and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the history of the Evangelical Association would not at any time diverge from it to any very great extent.

In 1780 a Methodist evangelist by the name of Rev. Benjamin Abbott came from New Jersey and went like a flaming herald through Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. A German by the name of Martin Boehm entertained him. This man Boehm afterward became an honored minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Abbott preached in the English language, while Boehm and others followed exhorting in the German language. As a result of these meetings Methodist classes were formed, and one with which we have especially to do in the immediate neighborhood of Jacob Albright. The class leader, Isaac Davies, joined farms with Albright. The influence of this Methodist class and the preaching of Abbott, and occasionally of Bishop Asbury, deeply stirred the mind and heart of Albright. But it was not until 1791 that he yielded himself to the saving power of the Divine Christ. This was done under the immediate guidance of a man by the name of Adam Riegel, a lay preacher of the time, not having any denominational moorings. The conversion of Albright was so genuine and thorough that the Lutheran Church, with which he had been connected, drove him off as a fanatic. The tendency of the time led many to stand aloof from all church organization, but Albright's views and disposition did not agree with these ideas. He himself said: "After I had experienced the grace of regeneration I soon recognized the fact that the surest and best way to work out my soul's salvation, and to be ready at all times to fight the good fight of faith, was to be in fellowship with devout Christians, and to take part in bearing the cross, to pray for and with one another, to be vigilant and edify each other by means of an exemplary life in the service of God." Consequently Jacob Albright joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is here in this good man, our Church founder, that the historical line of the Evangelical Association and that of the Methodist Episcopal Church are one, or more correctly speaking, there is but one line for both of us, and that line was called the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jacob Albright was a good Methodist. He speaks of his relations as follows: "In the class and prayer meetings of the Methodists my joy in God increased continually, and I received power to pray impressively in public, to the edification of myself and others."

The Methodists saw something worth while in this stalwart German, and consequently licensed him as an exhorter. They did not intend that he should exhort among the Germans, nor did he so intend at that time. But occasionally opportunity to do so offered, and with marked results he used his "mutter sprache." It is here that the historical line begins to diverge. In 1796, nearly five years after his conversion, and nearly the same period of membership in the Methodist Church, Jacob Albright starts on those trips of evangelization among the Germans of Eastern Pennsylvania which finally led to the organization of the Evangelical Association. Albright did not plan to be anything other than a Methodist, ecclesiastically speaking. It was the fact that the authorities in the Methodist Church would not lend their ecclesiastical organization to the German language that forced Albright to gather together the fruits of his labors into classes, out of which grew districts and Conferences—yea, a Church.

That Albright did not get very far from Methodism is evidenced by the form of license adopted and signed by him. There hangs in my office near to my desk a fac simile of the first preacher's license signed by Albright as Bishop. In that license the church name is designated, "Der neuformirten Methodisten Conferenze," "The Newly Formed Methodist Conference." The Book of Discipline was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After Albright's death changes were made and the shadows of a difference gradually fell across our line.

In the year 1810 Bishop Asbury, in company with Rev. Henry Boehm of the Methodist Church and Rev. John Dreisbach of our Church, rode horseback from Halifax, Pennsylvania, toward Harrisburg. John Dreisbach reports an interesting conversation between himself and the honored Bishop. He states the Bishop spoke of the desirability of the "so-called Albright people" uniting with the Methodist Church. Dreisbach says: "I then gave him my views, in which I expected my brethren to concur, and made him the following offer: 'If you will give us German circuits, districts and Conferences we are willing to make your Church ours, be one people with you, and have one and the same church government.'"

At this point the lines of our history came so near together as to almost be but one. But the good Bishop replied: "This cannot be; it would be inexpedient." To Bishop Asbury the German language in America was only for a few years—twenty at most, his colaborers said as early as 1780, and only a few more

from the date of this incident in 1810. This opinion without question governed the Bishop in his decision. And once more the distance between our lines increased.

Again: A delegation appointed by the Methodist General Conference of 1864 presented an address to our General Conference of 1867. Among those present from your Church were Dr. William Nast and Professor Rothweiler. Dr. Nast made a very friendly and brotherly address, in which he advocated the union of the Evangelical Association with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The resolutions of the Conference in answer to this address were those of a shy maiden not quite ready to say "Yes." The words, however, breathe a warmth of love and an earnest desire for the guidance of God. The resolutions provided for fraternal delegates to the Methodist General Conference of 1868. In a speech at that session one of our delegates strongly advocated organic union with the Methodist Church. This sentiment was enthusiastically applauded by the General Conference and a committee was appointed to visit our General Conference in 1871 and open negotiations for the union. Dr. Nast was again on the committee. After the addresses were delivered union was in the air. Bishop John Jacob Esher, our senior Bishop, declared for union, but felt that it should have a vote of two-thirds majority in the General Conference and a three-fourths majority in the Annual Conferences. The matter was given into the hands of a committee the report of which was favorable. The report outlined the basis of union practically as John Dreisbach had previously done for Bishop Asbury: German fields, districts and Conferences, the English work to be taken over as best serving the interests of the work of the Lord; our Bishops to be Bishops of the Methodist Church. The two-thirds majority rule was adopted. The vote resulted in thirty-eight in favor and thirty-seven opposed. And thus once more our lines of history touched, but moved apart again.

The work done by the descendants of Jacob Albright cannot be tabulated unless we go outside of our own communion to get the figures. For every active itinerant preacher we have averaged annually, for one hundred years, near to ten converts, and yet the statistics grant us but one hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven members at the present time. The great loss to us has been in the "Moved Away" column. Should the time ever come when we would be as omnipresent as the Methodist Episcopal Church this loss would be wiped out. For every three persons newly converted under the labors of our ministry there is a loss of two out of the aggregate membership in the flood tide of moving day. But where do these Evangelicals go? To places where we are not represented, but where, in by far the majority of cases, they find a home in the Methodist Episcopal Church. For it is a well-known fact that if an Evan-

gelical takes the wings of the morning and moves to the uttermost part of the earth, even there shall he find a Methodist preacher ready to take him up into membership. We are sorry to lose this great number of members each year, but are glad indeed to have them in such splendid hands.

The work of the Evangelical Association in the German language has produced excellent results in this country, Canada, Germany, and Switzerland. At the present time we have four general overseers, or Bishops, and each one of them is effective in both the German and English languages. Our German literature still holds a large place in the demands of our Church life. Our aged people hold fast to their German language and spirit. The young people are rapidly becoming English. The problem of transition from one language to another is most delicate and vexatious, but we are endeavoring to conduct the same in the spirit of love, keeping the bond of peace.

Our people from the beginning have been missionary in spirit and deeds. For some years last past our gifts for home and foreign missions have exceeded two dollars for every member of our Church. We believe in the commission of the Master to preach the gospel to every creature. We have mission work in Japan and China among the foreign fields, and are contributing largely to educational and gospel work in Germany and Switzerland, in Canada and the United States. We have begun a work among the Swedes in America, and are established in several places in this country among the Italians. The great Methodist Episcopal Church has ever been an inspiration in missionary activity. Where there have been lost men to be saved there the Methodist Church has unfurled her gospel banner. It has often been said that there are two outposts of civilization—the saloon and the Methodist Church. That saying will soon be ancient history. The Methodist Church, by comity of arrangement with the Almighty, has declared that the saloon must go, and future historians shall acknowledge the true worth of John Wesley's advance army of civilization.

The signs of the times point to concentration. Lines of effort are not so much independent as interrelated. Union is in the air. Fraternity is the heart throb of our Church life. The lines of the Church history of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association are approaching each other once more. This is evidenced by the presence at our publishing house in Cleveland, Ohio, not long since, of a most distinguished company of Methodists. Bishop Walden, John Goucher, R. M. Miller, Professor Whitlock, and Dr. G. G. Reeder were among them. They came in the interests of fraternity and union. Their visit made a profound impression upon the general officials who, for the most part, were gathered there at the time. The last word has not been said. The last General Conference of

the Evangelical Association appointed a Committee on Union and Fraternal Relations. Great results are not always obtained in a day. It could not be said at this time what will come out of the movement toward union. It is certain that the spirit of Him, who, with high-priestly authority, prayed "that they all may be one" is working out the divine plan for the unification of Christian believers.

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7. THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

ADDRESS OF REV. T. W. HENDERSON, FRATERNAL DELEGATE

I have been sent to you by the Bishops and General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, to bring you the fraternal message of your oldest daughter, and I beg to say to you that in the name of that Church you have our most heartfelt greetings. We pray that the God of heaven may be with you and greatly bless you in this session of your Conference; that he may direct you in all your deliberations, and that you may continue to make your Church the same great power for the uplift of humanity that it has been from the days of the Wesleys down to the present. We know of no power for good greater than your Church. Its preachers have always been men of great influence in the promulgation of the gospel of the Lord Jesus, and thousands upon thousands of souls have been led into the light of the truth through the powerful preaching of these men of holy lives and devoted hearts. We are glad to know that in almost every valley and on every hilltop the gospel light has been kept blazing, and there is no indication that it is ever to be allowed to go out. We are proud to have sprung from an organization so grand, so noble and so full of the Spirit of Christ, our common Lord. We set up housekeeping for ourselves, under the leadership of the sainted Richard Allen, more than one hundred years ago, and are glad to tell you that from the little one-room blacksmith shop we are now the owners of more than six thousand church buildings, some of them capable of seating more than two thousand souls. From the fourteen persons that started out with Allen we now number well-nigh one million actual members, with a full million or more of followers. In their name, in the name of every one of them, I greet you again and again.

As soon as slavery was abolished we went into the Southland, the home of most of our people, and began work with and among them, and now in every State in the South our Church

is strong and powerful. All the time we have been at work we have been watching with the deepest interest the work that you have been doing and the wonderful things that you have been accomplishing not only for your own but for our race as well. We know of the thousands of members you have among our people, and of the large number of great gospel preachers you have of our color. You have stood by them, educated them, and in every way helped them to become men of power and renown and of great service. We know of your many institutions of learning devoted to the education of your colored membership, and how numerous are the real scholars you have turned out and started off to their varied fields of successful work. Whenever and wherever we have observed any of these your achievements, we have thanked God, rejoiced, taken fresh courage, and worked all the harder to be like you and do like you.

While we cannot claim to have done as much as you, I am sure you will be ready to grant that, circumstances considered, we have done well, and I know you are glad to have some of us come home to tell you about what the Lord has helped us to do. Not only in all parts of our country have we worked and succeeded, but in far-off South and West Africa, and in many of the islands of the sea, we have preachers and churches, and our humble missionaries are willingly laboring to cause the heathen to see the light and bow at the feet of the "Man of Galilee."

We are devoting seventy-five per cent of all we can raise on Easter Sunday to our foreign work and are thus sending thousands of dollars to carry the gospel to men who have never heard the story of Calvary before. I speak of this that you may know that, though we are a poor people and have much to do at home, we are, at the same time, striving to do something for those even less favored than ourselves. While your two Missionary Bishops, Hartzell and Scott, have been going to Africa and staying, we, at least, have been sending different ones of ours to visit and to do what they could to help in the saving of the darkened souls of the people over there. We could not give our thousands, but have given the widow's mites.

We have heard with great sorrow that several times since your last General Conference met the Lord has broken your ranks by calling from you members of your episcopal staff and has thus reduced your great working force of noble leaders. Not one of them has gone without the tenderest mention being made of their names and their great work for God and his Church. We bring again our tribute of gratitude and praise to be added to yours, and we pray that their souls may rest in peace till the morning when the Wesleys and all the great fathers who have gone on may be called to head the army of Methodist saints who shall go up to get their final reward.

I announce to you in sorrow the death of one of our great leaders, one well known to most of you, Bishop B. W. Arnett. He rests in a beautiful grave right near his old home at Wilberforce, Ohio. I am glad to tell you he kept the faith and was ready when he heard the call to go home and be at rest. Upon the platform at our General Conference we miss him as you miss yours, and while you have several vacant chairs, we have the one.

I am instructed to tell you that the four past years have been, in many respects, our most prosperous years as a Church, and we have great reason to be both thankful and humble when we note what the Lord has done for us. A great number of new organizations have been effected by our energetic preachers, and wherever we have found an opening we have entered into it. Scores of new church buildings have been erected and many others repaired and enlarged. We have succeeded in greatly reducing the indebtedness on our property in almost every section, and our poor people have exhibited a liberality for church purposes that has been truly astonishing. We have kept up the old revival fires and thousands have united with the King's army and are marching with us to the land of everlasting day. We may be considered a little old-fashioned, but we still cling to the old-time mourners' bench and beg our people to come forward and, humbly kneeling, to repent and be converted and to know it when they are converted. The class meeting is still a great institution among us and we insist upon our members meeting their leaders once a week in order, and I am glad to say that the thousands of them obey the rule and that the class meeting is still a potent fact with us.

We are working hard to have it still understood that Methodism is religion in earnest. To this end we are trying hard to keep the fires burning on the altars everywhere. We are still preaching the doctrines handed down to us by the Wesleys and are telling our people

> "A better church cannot be found;
> Their doctrine is both pure and sound;
> One reason which I give for this—
> The devil hates the Methodist.
>
> "The world, the flesh and Satan's crew
> Are up in arms against us, too;
> They can't prevail—the reason's this—
> The Lord defends the Methodist."

I am sure that you, as the mother Church, will be glad to hear this and will rejoice with us as you learn that we, too, are trying to keep old Methodism alive.

I am glad also to be able to inform you that we are managing to keep the doors of at least fifteen higher schools and colleges

open all the school year, and each of them is crowded with students striving to gain an education which will fit them for wider usefulness in this life. One of them, Morris Brown College, at Atlanta, Georgia, has an enrollment of over a thousand students and could have as many more could we accommodate them. Our oldest institution, Wilberforce University, which we purchased from you more than fifty years ago, and which for a long time was guided by the master hand of Bishop Daniel Payne, who is now at home in glory, is enjoying its greatest prosperity and is annually turning out scholars of whom we are justly proud. It has attached to it our leading theological school, from which many very bright preachers have come, and annually we are graduating young men who are doing much to raise the tone and standard of our ministry. All our schools, upon the whole, are doing well, and we are working hard to have them do better and better each year. We know that in the past we have been greatly handicapped for lack of education, but we are trying to make up for all the years we were prevented from attending the schools. As a race we have reduced our illiteracy by more than fifty-five per cent, a showing of which we are justly proud. From all this you will see that with our twelve Bishops, twelve general officers, and fifteen colleges, two printing and publication houses, and much other machinery, we are doing much for the race and the world. With the voice of nearly seven thousand ordained ministers preaching constantly the Word, you must know that we are trying to do our part toward bringing the world to the God of the universe.

We are not neglecting the children, knowing that they must soon take our places on the stage of action. Our Sunday school publishing house at Nashville, Tennessee, is doing thousands of dollars' worth of printing each year especially in the interest of our children. So you must understand that ours is a working Church. No longer can other denominations point the finger of scorn at our preachers and make fun of their ignorance, for the great majority of our preachers to-day are men who have prepared themselves to go out as intelligent bearers of the Word.

We are most happy to learn from the reading of your publications that Methodism as represented by you to-day is full of life, and that wherever civilization goes, you follow, and that in our own lands yours is the strongest and most powerful Church in existence, and that your power and influence for good was never greater than to-day. There was a day when a Methodist preacher was not, as a rule, classed with the great and learned preachers of the world, but that day is forever passed, and now the only way you can find out who is the man of great learning among the preachers of any given community is to find out by actual test. You are just about as apt to meet the Methodist

preacher with his Greek Testament as any other; so I repeat, you can't safely point out the Methodist preacher, as you once could, as a mere exhorter, without learning or college training. While you are justly proud of your great strides, we ask you to look back behind you sometimes and see if you do not see your African brother coming up the road. If you will now permit me, I should like, in conclusion, to say a few words about the general progress of my race in the last few years.

It seems but a very short time since that immortal proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was heard down on the plantations of the Southland, sounding the death knell of the most cruel institution this world has ever known. We heard and, with a few bundles, we started out to be freemen. We had nothing, we had nowhere to go. When the children of Israel started out from Egypt they tarried long enough to borrow the finger rings and other jewels of their former masters, but we did not even think of that. We knew we had made our masters rich with our unpaid toil, but all we asked was our freedom, and with that alone we started out and have been gone now only a little over forty years. Now, what have we got, what have we done? Well, to start with, we have done tolerably well by way of increasing our numbers. Without any foreign immigrants to help us, we have increased from about four millions, forty years ago, to nearly eleven millions to-day. You know that it was said as freemen we would soon die out, but we haven't done much in that line yet. It is said that we are still increasing at about the rate of seven hundred a day. If you doubt it, visit some of the plantations of the South anywhere in the black belt. Of this eleven millions, more than two millions are enrolled in the public schools, trying to get an education, and many over one million are actually attending the public schools. We have more than forty high schools and colleges in sections where we are compelled to attend separate schools. We have about thirty-five thousand young men and women of our race teaching school. We have several thousand who have already graduated. We have now in schools more than eleven hundred college graduates who are taking special courses. We have now practicing medicine, with regular diplomas hanging in their offices, over two thousand of our number, some of whom, like Williams, at Chicago; Curtis and Hall, at Washington, D. C.; Wheatland, at Newport, Rhode Island, and many others have become greatly distinguished, some as surgeons and others as regular practitioners. Nearly one thousand of our young men are at the bar practicing law.

We are publishing more than six hundred newspapers and several reputable magazines. We have developed more than six hundred authors and several poets of much distinction, such as Dunbar, Mogirt, and others. More than thirty banks are

owned, controlled, and managed by members of the race, and not a single cashier in one of them but whose father was a slave less than fifty years ago.

In June, 1900, we owned 746,717 farms, with an acreage of 38,233,917, of which 23,962,933 were cleared up and improved. Now, this land was reported by the census as being worth $499,943,756, while the machinery and implements on it were reported as worth $18,858,757. Now, if all this does not show that we have progressed some, I don't know what could show it. Still, as a race, we have many hardships to contend with, all because our Creator chose to make us black instead of white. In many States we are not allowed to vote, it matters not how much tax we pay. We are forced to ride in "jim crow" cars, yet pay the same for our tickets as others pay. Many cruelties are practiced on us, but we are not stopping to grieve; we will not repine, nor grow discouraged, but are determined to trust God and go forward, knowing that in the end it will be shown that all things work together for good to them that love him and keep his commandments.

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8. THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

ADDRESS OF REV. W. A. BLACKWELL, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 398

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE: It is a great pleasure to me to stand before this great body, the greatest body of Protestant Christians in America, and to extend to you the greetings of one of your oldest daughters, and to extend to you the greetings of more than four hundred thousand African Zion Methodists, whose hearts beat with yours, whose aim is common to yours, and who send me to tell that they have not forgotten the traditional friendship that has always existed between your great Church and ours. We are proud to be called by your name.

We are glad to be in your family. We congratulate you upon the great success that has attended your efforts during the past quadrennium, and we exult in none of your conquests more than in the two hundred and fifty-seven thousand souls that have been brought to Christ during this quadrennium. We have rejoiced in the successes you have had. We thank you for the attention you gave us when you sent to us one of your worthy representatives to extend to us a greeting. We are glad to report to you this morning that the last eight years of our Church have been attended with phenomenal success. We have increased in our department work one hundredfold, strange to say. And to-day

where the vanguard of our army camped eight years ago the rear guard is not pleased to stay. In presenting to you some of the features of our success we have decided to give you a treat of brevity this morning. Therefore you need not feel imprisoned at our presence on this platform. In our educational work during the last eight years we have been the proud possessors, the proud heirs to ideas of improvement and of variation that have transformed our ministry from the ministry that we once possessed, a ministry of noise, a ministry of "'rousements," if you please, to that heaven-sent ministry that understands more of the mind of God. It was a great risk that the Methodist Episcopal Church took when it allowed independent Colored Methodism to begin in this land; to commit to our charge, to the hand, the untutored hand, of the race of our people, that had not understood the conduct of churches, that was a great risk. You ran the risk in permitting us to be independent of our bringing disgrace upon the great Methodist family. But we are proud to tell you that in our efforts to lift up and hold up the standard of Methodism we have not yet, we trust, made you ashamed, but have presented a true mission of African Methodism in the world, and come to-day to tell you that we have had a peculiar insight to the people whom we have been sent to serve. Our Church is, of all the colored Methodists of this country, a Church of young men, and we have learned that there can be no advantages gained by building crowds. We have decided that if we would have a strong Church, a strong people, a strong nation, you must get that by building a man, one at a time, so that each one of the parts will be great; and that makes the whole great. In our missionary department the women are raising more money than the entire Church raised eight years ago, when we had but a measly sum to encourage our home missions and nothing to send to the foreign field. To-day we are supporting missions in distant countries and the islands of the sea, and encouraging our men on all the home fields. In the line of church extension we have had unusual success. Eight years ago we could hardly speak of the Church Extension department. To-day we are sending the Church into the large cities of the East and the West and we are there establishing men and churches with tangible property that is an honor to the Church of our choice and a credit to Methodism. And again we have realized in our educational system that the Church of God has always survived by dogmatism and criticism and evangelism. We have stood here to believe something, to implant in the hearts of the people the beliefs of Methodism and an understanding of the tenets of our Church and to build thereon a superstructure that will enhance the reputation of Christ in the world. We have been subjected to many and hard criticisms.

They have only made us stronger. We are very glad in heart, and are the better able to understand the man of God, the Spirit of God, the thoughts of God, and to know what the Holy Spirit is, and what he means in giving us knowledge of his Word. To-day we are proud to tell you that we have lost none of our belief in regeneration, in the presence of the Holy Spirit, and in the message of God.

In the matter of temperance we stand most heartily together with you. We are glad the Methodist Church has been the pioneer in temperance, and we believe we have raised more opposition to the rum traffic in the world than all other forces combined. Therefore we see the great Methodist Church in all its departments acting as the great temperance organization, going forth to the battle, and we exult in our success. We send you our heartiest greetings. Bishop Singleton Thomas Jones, forty years ago, asked that you take us with you, and he marched on. He was elected Bishop of our Church—a grand old man. To-day I come to you with a message from our Church, telling you that at any time Methodism needs us altogether, and calls for unity of all its departments, we are ready to shake hands across the bloody chasm, and go with you as you go to God.

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9. THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

ADDRESS OF REV. J. W. GILBERT, D.D., FRATERNAL DELEGATE. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 398

MR. PRESIDENT AND MOST BELOVED AND REVEREND FATHERS AND BRETHREN: No higher honor can come to one than to have the opportunity of addressing a General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Were it not for my knowledge of the fact that this assembly represents today as it has for nearly one hundred and fifty years the world's largest efforts and grandest achievements of record in ecclesiastical annals, this occasion would bring me less of fear and trembling than it does. Notwithstanding the fact that this grand body ever commands to its service the very best talent to be found in the whole realm of present-day Christianity and intellectuality, and notwithstanding that, had I the selection of our fraternal delegate to your Conference, I would send to you the very best man my Church could afford, I, nevertheless, gladly contribute my mite toward your edification, knowing that more by your grace than by my merit you will accept the message in the same love with which it is sent and borne. I, therefore, bear you the greetings of two hundred and fifty thousand as loyal Methodists as ever sprang from the parent stock since the days of the Wesleys, Whitefield, Coke, and Asbury. Speaking of the parent

stock suggests the subject to which my further remarks shall be continued, to-wit:

THE INTEGRITY OF METHODISM

In origin every connection of Methodism is the same, however many branches have sprung from the parent stock during the course of its history. In development it is not too much to say that every descendant bears the image of the parent to a more or less perfect degree of likeness as regards its history and its highly organized operation through the episcopacy and the itinerant ministry. In purpose and teaching they are identical and aim at nothing less than to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." In everything they differ more in name than otherwise.

METHODISM AND THE INDIVIDUAL

The two thousand preachers of my Church, in common with those of other Methodist bodies, teach the individual that Christ would have him saved here as well as hereafter—saved in soul and mind and body; that no middleman on earth stands between him and the Father; that he must go to the Father through Jesus Christ, his Elder Brother and his Advocate "in the court-house in the sky." Thus he becomes joint heir with Jesus Christ to the inheritance of God's kingdom now and here as well as hereafter and "over there." Through the means of grace taught in the Bible, and, therefore, prescribed in our Discipline, our purpose is to teach that living is of more importance than dying. Christ came that we might have real life, and that, too, more abundantly. It is better to talk more of how to walk the streets and roads of earth uprightly than to talk of walking the golden streets above. The long white robes, starry crowns and silver slippers are won only after the fighting is over, the course finished, the faith kept, and through it all the garments of life have been worthily worn here below.

Heedless of the fickle foibles and fancies of the so-called "higher criticism," we still preach, as did your fathers and ours, that a plain, everyday, practical religion patterned after Christ's is the need of the individual. We are not, as yet, worried over the possible revision of the old Twenty-five Articles of Religion and the Arminian doctrine, but we rejoice to experience daily that, like Christianity symbolized in the Old Testament and exemplified in the New, they meet the unfolding development of civilization. Methodism has expansiveness coextensive and contemporaneous with all classes and conditions of mankind, from the "Hottentot in his devil bush" to the sage cloistered with volumes of all the world's lore. We teach the fool and likewise the philosopher, that the way is so plain that no man need err.

THE FAMILY

The unit of aggregations of individuals is the family, the home. Social life begins here. Here is where my Church, like the other branches of Methodism, erects its altar of daily prayer and sacrifice that Christian purity may be exemplified by the individual heads of the family, and that the other members may follow these heads as they follow Christ. Like you, we deplore and oppose to the limit of our ability the lax laws of a number of our States that grant divorces for namby-pamby excuses, not reasons, to lustful or money-hungry men and women, usually seeking by the divorce method their so-called "affinities." "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder" is the foundation rock of the family and, therefore, of the community, the church, the nation, and the civilized world. "On this whole subject there is no safety outside of the Word of God. Marriage is an institution of God, and no laws, ecclesiastical or civil, that contravene the divine law in relation to it can be for a moment for any consideration whatsoever approved or obeyed by those who profess to regulate their opinion and their conduct by the Word of the Lord."

Barring the atonement, perhaps the most distinctive feature of the New Testament writings in contradistinction to the other Oriental religions is its exaltation of women and children. With the other religions a man's wife and children were and are just "something better than his dogs, little dearer than his horse." "Not counting women and children" is the ever-recurring phrase noting their presence with men in the family, the Church, and the State. Even their Venus and Minerva, their Remus and Romulus, the best personifications they have of women and children, dare not approach their Jupiter on anything like terms of equality. Contrast with them the exaltation of holy womanhood by the immaculate conception. The motherhood of Mary and her training, with Joseph, of the child Jesus, "in the fear and admonition of the Lord" till the child "waxed and grew strong" till he reached the age of individual responsibility, constitutes Methodism's archetype of the family. It is only the Christian Bible, in both Testaments, that exalts a good woman to that point of excellence, where, under figures of speech, she is made the type of the Church, the Redeemer's bride. It is only the Christ who says, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven." "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," is the acme of Christ's teaching of simple faith and humility.

It is only the Christian Bible that exalts the family by examples, precepts, and figures of speech. "That he [the faithful, godly man] will command his children and his house-

hold after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment," are the words of Holy Writ and Methodist teaching.

We rejoice with you that in this country the reign of King Alcohol, the arch-enemy of Christ and the nations, who has so long crushed out under the bloody wheels of his Juggernaut car the moral and physical life of innumerable men, women, and children, and even families, is now passing away. For his absolute annihilation the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church pledges to Methodism never to sheathe the sword till victory comes to Israel's side.

Equally strenuous and continuous should be Methodism's fight against race suicide, which in our day has become a problem in all civilized countries. President Roosevelt is to be commended for his outspoken position on this subject. We are in duty bound to do our utmost to uproot this family preventer and destroyer, if we believe God meant what he said when he gave that first injunction to mankind, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." Shall our country become another Ramah to weep comfortless for her children because they are not? Practical Methodism cannot stand silently by and see civilization transformed into another Bethlehem of Judea with a Herod in thousands of homes engaged in the slaughter of the innocents, and hence the destruction of family perpetuity. Truly says a representative Methodist writer: "Two persons joined in marriage lay the foundation of a Christian family; indeed, they constitute a family, though yet incomplete and undeveloped. It awaits its completion in the birth of children. In proportion, however, as the married couple live in a state of holiness, so are the natural desires for issue and their gratification made subservient to the divinely ordered end of marriage, and accompanied by a sense of dependence on the blessing and will of God."

Another teaching of our Methodism is that the family ought to be a school of Christian piety where family prayer and other forms of devotional service find daily observance, instead of an aggregation of adults and children engaged in such worldly amusements as cannot be for the glory of God and the uplift of man. The rottenness at the core of our civilization is the impure, unchristian home where games of wager, the dime novel, and the "blood and thunder yellow journals" displace innocent amusements and the Bible, that "Book of God, and god of books." Upon parents God has placed the responsibility of the religious rearing of their children, "for he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children; that the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born; who should arise and tell

them to their children, that they might set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep his commandments." "The family, not the fates, determine destiny," says Bishop Haygood. "The destiny of a people is not settled by the defeat of one great political party or the triumph of another—by Presidents or Congress—but by the powers that sway their scepter about the fireside—by those influences that shape and fix the character of little children. . . . The silent, but potent energies that originate in the family relation, intertwisted with all the ties that bind us together; that begin their work with the first motherly caress that soothes the baby's cry; that work on through all changes of condition and that leave us not till we have left this world, if, indeed, they do not continue with us forever—these have made us what we are," as individuals, communities, churches, and nations. These will determine what our children, their families and communities, their church and nation will be when we are dead.

THE CHURCH

Generally speaking, Methodism is now the largest Protestant Church in the world, having some thirty million communicants and adherents scattered all over the globe. The gospel is preached in about one hundred and thirty languages and dialects to all the races and nations and to well-nigh all the tribes of men on earth.

Our preacher, in keeping with the demand of ecumenical Methodism, is required to have a conscious call of God to the sacred ministry of the Word. In our case, perhaps more than in the case of some other branches of the faith, the call to preach much oftener than not means a call to prepare in head and heart for that highest of all human employments. Our crying need is for young men educated in the head, Christian in heart, imbued with the power from on high to do the work of a gospel minister. An ignoramus is more of a disgrace and a humiliation to the Christian ministry than he would be to any avocation of secular work. God and the Church need the best that can be had.

While there are twenty-seven denominations of Methodists in the world, there is for all practical work "one faith," one eternal purpose running through them all. Its integrity of doctrine and purpose is as well preserved in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church as in any of the remaining twenty-six branches of Methodism. "In 1501 a young student at Erfurt found a Bible." . . . Here Methodism began, not the name of it, but the thing itself. Methodism is not primarily a doctrinal system or a mode of life, but a moral and spiritual force that has wrought mightily during the last sixteen decades of human history. Springing forth from the established Church

of England, it simply but strongly asserted its primitive and apostolic character as a renewal of Christianity." Like the Wesleys, Whitefield, Coke, and Asbury and all their associates and descendants, my Church heard three hundred and eighty years ago Martin Luther's hammer ring; reëchoing down the line of Protestantism, and by the instruction of our mother, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, interpreted them, as did you more than a century earlier, to mean, under divine inspiration and scriptural proofs, a larger renaissance of Christianity and a broader salvation of mind and freedom of mind and body than the most ardent reformers of the elder days ever dreamed.

Leaving aside the peculiar features of our polity, the three paramount ends sought by my Church and all Methodism are the Christianization and education of the world, and the alleviation of human suffering. Our doors are ever open to penitent seekers, to those who "desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins," and who pledge themselves to abstain from all evil, to do good of every kind and to attend upon all the ordinances of God. We next urge them to attain that growth in grace wherein they will have a conscious knowledge of the pardon of their sins and of the love of God shed abroad in their hearts. We all believe in present personal salvation by faith, the witness of the Spirit, and sanctification obtainable between justification and death, not a "sinless perfection, but perfection in love, so that those who possess it feel no sin, nothing but love." If I may speak especially of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church regarding the means of grace, I am glad to say to you that we are of the old Methodist stripe, possessing without modification, reservation, or secret evasion the old Wesleyan fire. Resultant from our public and private worship, our prayer meetings, love feasts, class meetings, and Sunday schools, we still receive baptisms of the fire and the Holy Ghost that evoke the old-time heart-stirring "amens, hallelujahs, and shoutings of joy." May Methodism never under the pressure of a strenuous and high-toned civilization forget the rock whence we were hewn. O, the summitless heights, bottomless depths, and measureless expanses of love and joy that come to real old-fashioned Methodists who "hunger and thirst after righteousness" and who are, therefore, filled to overflowing when they use the means of grace with the spirit and the understanding! They have a joy unspeakable, an abiding communion with Christ, are hid with him in God and in the "secret of his pavilion." It is such as these who "see the invisible, hear the inaudible, and do the impossible."

But Methodism is to carry the gospel of regeneration and salvation and joy to all the world; and its integrity of purpose is shown in no one way more than in the different phases of its

home and foreign mission work along the lines of religion, education, and the general uplift of humanity. All the connections of Methodism are either doing or are planning to do institutional and settlement work throughout the country by which practical Christianity may by examples and precepts be inwrought into the very warp and woof of the community life of men, women, and children. The Christian women, those ministering angels of joy, who are banded together in various missionary enterprises, are to be found working in factory settlements, in the mountain regions, the mining camps, in the army, and everywhere among the suffering, the lowly, and the outcast of earth. It is Methodism that is establishing day nurseries and kindergarten schools for the care of small children whose parents must leave them daily in order to earn the means of sustenance.

I believe that the quickest and most effectual way to solve the Negro problem is to take hold of the children for the first twelve years of their life. The Catholics have appreciated this fact and are now as fast as possible building homes and schools for small colored children in many places, especially in the South. I do not mean to suggest that Methodism must relinquish its other forms of work in behalf of my people, but I do mean to say that more of my people are lost to God and to goodness during childhood than thereafter. It would take me too far afield from my subject to go into further details of the reasons why this seems to be true.

It is Methodism that is plowing through the sloughs of depravity where vice and shame are asquirm in quest of the fallen woman that she may be found and brought to the "Rescue Home." God grant that the day may soon come when to a larger degree than has heretofore been possible Methodism will carry to my people in the back alleys, the slums, and the hedges and highways the work above mentioned. We have a right to call upon all Methodists, North and South, in England, Canada, and in all the world, to help us in this work. Especially ought white Methodists in this country, regardless of section, to feel it their duty to help their colored brethren in this and all Christian endeavor, for it is they from whom we first learned of the true and living God, and of Jesus Christ, his Son and our Saviour. It was they who gave us Methodism as the best and broadest religious method of attaining our own salvation and that of the world. It was they from whom all colored Methodists descended. It is to them that we are confidently holding imploring hands for coöperation in the work of the salvation and education of our race.

While there is no such thing as supererogation in Christian work, we, nevertheless, can show that per capita and in consideration of our limited means and ability we have done far more for ourselves than has ever been done for us. My own Church,

as small as it is in numbers, raised during the last year nearly $18,000 from all sources for home mission work. One third of the aggregate of our general funds is applied to missions. But this is only "a drop in the bucket" compared with the necessity of our case, and the still larger good we could do had we the means. The Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," comes to us every day, but our hands and feet are tied.

We rejoice that Methodism is doing a great missionary work in all the foreign fields, and we are glad to report that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is now preparing to set up its standard in Africa within the next few years. Already we are educating native Africans for that work, and all indications are that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will coöperate with us in that effort. We are unable to help white Methodism in China, Japan, Korea, India, Brazil, and the isles of the sea; but, while we congratulate our white brethren upon their noble work for the other races, we must send them the Macedonian cry for ourselves, "Come over and help us."

"You can find the heathen nearer;
You can help them at your door."

"These ye ought to have done and not to leave the other undone" is the spirit in which your humble servant is striving to deliver his message.

Another world-wide evidence of the oneness of Methodism is the arousal as never before of the millions of laymen in all our connection to organic efforts along all lines of church endeavor. Whatever the form or name of the new laymen's movements, they all tend toward the same end, the making of the spirit and ethics of Christ, not a dormant principle arrived at by the same processes of reasoning as have given us the law of "the survival of the fittest" or the science of the stellar movements, but an energizing motive that actuates alike the enginery of Christianity in Church and State. Under their influence larger means and more qualified men will enter upon the work of making the kingdoms of this world to become the kingdom of our God and his Christ.

Methodism, through such institutions as its Sunday schools, Wesley Guilds, and Epworth Leagues is a unit in its effort to bind our young people in a way that means the perpetuity of our faith and their own personal salvation in time and eternity. The devotional, literary, and social features of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Epworth Leagues, like all young people's institutions in Methodism the world over, teach them to cultivate their hearts and minds to love, sympathize with and help each other, and to lay themselves out for genuine Christian service and joy. They teach that

"So close is heaven to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can.'"

Methodism, as far as history can record its operations, began in a university, and ever since its dawn one of its most important endeavors has been the dissemination of learning and the founding and maintenance of educational institutions of all grades and professions. It believes in a well-prepared pew as well as a well-prepared pulpit. Sound instead of sense is an insult to God, a humiliation to the ministry and an incalculable injury to the laity. In many instances ignorant preaching and teaching have been more of a hindrance and even destruction to my people than, I am tempted to say, no preaching or teaching at all would have been. True to the spirit of Methodism in regard to this requirement of the Christian religion, my Church has established and is supporting thirteen institutions of learning, six of which are of the college grade. The remaining seven are academies and college preparatory schools.

It is with pardonable pride that I digress again from the general plan of this discourse to tell you that, including the general educational assessment, the Children's Day collections and special financial rallies for education, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church raised for that cause alone during the year ended on the sixth of this month $54,600. To say nothing of assessments for all the other Church claims, this amount represents quite thirty-eight cents per capita for the efficient membership of our connection. Two of our Bishops raised last summer in Alabama and Texas at a single effort in each State an aggregate of nearly $23,000. This sum represents the largest amount of money for education ever collected on two occasions by colored men from colored people in the history of America. Another Bishop has raised in Mississippi within the last five years $75,000 from the Negroes alone, and therewith has built in Holly Springs an industrial and theological college to take the place of the abolished State School for Negroes. Our other two Bishops have for the last twenty-five years raised large amounts of money for the building and support of our two largest and best-equipped institutions of learning in Georgia and Tennessee. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, together with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, has been for the last twenty-five years supporting Paine College, in Augusta, Georgia, and contributing liberally to the support of Lane College, in Jackson, Tennessee. The last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, levied upon its membership an assessment of $20,000 per year for the help of five of our largest institutions. By an arrangement between

our Bishops and the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a Negro Secretary of Education was appointed last year to work for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In response to his appeals to southern white Methodists he had a hearty reception, an enthusiastic hearing and raised from them for Negro education within four months more than $1,000. The Woman's Home Mission Society, for whom this money was collected, established five years ago an industrial school for colored girls known as Paine College Annex, adjoining the property of Paine College proper. The literary work of the Annex is done in Paine College. The success of this enterprise has been most gratifying.

While the help we are receiving from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, does not equal the half we are doing for ourselves, poor as we are, nor nearly represent what that Church can and will do for us in the future, it, nevertheless, shows a healthy fraternal coöperation that can but mean a wider spread of interracial sympathy in the South.

After all, it is not the dollar given by white people for Negro education that counts for so much as it is the spirit causing the gift. It is the recognition of Christian brotherhood and faith in our possibilities as a race that count for more than money. By every token and by every evidence this faith has not been misplaced; for, omitting other creditable facts concerning them, not one of the five hundred graduates of our schools has ever been convicted of any crime whatsoever; not one of them has stirred up racial strife. Education and the grace of God do tell for the elevation and salvation of Negro character and life just as they tell for the uplift of any race. Our white brethren in the South are witnesses of this fact right in their midst as the fruits of their coöperation with my Church. A better understanding and a feeling of mutual love and sympathy are growing up between us. I honor and ever shall that noble army of white men and women of your great Church who immediately after the Civil War came to the South to educate and Christianize my people. God bless them all. They laid the foundation and builded more wisely than they knew. But I feel that this work should have been most largely shared in by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. I am sorry that it did not begin earlier, but I am glad that there is now a healthful awakening. The lives and work of Southern white men such as William Capers, Atticus G. Haywood, Warren A. Candler, Charles B. Galloway, John J. Tigert, John D. Hammond, Walter R. Lambuth, and George Williams Walker have been and are for the glory of God in the redemption and education of my race. These and other names are household words of faith, inspiration, and hope to hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the South. In

this educational and religious work for my people there is an integrity of Methodism that has caused all our connections, especially in this country, however tardy for one reason and another some may have been, to have one everfulfilling end in view—the reclamation and salvation of a backward and handicapped people in the race of life. None has done as much for us as your own Church.

THE STATE

While Methodism is not to concern itself directly with governmental affairs and political life as such, yet it is pledged to disseminate such principles of righteousness and indoctrinate the citizenry of any country with such Christian virtues as will reduce the precepts of the gospel to everyday living and will make of any race or nation "a people whose God is the Lord." We preach that the laws and customs of civil life ought to be fed solely upon the moral, social, and religious teachings of God's Word. Where the principle of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is not the ruling motive the religion of Jesus Christ is either unknown or disregarded, or, at best, misunderstood; justice has no impartial administration, the weak have no guardian and the injured no avenger. There can be no real freedom, for liberty can have no guarantee any further than Christian sentiment actuates the nation in the enactment and enforcement of its laws. The greatest of all questions, as Methodism should weigh them, is not whether we shall have a larger army and a better army, not how trusts and corporations shall be dealt with, not the tariff, not our international relationships, but it is the ever-paramount question of human rights. The spirit of any Methodist—or of any Christian, for that matter—be he white or black, should, in the love and fear of God, be a jealousy of his own and his brother's rights and an unwillingness that any man, whether high or low, should be wronged and trampled under foot. True Methodism believes:

> "All men are equal in God's sight:
> There is no black and there is no white,
> There is no high and there is no low,
> There is no friend and there is no foe,
> And earthly passions and earthly pride
> The glance of the Godhead cannot abide.
>
> The petty distinctions of race and caste
> Are shriveled and shrunk in the furnace blast
> Of God's great love. . .
> And the gates of heaven as wide do swing
> For the lowliest 'Negro' as the lordliest king;
> And the fires of hell burn just as bright
> For the rich or poor, for black or white."

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church believes that when true Christianity gets a hearing; when it awakes to the knowledge that its sense of justice has been too long outraged; when

black and white pulpits cease to condone wrong or to compromise with it; when they are emancipated from mental and moral subjection to popular fear and favor; when they preach the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, then, and most likely not till then, will Peter's sheet of destruction to race prejudice be let down for America's regeneration; then, and most likely not till then, will the problems of the Negro, the white man, the red man, and the yellow man be solved in America. When this doctrine is preached and practiced in all the world by Methodists and by all Christians the day of race problems will cease for America, England, Germany, France, Belgium, Russia, India, Africa, and for all the world.

FEDERATION

Since the work of Methodism is the same in every branch, however much they may differ in nonessential matters of church government, it is but natural that there should be an ever-present tendency toward federation and, wherever expediency warrants it, a sentiment leading toward the organic union of certain connections. The economy and systemization of operation, as well as the preservation of fraternity and mutual purpose, are thereby conserved. We hail with delight the fact that the days of 1844 are swiftly receding toward the archives of ancient history, and that the smoke of "The War of the Sixties" has so far vanished that our white Methodist brethren can again view "eye to eye" most of the questions that appertain to Church and State. Their absolute federation and fraternal coöperation along certain lines of endeavor both at home and abroad seem more than prophecies of ultimate organic union. The Articles of Religion agreed upon in 1906 by a Joint Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the Methodist Church of Japan, and the consecration of Bishop Yoitsu Honda by representatives of both our parent Churches in 1907, not to mention other evidences of mutuality, point strongly toward eventual organic union. Federation in one form and another is reaching the Canadian and Wesleyan Methodist Churches. Desire for consecration of effort in a common cause will at least federate where it cannot for reasons of expediency actually unite all Methodism into one ecumenical body.

Significant of this same spirit was the Washington meeting in February of this year of all the Negro Methodist Bishops and a majority of all the general officers of colored Methodism. The results of that meeting were agreements upon certain forms of federation and coöperation. For several years discussions and joint meetings have taken place between commissions and other representatives of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal and the African

Methodist Episcopal Zion Churches looking toward complete organic union. While I do not express my individual opinion of the immediate feasibility or desirability of such a union, the general trend of events is, as with other branches of ecumenical Methodism, a token of the ultimate federation and, perhaps, the organic union of these, if not of all, Afro-American Methodists.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

I want to say right here in this connection that I would not like to be interpreted as advising or in any way favoring the separation of the colored brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the white brethren. I look upon this Church as the model church. I want you to stay together. I want this Church to be at least one Church in the world where there will be neither Jew, nor Greek, nor barbarian, nor Scythian, nor bond, nor free, nor white, nor black, but all shall be one in Christ Jesus; but if it ever becomes necessary for a parting of the ways to be in that Church, in the name of my Church, with open arms and a heart full of love, we bid you come and join with us.

Now, dear fathers and brethren, I have delivered my humble message. In the name of my Church I assure you that our prayers shall ascend daily for you and your great Church, and we ask your prayers, your sympathy, and your help. Righteously proud that we are given a share in the work of Methodism, rejoicing that we have found our peculiar place in the vineyard of our Lord, realizing that, as with all Methodism, the measure of our opportunity to do good is also the measure of our obligation, and therefore of our responsibility to God and man, we are pressing forward, "rejoicing in hope" and in the fullness of faith in our common work.

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.

'Before our Father's throne,
We pour our ardent prayers;
Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one,
Our comforts and our cares."

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10. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

REPORT OF REV. W. H. CRAWFORD, D.D., FRATERNAL MESSENGER. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 367

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE: In making my report of visit to the General Assembly of

the Presbyterian Church of the United States, I have no need to speak of the origin, history, or present prosperity of this great Church to which I was sent by our Bishops as your representative. We know what this Church is; we know what it stands for; we know the mighty work it is doing. It is the largest, the wealthiest and the most influential body of Presbyterians in the world.

Time was when we Methodists did not respect the Presbyterians as highly as we do now. Time was when they did not love us. Not many decades have gone since we were arrayed against each other in fierce theological battle. But to-day—and I am happy to be able to say to-day—no two Christian denominations in this country stand closer together in the great essentials of activity, respect each other more truly, or more cordially coöperate in all the work of the Christian Church than the Presbyterians and the Methodists. I am sure you will all join with me in the hope that these two bodies—that the bond of sympathy existing between them—shall grow stronger and stronger, and the coöperation more and more effective. I need not say one word of what was said by your representative in the fraternal message. The address, like the addresses of all other fraternal delegates, was published in our Church papers. But, Mr. Chairman, I do want to speak of the rare, beautiful, and royal hospitality which was extended to your representatives by these sons and daughters of John Calvin. From the time I arrived in Des Moines until the time I left the chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, the Stated Clerk and the Moderator seemed to vie with each other in showing me attention and in making me at home. I was particularly fortunate in being present at the Assembly on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first Presbytery in this country. Presbyterians are proud of their spiritual ancestry, and they have a right to be proud of it; that you will understand, and thus recognize that such an anniversary was no ordinary event. A whole day was given to it. There were historical papers and fraternal addresses from the representatives of the Presbyterian Churches in England, Ireland, and Scotland in the morning, and in the afternoon representatives were heard —representatives of seven Christian denominations in this country. The warmest appreciation was given to these addresses, heartily reciprocated through the Moderator, on behalf of the members of the General Assembly. I was particularly impressed by a strong and inspiring address by Dr. Patterson, professor in Edinburgh University, who was there to represent the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland. That wonderful pride of Presbyterians in Presbyterianism was clearly shown when Dr. Patterson spoke of the nation-making and character-building power of the Presbyterian Church, and when he said: "Some, looking

into our early history, would naturally expect that the Scotch would have developed into a race of cutthroats and brigands." Then turning to the Moderator, he said: "Mr. Chairman, that we did not so develop is because of that English Bible there, sir, and Presbyterianism."

But if I saw their pride in their own Church I saw most beautiful Christian catholicity of spirit in that same address. Dr. Patterson in closing referred to the passing of theological battle and theological warfare, and said this, which astonished me and will astonish you: "Perhaps I ought to say before sitting down that we shall never again turn a man out of the Scottish kirk because he is tinctured with the Arminian heresy." And I want to say to you that that sentiment was cheered to the echo by that vast assembly, and I even heard staid Presbyterian elders saying "Amen!" as loud as some Methodist pastors do. Shortly before going to Des Moines I asked a Presbyterian minister what was the twentieth century slogan of the Presbyterian Church, and he said, without a moment's hesitation: "Evangelism and Foreign Missions." After three days with those good people I felt that he had spoken right. These two terms were ever on the lips of the great leaders of that Assembly—"Evangelism" and "Foreign Missions." They are standing with us, I say again, in the great essentials of Christian activity, and they are standing for moral reform. And when I referred to that sentence in our great declaration on the temperance question, wherein we assert that the traffic in that which inebriates cannot be legalized without sin, they cheered as heartily as a good Methodist audience would over in that State presided over by our Brother Hanly. And in all matters of reform and social service they stand with us. And if I may venture to say here, as I said there, there are three great and inviting fields of opportunity open to the sons and daughters of John Wesley as before the sons and daughters of John Calvin. Higher education, with a distinct Christian purpose in it, for I believe that the Christian college stands for just one thing—it is to provide Christian leadership for the Church and for the State; and, second, evangelism, clean, strong, wholesome, inspiring, persuasive. And then larger enthusiasm for foreign missions. And if we may have these two great mottoes, "America for Christ" and "The World for Christ," these two bodies shall go forward hand in hand in a greater spirit of coöperation to do the work of Jesus Christ in this great land of ours.

Address of Rev. Donald Guthrie, D.D.

See Journal, page 365

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel somewhat embarrassed in presenting the greetings of the Presbyterian

Church, following as I have to do the speakers representing Presbyterianism, who have gone before. You have listened to our very beloved and deeply venerated Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Baltimore, that living replica of Michael Angelo himself; you have also heard from our beloved Moderator, and I feel that I am somewhat embarrassed by the presence of so many Bishops. And yet I do not know why I should be. As already has been hinted at by Dr. Branch, our Presbyterian Church is rich in Bishops, every pastor being a Bishop. We are reminded of the state of things told us by Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of the Society of Christian Endeavor, who tells us about the Constitution of the Republic of Colombia, in South America, as it was fifty years ago, in which it was indicated that every male citizen of the republic was a general in the army, and that from the total number eight brigadier generals were to be chosen.

I come from a Church in which every minister is supposed to be a Bishop; and I feel somewhat at home, therefore, in coming to this Methodist gathering. You have not imposed any restrictions (except those of time) upon me. I think we would do much toward the development of the spirit of unity if we emphasized in our thinking and in our speaking the good points in all the churches. For example, I go into the Episcopal Church, and, as a Protestant Church, I find they will not allow me to preach, but they will allow me to take the communion. Now, don't you think it wise on my part to take the communion and say nothing about the other matters? It will come out right in time. I go into the Baptist Church, and a great many of them will allow me to preach, but many of them will not allow me to take the communion. Don't you think it wise in me to preach and say nothing about the other? It will come right in time. But when I go into the Methodist Church they will allow me to do anything except take the collection; but I think it is wise for me to adjust myself to the limitations imposed upon me.

You have been told in various speeches how Presbyterianism began, and much about its good works; and we are beginning to wake up to do something in the line of good works. I think the last speaker, owing, perhaps, to the modesty on my part, last evening, when he came to get details concerning us, made an underestimate about us and gave the figures a little below what they are. We have about a million members in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, commonly known as the Northern Church, and we have given a million and a quarter to home missions and a million and a quarter to foreign missions as well. Last year we did receive eighty thousand members into the Presbyterian Church.

Now, perhaps, this is a contradiction to the popular conception which is abroad. The popular conception is identified with long sermons, poor music, and the doctrine of election. I do not

think that is a fair statement of Presbyterianism at the present time, whatever it may have been fifty years ago. I feel that we Methodists and Presbyterians are complementary of one another. I do not say complimentary to one another. I trust we will always be that, as we always have been in the past. But I mean complementary. In other words, Presbyterianism is the other side of Methodism. A Methodist, after all, is simply an enthusiastic Presbyterian; and a Presbyterian is, after all, a solemnized Methodist; solemnized by the study of the Shorter Catechism. So you see how we fill up each other. And, after all, there is a good deal of temperament that enters into the denomination to which a man belongs. One church does appeal to young men, and another church does appeal to another type of men. We think that we stand for one or two important things, and have stood for them in the past. We may be wrong in thinking this, and I think when we come to consider the work that the great denominations are attempting, and the relation of all the great denominations, after all, no one denomination nowadays may be said really to stand for any one great important thing, and stand for it alone and by itself. And so we, the Presbyterians, are not, perhaps, altogether justified in our thought concerning ourselves as standing for some things. But there are two things that we have claimed to stand for in the past. First of all, for an orderly, dignified governmental system; given your nation as the republican form, and I doubt very much if the present Constitution of the United States would be what it is, or what it has been, had it not been for the previous republican Constitution of the great Presbyterian Church in England, Scotland, Ireland, and in this country. You have heard of the Presbyterian Synods, Presbyteries, and of the General Assembly. And I wish to thank you in the name of the General Assembly for the very cordial words spoken by Dr. Crawford in reference to his reception by us.

Now, we are a very orderly people, as you say; each church with its session, and the sessions forming a Presbytery, and the Presbyteries united in a Synod, and all the Synods gathered together as one General Assembly, with some seven hundred members, who love one another so much that they must meet annually.

We are very orderly. And I have seen in the Presbytery—not that of Baltimore, but a thousand miles away from here—I have seen in a Presbytery a point of order debated until disorder and chaos ran supreme. Now, I call that extreme orderliness.

And yet there are disadvantages, I am willing to confess, in our Presbyterian system. I have seen a good many things devitalized in the process of being carried from the Committee of the Session of Presbytery up to the Supreme Court of the Gen-

eral Assembly; things have been hammered and beaten so that the life had gone out of them. And this supreme orderliness explains another thing—the slow movement of the Presbyterian Church. I grant, my friends, that we have not the adaptability and elasticity, and, perhaps, the quick initiative, of some other church under different governmental forms.

Now, you all know Methodism has always been on the firing line, and always done personal and fine work in the family. I agree to that. We move slowly. You are the fine end of the wedge, you who form this great Methodist Church, but don't forget that the blunt edge is of some value. It comes in at the other end, it is true, but when it does come in it makes a wide gap. And, my brethren, wherever you have led we have followed, and we have come in later on. And you have never found that we went back. We have stood our ground. Take the matter of evangelism, or evangelistic preaching. The Presbyterian Church fifteen or twenty years ago gave the note of an evangelistic effort; and I thank the great Bishop of the Church, with its eighty thousand new members (and they cannot fall from grace, you know), I say that the great Presbyterian Church is an evangelistic organization, headed by Dr. Chapman, and it is now in the van.

There is one surprising thing which surprises all of us, because we took the initiative in it so far as churches are concerned. We were the first Church to set up a department of Church and Labor, and placed Rev. Mr. Stelzle at its head. Now, I believe, other churches have followed. And how strange is this reversal of things, brethren! Others have followed in our footsteps. We put out literature, we are putting it out, to correct the false impressions of anti-Christian socialism, which is flooding the country with its literature; and we are seeking by addresses, and other practical ways, to bring the Church and the workingmen into more sympathetic and harmonious relationships.

And, brethren, the only other point that I would touch upon this morning is this: that the Presbyterian Church has stood for doctrinal fidelity. I think so. You have heard of heresy trials, and you have heard of our General Assembly seething with excitement over them. But a heresy trial is an indication of orthodoxy. Of course it is. It shows that the people are intelligently orthodox, and that they know what is heterodox when they see it. Is not that true? I know some Presbyterian Churches where I could go and preach the rankest heresy, and if I did not label it, it would go down. In other churches there is such an intelligent orthodoxy that I could not do that very thing.

The Presbyterian Church does not believe in the damnation of infants. It does not. The Presbyterian Church does not believe

that any man who is willing to be saved will be rejected, and the Presbyterian Church never did believe in that. I grant that there is a form of hypo-Calvinism that may be made superintensified in its presentation. But, brethren, we are taking a broader view. We have not given up one iota. We believe in the paternal sovereignty of God. We all do. We believe in it as operative in the sphere of nature. We believe in it as the means of interpreting the meaning of life. We believe in it as the great abounding principle running all through human experience, announced by the apostle Paul, that "All things work together for good to them that love God." We do not take the old, harsh, severe, repellent views, I grant you. We now read into the supreme law more of the love of God. We look upon the supreme law not as a judge liable to harsh fits of anger, but rather as the supreme law of a Divine Father as pictured in that most wonderful of all pictures—the parable of the prodigal son.

Isn't it strange, brethren, that I can come here and say that I am a Calvinist, and indoctrinate you as I would like to do with this Calvinism? Isn't it strange? One hundred years ago I would have been driven out. A great change has come. I doubt if nowadays the Arminian author of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and the Calvinist author of "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me," would mutually vituperate one another, would deny the Christian claims of each other, as they did when the controversy was heated. Just think of it—the authors of two such hymns quarreling in an unchristian fashion! Down in my old church, there, the stone church with the tall brown spire, not far from here, there is an interesting relic. It is simply a relic, and I do not think it has much present-day meaning in the way of a positive lesson, except along the line of contrast. Two brethren of this Conference viewed this relic the other evening after our mid-week service, at which one had given us a rousing address on foreign missions; and they seemed to venerate this relic. What is it? I will tell you. It is the chair of the moderator in the great historic Synod of Dort. You know what that, the greatest synod of the Reformed Church, held in 1618, was called for. It was at that synod that Calvinism and Arminianism came to a death grapple. I grant you that the conclusion was practically foregone in favor of Calvinism. And I grant you that that little band of thirteen or fourteen Arminians did fight a long, hard, and courageous battle, involving over one hundred and fifty sessions of the synod; but at the end these Arminian warriors were proclaimed to be ecclesiastical outcasts. There is the chair that the moderator occupied when that decision was given. What a chance, my friends! What an opportunity this is to again declare you are outcasts ecclesiastically, because you are Arminian and do not happen to agree with me in my theology! No! I come to pre-

sent you a warm heart, an affectionate greeting, of a sister Church, clasping you, if you will, by the hand, recognizing that Christian unity is not perhaps to be had in its fullness along the line of doctrinal considerations, nor yet along the line of ecclesiastical government, but, rather, the great unity for which the Master prayed is to be had through the exercise and maintenance of that Christian love which, we are told, is the bond of perfection.

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11. REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

For Report of Rev. Isaac Crook, D.D., Fraternal Messenger, See page 865

Greetings of the Reformed Episcopal Church. See Journal, page 419

Reverend and Dear Brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Greeting: The General Conference of the Reformed Episcopal Church has commissioned me to convey to you officially its affectionate and fraternal greetings, responding to your own salutation so eloquently and graciously conveyed to us in May, 1906, by your own fraternal messenger, the Rev. Isaac Crook, D.D., LL.D.

The Reformed Episcopal Church holds to the faith once for all delivered to the saints; declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; adheres to episcopacy, not as of divine right but as an ancient and desirable form of church government, retains a liturgy not repressive of freedom in prayer, condemns as erroneous and unscriptural the notions that the Church of Christ exists only in one form of ecclesiastical polity, that Christian ministers are priests in any other sense than that in which all believers are "a royal priesthood"; that the Lord's table is an altar on which the body and blood of Christ are offered anew to the Father; that Christ's presence in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine, and that regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

In these beliefs we gladly understand that our respective Churches are essentially agreed.

We heartily rejoice in your noble history, in the soundness of your standards, in the breadth of your catholicity, in your fidelity to the gospel, in the millions of your membership, in your well-known liberality and Christian activities—for all of which we give God thanks.

We are proud of the spirit and the achievements of our big sister, the Methodist Episcopal Church. May the great Head of the Church continue to bless and prosper her in the future as he has in the past, so markedly.

You will not count it presumption if we, your little sister in

the household of faith, invoke for you the Aaronic Benediction saying,

"The Lord bless thee and keep thee.
The Lord make his face shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee.
The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace."

Brethren, go on, and prosper. "Lengthen your cords and strengthen your stakes," and believe that you have in your high and holy mission on the earth the affectionate interest, the hearty good wishes, the honest prayer, of the Reformed Episcopal Church which realizes that in your prosperity she is prosperous, sharing the blessings you obtain, serving the same Lord, uplifting the same cross, animated by the same glad hope, and seeking the same heaven.

(Signed) WILLIAM T. SABINE,

Bishop of the New York and Philadelphia Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and Fraternal Delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting in Baltimore, May, 1908.

XI. INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 321

On May 18, 1899, nine years ago to-day, at The Hague, was convened the first International Peace Conference when one hundred and ten representatives of twenty-six nations met "to consider methods of settling international disputes and differences by other means than war." While that Conference did not accomplish all that was hoped for by many, it did establish a permanent Court of Arbitration, which was the first step toward securing the ultimate peace of the world. A second Conference in which forty-four powers of the world, whose territory covers practically the entire globe, was held at The Hague in 1907.

The gathering of all these representatives with their diversity of feelings, their prejudices, their local interests, their suspicions, to discuss the serious problems before them in the spirit of amity through a period of four months and three days is of itself a marvelous event. For those military countries to harmonize on plans to ameliorate the horrors of war on land and sea in the adoption of rules and regulations to which they pledged themselves is of great importance. The agreements regarding the rights of neutrals and noncombatants extending and safeguarding them as against the pretensions and so-called rights of belligerents, the establishment of an international prize court, the regulations as to submarine mines, as to bombardment of

unfortified sea coast towns, the collection of contractual debts by force, the inviolability of fishing boats, the inviolability of the postal service, the application of the Red Cross to sea warfare—all these agreements tend to justice and mercy and are great steps toward peace; but the crowning achievement was the adoption of a measure providing that in the event of a dispute between two countries, in case their quarrel has envenomed them, either may appeal directly to the Hague Court, and thus openly and before the public opinion of the world call upon the judges to hear their case. Virtually all the countries of the world are now parties to the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

A most admirable statement for the fundamental principles of arbitration was made by Miss Frances Willard: "The practical advantage of arbitration is that men may deliberately choose when they are not angry to settle their disputes without resorting to blows. By this means they invoke clear-eyed reason instead of leaving their lives to hang on the thread of sudden passion. It is the highest instinct of self-preservation and protection for the individual, the family, and state that has ever been thought out."

As a method of settling disputes between nations recourse to war is being increasingly condemned by the common sense and conscience of Christian citizens in every country as irrational, unjustifiable, and wicked. It is directly contrary to the principles of the gospel of Christ, the Prince of Peace. It marks the survival of brute instincts in the midst of an otherwise high civilization. It is an appeal to force rather than to reason. It postpones continually the angelic prophecy over the plains of Bethlehem of "Peace on earth, good will to men." It imposes on nations of the first class the necessity of vying with each other in maintaining constantly increasing armies and equipments and navies of more formidable battleships at immense cost in money and the absorption of time and interest of legislatures. It lays upon the nations of the second class the burden of trying to keep pace with stronger powers at the expense of the exorbitant taxation of their peoples. It leaves the weakest nations utterly at the mercy of the largest and richest with their big armies and ordnance. In the past it has been the instrument of tyrants and of rivals for thrones and leadership who have sacrificed the blood and treasure of the common people to gratify their selfish ambitions.

Even when "the science of war" is most perfected technically, battles by land, and engagements by sea often turn in their results upon some mischance, some vagary of misfortune. It will hardly be contended that the right has always triumphed as the outcome of battles. The nation with the larger armies, the heavier warships, the wealthier treasuries, will usually succeed

against the weaker power whether absolutely in the right or not. The duel has been abrogated in private life, and by parallel reasoning war must be supplanted, even in questions involving national honor and an alleged insult to the flag, by a system of arbitration in a supreme court of nations which shall bring in the time when the war drum shall throb no longer, and the battle flags be furled in "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

Our Church can accomplish much in furthering the cause of international peace. Pastors should at proper times present the subject before their congregations and urge the cultivation of a genuine Christian, world-embracing fraternal spirit and sentiment. Sunday school teachers should inculcate in their pupils the sublime principles.

Five millions of men, the flower of the young manhood of the respective countries they serve, are to-day in the armies and navies of the world, and all the world at peace. The withdrawal of these men from the fields of helpfulness and usefulness (beyond the number required as a proper police force) and their subjection to the temptations and evils of barracks and camps are to be deplored.

On this ninth anniversary of the first Hague Conference the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church views with gratitude the absence of any occasion or prospect of war.

Remembering the great peace monument erected by Argentina and Chile, upon the base of which is inscribed, "Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentineans and Chileans break the peace which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ, the Redeemer," we wish that it were possible to erect in the hearts and minds of all the people everywhere upon a lofty pedestal of humanity a symbol of a fraternal spirit that would inspire all nations to exclaim: "Sooner shall the granite mountains crumble into dust ere we shall go to war with our fellowmen."

XII. JAPANESE METHODISM

UNIFICATION OF METHODISM IN JAPAN. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 416

Your Committee, after careful consideration of the report of the commission, recommends the following action by the General Conference:

1. The commission has faithfully and judiciously carried into effect the instructions of the General Conference of 1904, resulting in the organization of the Methodist Church of Japan by the union of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church, Canada.

Invoking the blessing of God upon the infant Church, we sincerely trust that our Japanese brethren may justify, by faithful adherence to the doctrines and polity embodied in the basis of union, the confidence reposed in them by the mother Churches and realize all the advantages sought by them in their earnest petitions for union and independent existence.

2. We welcome with unfeigned satisfaction the witness of our commissioners to the filial regard felt by our Japanese brethren for the churches that gave them ecclesiastical autonomy. We shall ever be solicitous for the safety, growth and success of this child of Christian missions. The separation has cost us pain, relieved only by the hope that the militant spirit of that vigorous people may characterize the young Church in its aggressive campaign for the spiritual regeneration of the empire, and we shall joyfully hail the confidently expected tidings that our Japanese Methodists are bearing to new triumphs the banner consecrated to victory by their spiritual ancestors, and that the flag of the land of the Rising Sun is gathering new splendor in the glory of the Risen Sun—the Light of the world.

We accept the responsibility implied in the previous acts of General Conferences and set forth in the basis of union, and authorize the General Committee of Foreign Missions to continue appropriations for work in Japan, with such gradual reduction as may be consistent with the interests involved.

3. We recognize the cordial action of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan in offering to all missionaries of the uniting churches the rights and privileges of actual membership in its Annual Conferences, during the period of their service in Japan; but we cannot put aside the question whether the plan so generously conceived would be in practice consistent with either a true autonomy or constitutional administration. The rights and privileges of missionaries, as also the independence of the Church in Japan, appear to be amply guarded in the basis of union, and the coöperation contemplated by the uniting Churches is lawfully practicable. If for evangelistic operations in behalf of the Japanese people it be necessary to appoint missionaries to administration duty in Japan, or Japanese pastors for like duty in our Church in America, we deem it better that such need be met by a system of reciprocal transfers under proper safeguards. We therefore authorize our Bishops having jurisdiction to respond to the request of the Methodist Church of Japan, sent through its recognized authority, for the transfer of one or more missionaries serving in Japan to an Annual Conference of that Church for special service, if by such Bishop deemed necessary, and to request of said Church transfers of Japanese ministers to our own Conferences under like terms and conditions;

provided, however, that such transfers shall be for specific duty only, and that at the termination of the temporary appointment contemplated in such transfer the membership of the missionary or minister concerned shall immediately revert to his home Conference; and provided, further, that a missionary so transferred for temporary assignment in the Japanese Church shall not thereby forfeit his right of support by the Board of Foreign Missions; and should any missionary die while serving in such detached relation his family shall, nevertheless, be entitled to their place among the Conference claimants of his home Conference from which he was temporarily detached; and provided, further, that such transfer of any missionary for such specific work shall not prevent the Board of Foreign Missions from recalling him or from terminating his relation as a missionary at its discretion.

(This provision for transfers does not apply to missionaries engaged in educational work.)

4. Certificates of lay membership in the Methodist Church of Japan may be accepted by our pastors after the person holding such a certificate shall have taken the vows prescribed for full membership in our Church.

5. Your Committee recommends that the Commission on the Union of Methodism in Japan be continued as constituted, with power to secure the end contemplated in this action as well as to adjust any questions arising under the basis of union; and that in case of the death of any member of the commission the Bishops shall fill the vacancy.

6. The General Conference has welcomed the first Fraternal Delegate commissioned by the Methodist Church of Japan, Professor U. Sasamori, whose address and spirit have highly commended him to our favor, and the Bishops are hereby authorized to appoint a suitable representative to bear our affectionate greetings to the next General Conference of the Church in Japan.

XIII. MEMOIRS

I.—BISHOP EDWARD GAYER ANDREWS

See Journal, page 322

In the city of Syracuse, in the center of the Empire State, in the beautiful Oakwood Cemetery, there is a new-made grave. Flowers are growing thereon which have never bloomed before, and they spring out of earth still moist with tears. There in that last inn on the winding road to the skies sleeps our ecclesiastical Gladstone, Edward Gayer Andrews, man of God, preacher of the Word, Bishop of souls.

The influence of a good life is something to be thankful for.

Bishop Burnet said of the saintly Leighton: "I do reckon my early knowledge of him, and my long and intimate connection with him for twenty-three years, among the greatest blessings of my life, and for which I know I must give account to God in the great day in a most particular manner." The power of a great life is also a matter for profound gratitude and lays upon all who come under its influence sacred obligations. Edward Gayer Andrews was both great and good. He was spiritual, but without pride or ostentation; he was even saintly, but without cant or sanctimoniousness; neither was there a trace of self-consciousness or affectation. Like Moses he wist not that he had a shining face, and like Paul, he counted himself less than the least of his brethren.

When, in the French Revolution, a frenzied mob was surging through one of the streets of Paris, driving the soldiers like frightened sheep before them, and Lamartine, one of the few assets of that debauched nation, pushed his way into the midst of that crazed throng, their leader awed them into reverent attention with his cry: "Men, we are in the presence of seventy years of noble living!" Whoever scans the long and inspirational career of Bishop Andrews, begun up there in the beautiful village of New Hartford, New York, in 1825, and ended in Brooklyn by the sea as the year 1907 was dying, will find himself face to face with more than four-score years of unsullied reputation, of unyielding fidelity to supreme ideals, of masterful use of natural and acquired resources, of conspicuous devotion to the history, traditions, principles and teachings of that branch of the Christian Church to which he early vowed allegiance, and of noteworthy likeness to the Man of Nazareth, who is both example and teacher. How good and how great Bishop Andrews really was! The old proverb is true, in a great heart everything is great. How varied and how superb his gifts and his achievements! Well born and well bred, he was instinctively the gentleman, finely courteous, and even courtly; with cultured tastes, loving music and pictures, and God's radiant world; dignified but kindly and gracious; cordial but not effusive; chivalric, gentle, and sympathetic always. He was self-contained and self-controlled, modest, cheery, kind—O, wondrous kind!—thoughtful of others, and simple and sincere as a child. Cervantes says of one of his characters that he was "as kind a man as ever walked; mighty good to the poor; a main friend to all honest people, and had a face like a benediction." It will be long years before the memory of the exquisitely molded form of Bishop Andrews and the grace and charm of his life are even dimmed.

And what a lover of souls he was! "Separated unto the gospel" as was the apostle to the Gentiles, like him his master-passion was for the salvation of men, and throughout his long ministry he was never deflected from his high-born and heart-

enthralling purpose. "Like the star that shines afar, without haste and without rest," he steadfastly and resolutely pursued the course "set before him," when he was anointed of the Holy Ghost to the office and work of a minister in the Church of God. When Fletcher of Madeley was offered a living in Dunham with a salary of four hundred pounds, he said: "Alas! Dunham will not suit me; there is too much money and too little labor." Bishop Andrews felt with Ruskin the peril of making fee one's master; he was conscious of the lure of money, but he never yielded to its subtle power. No more was he ever caught in the thrall of ease or languor. He lived not unto himself, but unto God. Always prodigal of his strength and of his knowledge, like another great and good man always helping men to put their feet on the track of the dawn, with patience, with consummate tact, with infinite care, with uncommon sense, with winsome personality, with royal endowments of mind and heart, ever with an eye single to the glory of God, persistently through the many years, and successfully, the "one thing" to which he was called and ordained, he did. While he lay ill, as he grew weaker and weaker, he said more than once to her to whom our loving thoughts go in sympathy today, the loving, loyal, gracious companion of many blessed years: "If I never have another opportunity to preach, I had a good time the last time I stood in the pulpit." That was only a few days before. With him it was literally

> "Happy, if with my latest breath
> I may but gasp his name;
> Preach him to all, and cry in death,
> Behold, behold the Lamb!"

How he loved to preach, and what a preacher he was! He was serious but never morbid. Like Baxter, he always spoke as one who saw God, and felt death at his back, but he never trafficked in anathemas, nor arrogated to himself the right of final judgment of the souls of men. He was logical, proceeding majestically along orderly paths; lofty in his sentiments and convincing in his statements; at times highly oratorical and in such moments overwhelming. He was evangelistic, consistently so, but who ever heard him flaunt the fact? That was his high calling in Christ Jesus to persuade men to be reconciled to God, and while he never made mawkish appeals to the sensibilities, his stately yet intense utterances stirred the great depths of feeling and men were as clay in his hands. And above all, it was true of him, as of Chaucer's "good priest,"

> "This noble example to his sheep he gave,
> That first he wrought and afterward he taught."

Home-trained, university-taught, self-disciplined, he was a student all his days. A cautious yet courageous thinker, singu-

larly tolerant, broad and thorough in his scholarship but never pedantic, of the widest reading and the ripest culture, free from self-will and self-conceit, that sentiment which was chiseled on the monument of Green, the English historian, may be as appropriately written above the grave of Edward G. Andrews: "He died learning." No man of his years in this generation has written or spoken more progressively, no man has had a more convincing vision of the Church marching on to ever-widening victory, or has declared his sure confidence in the ever-increasing world-triumphs of the gospel of the Son of God with a more buoyant spirit, or a more growing optimism; to him as to few men it was always

"O'er the distant mountains breaking
Comes the red'ning dawn of day,"

and upon his jubilant lips was the inspiring shout: "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee!"

Bishop Andrews was conspicuously great as an administrator. He had a perfect genius for doing things well. Whether as pastor, or educator, or general superintendent, no man ever lived who put more conscience into his work. Never impatient of details, possessed of a balanced judgment, painstaking but never petty, urbane but never familiar, lucid in statement but never garrulous, having a perfect knowledge of men and a rare singleness of purpose, during the thirty-two years of his general superintendency no apology was ever needed for any unworthy administrative acts or words. Pope Adrian VI said that no misfortune had ever befallen him which could be compared with his nomination to his primatial see. Chrysostom also felt the grave perils of the archbishopric of Constantinople. How well Bishop Andrews knew the lurking dangers of position and power, and with what humbleness of spirit and with what superb restraint he walked before us all these many years!

But Bishop Andrews was not merely an ecclesiastical statesman; nor was he chiefly an administrator or a powerful preacher; he was something more than a scholar; he was a man of heart. Coming into his presence was as when one steps from out a midwinter's storm into a bright room with a glowing fire on the hearth. How he made and kept friends, and seemingly without effort like as "daylight comes back when night is done"! Beautiful and mighty he was in his friendships.

With abundant health, like Beecher, with mental and physical vigor unimpaired, with a sunny outlook upon the world, the respect and love of the Church increasing with the years, it seemed as if he must live on through the crowding, pressing years, on and on. Yet he knew otherwise, and we knew otherwise. A year ago this very month, almost to the day, when he came to

Drew Theological Seminary to attend the annual meeting of the board of trustees, as we stood together beneath a dogwood tree white with blossoms, he took a rare book from his pocket and handed it to me with the quiet word, "I shall not be here always, you know, and I want you to have this book," and then he smiled as if to give the impression that his phrase had been a playful one. And it did seem so, he was so strong and alert. Yet he was right—he was not to be here always. The night was even then drawing on, and so it came to pass that at the end of a long, glorious day, neither weary nor faint, with natural force unabated, zeal unquenched, and hope undimmed, his lamp trimmed and burning, he stepped into the darkness, and lo! it was morning, and children were playing in the streets, and the Lamb was on his throne, and Edward G. Andrews found himself unabashed and without fear in the presence of his adorable Lord.

E. S. Tipple.

II.—BISHOP JAMES N. FITZGERALD

See Journal, page 322

Bishop James N. FitzGerald was born in New Jersey in 1837, and died in Hongkong, China, April 4, 1907. He sprang from a devout and consecrated ancestry. His mother, Ossee Matilda FitzGerald, who died but recently at the age of ninety-two, was a woman of rare spirit, of exceptional piety, and of great force of character. Like Monica, the mother of Saint Augustine, she was supremely devoted to our Lord Jesus Christ, and to his kingdom on earth, and, like Monica, her holy living and persistent prayers brought her distinguished son to the altar and to the service of the Church.

When a young man Bishop FitzGerald was determined to enter the legal profession, and after due training was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty years. For this calling he had eminent fitness. Few men surpassed him in the clear intelligence necessary to grasp the fundamental principles underlying a question, or in the power of forcible statements, or of sustained logical argument, or in the perception of widespread and distant application. A difficult problem or a worthy antagonist stimulated him and brought his highest faculties into splendid action. But the Lord had other uses for him. Perhaps the most significant providences of life are those of which we are unconscious, the quiet preparation of mind and heart for the service awaiting one. The word of God to Cyrus is true of many another of his servants, "I have girded thee, though thou hast not known me."

It was in the school of Gamaliel that Saint Paul was trained in part to make that statement and defense of the gospel that will carry to the end of time. It was in forensic fields that L. L.

Hamline was trained for his conspicuous service to the Church. Through the same gateway, Bishop FitzGerald entered upon his lifework as an ambassador of Jesus Christ. While on the threshold of a promising career in his profession he was seized by a mighty conviction that God was calling him to the ministry of the Word. At this critical period of his life, he was wisely counseled by that rare man of God, Robert I. Dashiell, then his pastor. After a time he determined to yield to the call and preach the gospel. This was, of course, no surprise to his praying mother. It is said that when Bishop Simpson had determined to enter the ministry he broke the news discreetly to his mother, not knowing how she would receive it. She replied: "Why, Matthew, I have been praying for this since you were born." Likewise, it was not a surprise in the FitzGerald household when the child of many prayers stepped into the itinerant ranks. Bishop FitzGerald entered the Newark Conference and for a number of years served some of the leading churches of that Conference with uniform success. As a preacher and pastor he steadily grew in power and influence. While still a young man he was appointed a presiding elder, and began at once to manifest great ability as an administrator. In 1880 he was elected recording secretary of the Missionary Society and for eight years he fulfilled the exacting duties of that office. In the steady devotion to the details of that position and from its large outlook he found admirable equipment for his later world-wide service.

In 1888 he was made a Bishop and in the fulfillment of episcopal duties gave special attention to the development of the work of the Church in Europe, South America, Mexico, and Porto Rico. In the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rome there is a memorial tablet recording the fact of its dedication by Bishop FitzGerald. His episcopal residence has been successively Minneapolis, New Orleans, and for the last twelve years, Saint Louis. Bishop FitzGerald was one of the leaders of the temperance reform in the nation. In this cause he was a John the Baptist who laid the ax at the root of the tree and who heralded the coming of the day whose dawn is already breaking over us. Upon the death of Dr. Stokes, of the Ocean Grove Association, Bishop FitzGerald was elected president of that organization, and under his direction the Association steadily increased in material progress and in spiritual power. He was greatly interested in the deaconess work of the Church, and the prosperity of Epworth Institute in Saint Louis is in no small degree due to his wise counsel and fostering care.

Bishop FitzGerald was preëminently a jurist and was perfectly at home in all matters of administration. In times of perplexity he was one of the first men to whom his brethren and even his colleagues turned. His counsel was always invaluable. As a

presiding officer he was unexcelled in public life, either civil or ecclesiastical. He was never confused, never hesitated, and under his firm and genial guidance business moved forward with carefulness and despatch. He was a man of profound faith and of great humility, and lived evermore in the presence of the living God. He was a man of superb courage. His feet were planted like the Alps—when he had once taken a position you would find him there, dead or alive. He was the most loyal of men; on the blackest night you could put your hand out in the dark and find FitzGerald. At a distance he seemed brusque and cold, but at close range he was the most companionable of men, abounding in good will, in wit, and geniality; he was like a Scotch thistle—sharp without, but wearing the royal purple within, and loyal to the heart's core. In the family circle he was peculiarly tender and sympathetic. The bond between himself and his daughter Cornelia was unusually close. When she died at Penang the shock was more than he could endure in his already broken health. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints"—the time, place, and manner of it are under his eye.

The death of Bishop FitzGerald at Hongkong was the fitting close of a life of service. When he left his native shores and set his face toward India he felt a premonition which he breathed to his intimate friends that the journey he was entering upon might be more than a journey around the world, even a journey beyond the world. Like Bishop Kingsley's death at Beirut, and Bishop Wiley's death at Foochow, Bishop FitzGerald's death at Hongkong was a new link binding the East and the West together, and reaffirming the Church's faith in the triumph of the gospel throughout the world.

Perhaps Bishop FitzGerald was not always hospitable to new ideas; possibly he seemed at times inflexible, and even harsh in administration, yet in the heart of him he was tender and true. No one who has leaned upon him in a great trial or in an overwhelming sorrow can forget him. I am sure I utter the sentiment of thousands in applying to him the lines of Burns over the Earl of Glencairn:

> "The monarch may forget the crown,
> That on his head an hour hath been;
> The bridegroom may forget the bride,
> Was made his wife yestere'en;
> The mother may forget the child,
> That smiles so sweetly on her knee,
> But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
> And all that thou hast done for me."

NAPHTALI LUCCOCK.

III.—BISHOP CHARLES HENRY FOWLER

See Journal, page 322

The rich and complex nature of Charles Henry Fowler could never have reached complete development in the little Canadian hamlet of Barford, where he was born August 11, 1837. So when the child was four years old his pious parents were guided to the prairies of Illinois. There, under the open sky, in fields swept by invigorating breezes, he worked on the farm with his beloved father and waxed strong in nerve and sinew. His mother, the daughter of a Methodist pioneer, had inherited from her father a quick and powerful mind, and her boy, imp of mischief though he was, filled her with expectations of a great career. To educate him, however, was not easy. Schoolmasters rarely understand a character so willful, so ingeniously rebellious, so daringly defiant, so swift to think and so ready to reply. From the Rock River Seminary, where he stayed a few weeks only, he went to Lima, New York, graduating at Genesee College in 1859 with the highest honors of his class.

It was a stirring period in the Empire State, but love for his home and the providence of God drew him back to Illinois, while his boundless ambition led him to study law in the city of Chicago. Christmas night of this same year his plans were shattered, for on that night he received God's greatest gift, the pardon of his sins and a new birth in Jesus Christ.

It is easy for those that knew him to imagine the struggle that ended in the surrender of his powers and his future to the work of God, for he knew that for him conversion meant a different career. Eager for fame, for wealth, and for power, allured by visions of persuaded juries and conquered courts, of enthralled multitudes and enraptured senates, visions that upon his imagination acted like realities, he yielded reluctantly but completely to the still small voice and abandoned the earthly for the heavenly vision.

The following March he entered Garrett Biblical Institute, where he graduated in 1861. The atmosphere was throbbing with excitement. Theology might prevail in the class room, but politics ruled elsewhere. The strong men of Illinois had discovered a leader for the people and were pushing him to power and martyrdom and imperishable renown. The echoes of the great debate still quivered in the air. The fate of the Union, the freedom of millions, the permanency and progress of popular government, the destiny of nations—these were the issues to be discussed and decided. The big-brained youth grasped them firmly, and in mastering them he acquired his large and noble way of connecting world events with God's far-reaching plans. The martial spirit rings through all his great deliverances. The resolute courage that carried him with his comrades to the wreck

of the Lady Elgin inspired him to worship heroic deed and heroic endeavor wherever they appeared. But in 1861 it nearly swept him and his fellow-students to the field of battle. They formed a military company and elected Fowler captain. Wise John Dempster appeared one day before them, reminding them that the nobler sacrifice was to resist the enticements of the fife and drum and to prepare for the larger and longer conflict to which they had been called. Choking down his disappointment, the young captain surrendered to his sage preceptor.

He was then in the strength of early manhood, of stalwart frame and tremendous strength, with a face and forehead that compelled attention. A high, broad, rounded brow overshadowed deep-set eyes that pierced and gleamed, flashing with humor or with scorn, blazing with excitement or melting into tenderness. These, with the tightening lips and the determined chin, betokened intelligence and will and hidden depths of feeling, while the massive head that rested upon the broad shoulders and the swinging stride foretold the man of action and endurance. Nor did the tokens fail.

As pastor of leading churches in Chicago his eloquence attracted crowds and persuaded many to follow Christ. His administrative energy declared itself in many ways. He entered with might into the life of the growing city. He defended great causes and advocated noble enterprises. In a community of self-willed, strong-willed men he became an aggressive force, at once the shaper and wielder of the people's thought.

The great fire at Chicago made him known in the East, whither he was sent for help to rebuild the ruined churches and to save the imperiled schools. He astonished and charmed his listeners by his bold, original, pithy and powerful addresses. He returned, bringing generous and immediate relief.

Most of the characteristics of his style (and in his case the style was truly the man) are writ plain in his earlier productions. The prompt statement of his purpose, the clear and bold presentation of his propositions, his undisguised determination to conquer his listeners, his skillful array of cogent facts and compelling principles, his vivid pictures of things read and of things seen, the short sentences, the simple words, the heroic and positive assertions, the glow of excited and accumulating feeling, all of them held firmly to certain great truths which had become the bed-rock of his thinking.

Unlike many young men, his style was most severely logical at first. He had mastered mathematics with astonishing rapidity and it became more easy to him to demonstrate than to illuminate the truth. The wealth of metaphor and epigram and illustration came later and was not attained without great effort. His colossal energy and capacity for sustained mental application chaining him for hours, often for days, and even whole nights to

his desk. He had only scorn for that rambling eloquence that begins anywhere, runs everywhere, and stops at point-no-point. He mocked at the display of knowledge that encumbers and impedes an argument. Yet the flow of his thoughts, like the flow of the Great Lakes, came from many sources. He stated facts with warmth and even heat of language. He soon learned that cold, precise assertions and frigid principles might satisfy severe scholars and calm philosophers, but that for the people facts must be made to glow and to burn their way, that principles must reveal their meaning by a soul thrilled with visions of their successful application. He might not be always accurate, but he took great pains. He never faltered in his assertions and never drowned them in a flood of words. His unflagging industry in preparation made him impatient of laggards; his love of emphasis made him prefer the rude speech of the people to the polished phrase. He hurled his sentences with all the vigor of his mind. He aimed at something and hit. He never counted preaching an easy job. He threw himself into it without reserve. But for all he was master of his subject and himself. His humor was deliberate like his reasoning, so that seldom, in spite of its exuberance, did he suffer it to blunt the edges of his serious thought which he wielded like a flaming sword. For serious he was, as few men are, even in his wildest audacities of speech.

Certain great principles underlie his sermons and addresses and jut through them to the surface everywhere. They can be easily stated.

First of all came his belief in the transforming power of faith in the Son of God. Men and communities, as he saw them, were in need of divine repair. The Christ that came to him on Christmas night could do the job. He believed in progress, rightly understood, by which he meant God's purpose to redeem humanity and to establish the commonwealth of love. Progress, as commonly understood, he valued only as it lends itself to this divine purpose, to this salvation and perfection of the human race, in all its multitudes and varieties. No man could love his country more fervently, yet no man since Saint Paul saw more clearly than he that nations in order to endure must find their place at God's right hand in establishing the reign of love. He believed, moreover, that to every man and to every community are given opportunities which to lose is dangerous and often fatal. Jesus Christ was for him the Captain of all real progress; the fate of men and nations depended on their sharing in his tremendous enterprise, and to share in it efficiently they must know and rightly value the movement and treasures of their time.

Conscious of man's dignity, he was painfully conscious of man's infirmity, and, therefore, of his need of faith and grace. In one of his addresses occurs a sudden and startling reference to his beloved mother. From her, so it implies, he derived his

swift intelligence, his imperious will, his world-wide sympathies, his fiery energy, his defiant daring. In her, the daughter of Irish Henry Ryan, he first saw incarnate the subduing and transfiguring power of the living Christ. The Christ that had supplied his mother's need, the Christ who alone could meet the needs of his own strong nature, this Christ he preached; the Saviour of man and of nation, the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

But beneath and above this recognition of the power of a life of faith was the expectation of a life eternal. Preaching in Philadelphia shortly after the Chicago fire, he followed a thrilling description of the conflagration at the height of its terror with the declaration that at that awful moment the knowledge of his indestructible being enabled him to gaze with defiance at the raging flames and to dare them to their deadliest effect, for he knew they could not reach his soul.

As educator and editor he was not without success; as administrator and ecclesiastical statesman he might have been a wonder; but the pulpit and the platform were the places of his power. He had, indeed, the defects of his qualities, the shadows of a great splendor, the infirmities of a leonine nature, the power to hurt inseparable from every conqueror in this struggling world; and besides he bore for years the marks of desperate conflicts with a fell disease, whose tortures coiled like serpents round his vitals and tried to crush his will. It wrings the heart to see the strong man drag at each remove his lengthening chain. When a student at Evanston, and later when president of Northwestern University, he loved to watch the churning waters of the lake and drink in the spirit of the storm; deep calling to deep.

But no one knows Lake Michigan who has seen it only in violent agitations beating furiously upon its shores. To know its beauty one must see it on some quiet day in June, when there is just enough of breeze to ripple its waters, and the sunshine sifting through the floating clouds tints its waves with colors that only nature can produce. So no one knew Charles Fowler who had heard and seen him only in the agitations of debate or in the rush of argument and eloquence or in the exuberance of his excited fancy. One had to know him in his calmer and tenderer moods when in the serenity of friendly conversation he disclosed the charms of kindly feeling; when the giant grew gentle and the play of humor and of pathos touched every theme with tints of loveliness; when the remembrance of friendships and of the joys of love, and of the triumphs of grace, when the thoughts of God and the expectation of coming splendors brightened his face and moistened his eyes and softened his voice; when from the ampler ether where the angels move there fell upon him a radiant and entrancing beauty. As he approached the gateway of eternity such moments became

more frequent. For in the shattered body dwelt an unshattered mind. He accepted debility and pain and even inactivity with a touching content. There was no rebellion at his fate, no regrets for his strenuous life, no irritation at God's dealings with him. In the intervals of returning strength he set his house in order; he chatted cheerfully with those he loved; he did what work he could. The gentleness of God came over him, and the patience of Christ. He bore his sufferings bravely, jesting with the surgeons that tortured him, and to the last eager to live and ready to die. Rallying in his dying moments the remnants of his failing strength, he gave to his beloved a farewell kiss, and with the remembrance of it on his death-struck lips he passed to the arms of his Redeemer on the twentieth day of March in 1908.

I cannot think of him as resting from his labors, but one thing I know: his works will follow him forever.

CHARLES J. LITTLE.

IV.—BISHOP ISAAC WILSON JOYCE

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 322

American Methodism owes much to Ireland. That land has produced many a man of hot heart, bright brain, and matchless speech who found in a Methodist pulpit ample scope for his brilliant parts. William and Hannah Joyce, of Dublin, gave several generations of Irish Americans to the New World before there was born of James W. and Mary Ann Joyce, in Colerain township, Hamilton County, Ohio, on October 11, 1836, Isaac Wilson Joyce. Isaac was a lad of fourteen when his parents moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He was born on a farm and lived on a farm until nearly twenty years of age. He was converted at the age of sixteen, and at once was fired with ambition to get an education and become a preacher. His mother was a lifelong member of the United Brethren Church, and the boy naturally joined his mother's communion. He attended the Hartsville College, a school under the control of the United Brethren in Christ. Some years later, when pastor in Greencastle, Indiana, he received from Asbury (now De Pauw) University, the degree of Master of Arts. Dickinson College bestowed upon him his Doctor of Divinity degree, and the University of the Pacific gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He had been for two years a licensed local preacher in the United Brethren Church, and was teaching a country school in 1858, when Granville Moody, a famous Methodist preacher of those days, met him and opened his way into the Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the following year, 1859. In March, 1861, he married Miss Caroline Walker Bosserman, of La Porte, Indiana, who proved to be a model wife in every way, and his constant, loyal companion and helper in

all his responsible duties. She multiplied his resources and added immeasurably to his successes.

He early attracted attention. He was no ordinary young man. He succeeded from the start. Soon the best churches were asking for him. While still very young he was appointed to Greencastle, Indiana, the seat of Asbury University, where he commanded the attention of citizens, faculty, and students. When only thirty-three years of age he was appointed presiding elder of East Lafayette District, and while on the district was elected a delegate to the General Conference of 1880, which met in Cincinnati. The autumn following the General Conference he was transferred to the Cincinnati Conference and appointed to Saint Paul's Church. He served the full term of three years. He was then sent to Trinity, the other prominent downtown church, and as conspicuously succeeded as at Saint Paul's. Then after three years he was reappointed to Saint Paul's, and while in his high career as magnetic pastor of that great church was elected a Bishop, in 1888, by the General Conference which met in New York city, and to which he had been elected a delegate. His episcopal residence for eight years was in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he gave himself in unstinted devotion to the Church in all that region, and won the love and confidence of the population, black and white. While in the South he was also chancellor of Grant University and gave no little time and labor to that institution, which stands like a beacon in all that splendid region. In 1892 he presided over the five European Conferences. In 1894 he had under his care the mission work in Mexico. In 1896 his residence was changed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, but the first two years following were spent in visiting and superintending the church in China, Korea, and Japan. In 1900 he was elected president of the Epworth League, and for the four years he held that office was a flaming inspiration to the great army of young Methodists throughout the land. He visited all our foreign mission fields and presided over nearly every Annual Conference in the connection. He died July 28, 1905, at his home in Minneapolis, surrounded by his wife, his only son, Colonel Frank M. Joyce, the daughter-in-law and the grandchildren. Such are the brief annals of a career that flamed across the whole Methodist sky for nearly twenty years. This man arose from a humble home on an obscure farm to the highest place in the gift of the greatest Protestant Church on this continent. How did it happen?

Isaac Wilson Joyce was preëminently a preacher. He had a genius for preaching. Presbyterians call their pastors ministers. The Protestant Episcopalians speak of their pastors as clergymen. Methodists always call them preachers. Some modern Methodists think they are complimenting the pastor by speaking of him as a clergyman, but the pride of Methodism has been that

the men who have proclaimed her evangel have been preachers. Whatever other quality a Methodist preacher is supposed to possess, he is expected at least to be able to preach. Young Joyce early showed himself a preacher of rare power. He was able to command respectful attention before he uttered a word. He was endowed with a fine physique and a handsome face. His eyes sparkled, and his pleasing smile captivated.

As soon as he arose, and a good look was had of him, expectation ran high. His presence was benign, yet masterful. His look spoke that he was in command of the hour, and then, when he spoke, the voice confirmed the impression. Few public speakers ever possessed a more subtle voice. It was musical, powerful, tender, sympathetic, magnetic. He was fluent of speech. His vocabulary was never large. His words were always plain and easily understood. He spoke, without slang, the speech of the common people. His eloquence was to be wondered at in view of the paucity of his vocabulary. What words he knew he used understandingly, and they poured out in a limpid stream without halt or stammer. From the day of his conversion he was a ready speaker in class and prayer meeting. His mind was active. He thought quickly more than profoundly. His mind grasped truth with a flash and retained it with unyielding grip. His mind was fitted for rearranging garnered truth and then throwing over it all the glow and fire of his own fancy, turning the crude ore of the mine into burnished steel. His mind was not so creative as constructive. He had read largely and traveled widely, and his quick mind knew how to use the facts gathered in a way that always interested and delighted his hearers. The Irish blood in him showed itself in his ready wit no less than in his sandy hair and fiery spirit. He made his own fun. He needed no memory of things heard to give quickness in repartee. He had humor as well, and gave it open place in his addresses and sermons. This always gave peculiar charm to his message. He had the one great essential of a successful preacher: he had a warm heart. It could be seen in his face and heard in his voice, as well as found in the words he spoke. His warmth of human sympathy was felt by all who approached him.

Coupled with the qualities already mentioned, you will find the key to his preaching power in his florid imagination. He was of poetical temperament, and somewhat Oriental in his fancy. One element of power in Bishop Joyce was his rugged, unconventional style of delivery. His sentences were broken. He was an impressionist-artist who puts the paint on the canvas with a palette knife. Ofttimes his sentences could not be parsed. It was impossible to report him correctly, for often one word, with a significant gesture or peculiar inflection of voice, told more than a paragraph. He was unhampered by trifling conventionalities. Indeed, he was never at his best until helped

to forget the staid requirements of stilted ceremony. How his Pegasus lagged until spurred by some sympathetic "Amen"! Quickly the eye flashed and the soul leaped. When a whole Conference of "Amens" were shouting about him it was like the beating of the storm to the petrel. He arose to loftier heights and his soul was at home in the storm. It was this very disregard for the common conventionalities which freeze so many speakers and benumb their hearers that made him so attractive as a preacher. He let go the restraint upon himself and let loose the characteristic qualities of his own nature. He was himself, and it was that frank exposure of his own mind and heart which put his hearers en rapport with him. When he ever feared to do this in the presence of any company he had a "hard time"—and so had others. His friends knew that if they wanted the best, they must clear away the frost and give summer time to his soul, and then they might expect to hear the singing birds he could unloose. No man can be a great player upon the souls of men who has more regard for conventional rules and regulations than he has for the message which burns in his heart. Any man with the qualities thus far mentioned would be expected to possess that rare power which, for the want of a better name, we call personal magnetism. It may be seated in the physical temperament or it may be a purely psychological endowment. Nevertheless, it cannot be acquired, nor can it be explained. One can recognize it in another, and possibly not know of its lack in himself.

There is a quality attaching to a sermon which cannot be said to belong to any other form of public address. It is called unction. Of course the sermon must be a sermon; not an address, not a lecture, not a monologue, but a genuine message from God to the hearts of men. The preaching of Bishop Joyce was accompanied with a divine unction which glorified all his other natural and acquired gifts of speech, and which compelled even ungodly men to testify that they had never been so moved by preaching. It was this quality which overflowed into the heart of his interpreter when addressing vast multitudes of foreigners and heathen, and set on fire hearts hitherto stolid and unmovable. The unction of the sermon was felt although no word was understood. When speaking through a sympathetic interpreter his soul flashed the lightning, and quickly the thunder-clap was heard from the lips of his interpreter. Soon all the audience was electric, and the Spirit of God made quick entrance into the hearts thus strangely opened. The marvelous result of such preaching cannot be fully explained in such terms as have thus far been referred to. In addition to all the above qualities there was added a burning zeal for the lost souls of men which prompted the great heart to close every sermon with a tremendous and powerful exhortation which appalled when it did not wholly

persuade. In all parts of the world and among all sorts of people his zeal for souls led him to make such appeal for immediate surrender to Jesus Christ that on nearly every occasion when he preached few, or many, at once gave an outward sign of their surrender to God. Then, when the call was answered in praying penitents about the altar, his glad heart went riot with joy. Such preaching will always secure genuine revivals. He was more than an evangelist. He was such a preacher as could sustain himself in conspicuous places for years. For nearly eight years he preached in the same community in Cincinnati to increasing multitudes of intelligent hearers. Give any man a good body, a fine voice, fluent speech, an active mind, a warm heart, a ready wit, a lively imagination, an untrammeled delivery, a magnetic personality, a divine unction, and a burning zeal for souls and you have a combination which will produce a preacher that cannot be confined to any Indiana circuit or any one metropolitan pulpit. The world will become his parish.

Isaac Wilson Joyce was a great pastor. He proved that a man may wield commanding power in the pulpit and also visit the homes of his people. He knew that the best sermons grow as much in the homes as in the study; that the hours given to faithful personal work among the people bring as rich harvest to the message as the hours given to books. It is comparatively easy to be a preacher and not a pastor; or to be a pastor and not a preacher. The difficult task, yet possible, is to be both. The result will be a better preacher and a better pastor. The two offices react on each other to the betterment of both. Pastor Joyce excelled as a pastor because he had a genuine interest in folks. He loved people. He was utterly democratic in his friendships. He gave himself to the rich without loss of self-respect. He gave himself to the poor without patronage. He utterly disregarded all social lines and was the pastor of all who belonged to his flock. It was easy for this lover of his kind to spend hours daily in friendly pastoral visitation. His great zeal for the saving of men would have driven him out of his study into the personal contact if even he had lacked the natural social gift. But, living to save others, and knowing the value of the heart-to-heart touch, he gave himself to the pastoral office. He also possessed that rare quality which all covet and few possess—he never forgot a face and rarely a name. When once asked how he could remember everyone's name, he replied: "I can't forget it." It was a natural gift, but constantly cultivated in order to be a better brother to men. He individualized people. He not only had an interest in folks in general but he took a personal interest in each. He felt he did not know a man unless he could speak his name and know something characteristic of him. Couple all this with a rare tact in dealing with all sorts of people, and you have the combination of qualities which met in this

man and made him the great pastor whom every parishioner he ever had loved and revered.

Isaac Wilson Joyce became a Bishop by the natural processes of moral gravitation. When the Church elected Isaac Wilson Joyce a general superintendent it made no mistake. His seventeen years in that office proved that he had warrant for saying that he believed he had been called to the office of Bishop. Recall this man to your memory, and then do not wonder that he made such a profound impression as a Methodist Episcopal Bishop in all parts of the world. Call up that splendid form. See that fine face, full of tenderness, strength, and dignity. He looked the Bishop. His unmeasurable powers as a pulpiteer commanded vast audiences. People of all classes heard him with joy and profit. Had he done nothing else than preach on Sunday mornings at the Conferences his usefulness to preachers alone would be incalculable. How the preachers enjoyed his preaching! And how he enjoyed preaching to preachers! His broad sympathies, his intimate knowledge of pastoral duties in large and small churches, his splendid health and good cheer, together with his able administrative abilities, eminently fitted him for the office. The preachers found him a brother pastor. He said to a friend when he had just entered on his episcopal duties: "If you ever find me growing less approachable or less brotherly because of my office, I want you to tell me so." No occasion ever arose for telling him so.

His marked evangelistic spirit served good purpose in his high office. His presidency of a Conference raised the standard of preaching before the eyes of every member. Preachers learned that it was a badge of honor to be a revivalist. One of his colleagues on the episcopal board has written that "he brought up the average of spirituality on the episcopal bench." He once said to the other Bishops: "My dear colleagues, you are all more gifted in many ways than I. But God gives me something, too. He gives me access to souls. In every Conference some are converted." He was almost blind in his loyalty to Methodism. He spoke the word "Methodism" as though it tasted sweet in his mouth, and he often spoke it. He firmly believed that the Discipline of his Church was as nearly perfect as any human document could be. He defended most loyally what he held to be the truth. He brought into the episcopacy some very settled convictions concerning his Bible and his Church, and it has never been hinted that he ever changed one of them. His own unswerving allegiance to what he held to be the truth may have kept some new light from his creed, but it gave added weight to his utterances to many of his hearers. He was so sure that he was right that his confidence won followers. It is not a fault in a Bishop to have settled convictions, to be really sure of something.

His colleagues in office loved and respected him. He gave love and confidence to them in full measure, and they returned a like regard for him. This man had his limitations, but no one will deny that he highly honored an office which has been peculiarly kept from all unfriendly criticism by the rare good men who have been providentially called to fill it. Isaac Wilson Joyce was more than preacher, pastor, elder, or Bishop. He was a Christian gentleman. He lived a spotless life and left a reputation behind him which never knew the breath of suspicion. He was always hero and saint to her who was his most intimate companion. His dear wife only survived him two years and two months, dying in great peace and triumph September 28, 1907.

Bishop Joyce came to the end of his appointed task in just such fashion as he most desired. His sensitive soul dreaded the coming of the day when a messenger from some episcopal committee should summon him to give reason why he should continue longer in his office. He had literally worn himself out by his unparalleled labors. He would not, possibly he could not, spare himself in the front of so much work to be done. He kept at his great task until God called him. And when the call came his great heart was at a camp meeting, preaching from the text, "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him, and he in God." The kind Father let him be carried tenderly to his own bed, and there, for a few lingering days, the friends on earth, and mayhap some of the friends not on earth, gathered to hear his faint shouts of victory and learn how a saint can die.

C. B. Mitchell.

V.—BISHOP CHARLES CARDWELL McCABE

See Journal, page 322

If, where the good man meets his fate is privileged above the common walks of life, the street in New York city where Bishop McCabe heard the call to "halt," and the New York Hospital, where, December 19, 1906, he took leave of the scenes of this "earthly strife," are forever made sacred.

But it is not where, nor when, nor how a man dies, but where, and when, and how he lives that determines his value to the world. Measured by this standard, Bishop McCabe has furnished opportunity for the clearest analysis of character, the widest range of encomium and the choicest rhetorical phrasing.

Having come from good Celtic ancestry, and being reared in the latitude which combines the warm magnetism of the South with the cool intellectualism of the North, he had the rare endowments of ardent love, impulsive energy, and glorious optimism.

Beginning his active career in a period of the national life which "tried men's souls" and called for the most heroic service, he threw himelf with all his energy into his chosen tasks, and his unique career justifies, in some measure at least, the superlative tributes pronounced by his coadjutors. When he died Bishops, editors, and preachers were wont to say: "When he was cast the mold was broken." "There is no one in Methodism to fill his place." "He was our matchless leader." "If anyone should say he was incomparable, we would not be careful to deny it." And of his service they spoke in like manner. "He raised more money for the cause of Christ than any other man in Methodism." "He put the cause of missions upon the hearts of preachers as perhaps no other man did in connection with our Methodism or any other church." "No better evangelist of patriotism has gone up and down the land kindling the fires of pure and radiant devotion since the Civil War." "He was a multimillionaire measured by the number he loved and was loved by."

Charles Cardwell McCabe was born in Athens, Ohio, October 11, 1836. When he was eleven years old the family moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, and three years later to Burlington, Iowa. At a watch-night service held in the old Zion Church, December 31, 1850, he was "born again," and at one o'clock on the morning of January 1, 1851, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church on probation. In 1852 he was appointed class leader in that Church, and about the same time came his call to the ministry. Soon afterward he went to the Ohio Wesleyan University to make preparation for his lifework. His methods in college were foregleams of his methods through life—unique. According to the testimony of Dr. W. F. Whitlock, a fellow-student and subsequently professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University, "He did not acquire that severe and symmetrical discipline and that accurate scholarship that would have added to the richness of his powers and to the greatness of his influence." But, according to the same authority, "In his wide acquaintance with people in central Ohio, in his personal popularity and the acceptability of visits and services, he excelled any other student in the history of the university. He delighted to visit people in their homes and talk and pray with them whenever they had or had not a family altar. He sought constantly personal interviews, he visited the student in his study, the mechanic in his shop, the plowman in the field, the axman in the woods, and anywhere and everywhere would sing a song of Zion and offer prayer." How like him!

But, as has been said, "Education is not erudition, but moral efficiency through mutual discipline, and the distinguishing badge of the scholar is his serious address to the problem of life and his cordial sympathy with all who address themselves seriously to this problem." In this respect Bishop McCabe had the badge of scholar. But he was not satisfied with the way he used

his college opportunity, and in after years worked off his conditions, received his degree and was enrolled as a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University in the class of 1860.

He was admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference in 1860, and stationed at Putnam, where he remained until he entered the army as chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. Here he also made full proof of his ministry. Colonel William H. Ball, of that regiment, is quoted as saying: "I say, with all the earnestness of which I am capable, a more efficient and effective or worthier chaplain never trod the soil of America, and few his equal." Here, as elsewhere, he was first and always the evangelist. He borrowed a tent from the commissary and held meetings every night when possible. They said it was an everlasting protracted meeting. On one occasion his meeting demoralized dress parade and brought upon him rebuke from the commanding officer. His apology was characteristic. He said: "I was wrong, of course, but it was such a good meeting." During the campaign over five hundred soldiers were converted, and he had in his improvised church militant three hundred and sixty-two members of different churches. The story of his prison life, told in his own words in his famous lecture, "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," the world will not willingly let die.

He was pastor for two years at Portsmouth, Ohio, after which his life was spent as an apostle-at-large in the interest of religion and patriotism. I quote the concise statement given by Dr. Stuart, though I have not had time to verify the figures. Presumably they are correct.

"The years 1866-1868 were given to canvassing for a centenary educational fund, in which he acquired $87,000 toward the endowment of his own alma mater, Ohio Wesleyan University." In the latter year he received and accepted an offer from the Church Extension Society, now the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. From that time his career was an open page, legibly inscribed, and eagerly read by the church universal. From 1868 to 1873 he was financial agent, from 1873 to 1884 he was assistant corresponding secretary. In this time, largely owing to the influence of his eloquence and consecration, the collections for the Society were advanced to $300,000 a year, a loan fund of $500,000 was established, and the shout was heard, "We are building three a day." In 1884 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society. At this time the total income of the Society was $731,125. In the twelve years that he served it grew to $1,262,248, a gain in the annual income of $531,113; and when the General Conference met in Baltimore in 1892 the Society was out of debt and the cry of "McCabe and a million for missions" had given an impetus to the cause which continues until this day.

He was elected to the episcopacy in 1896, being the forty-third among the fifty-three men who have been elected general superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this position of honor and responsibility he gave the same restless, untiring energy that made him so successful in his other fields of service, and, as Dr. James M. Buckley has said, "Judged by the whole results of his work as a Bishop he was in a marked degree successful." In the cabinet he was alert, sympathetic, and though at times appearing to be attending to other than the business in hand, was ready to meet every sudden emergency and direct the work in the interest of all, and especially those who appeared to be oppressed. Presiding over a Conference he sometimes felt as if he could anticipate events which others had to work out, and his natural gift of expression tempted him to utter what belonged to others to say. But he was rarely dogmatic or assuming. If asked for a reason, he would answer as he did in the matter of taking in Alaska. In this case he quietly enlarged the borders of the Puget Sound Conference to include Alaska. When he reported to the Missionary Committee, whose authority he had usurped, he said: "It needed to be done and I did it." Quoting again from the editor of the Christian Advocate: "A witticism and shrewd statement, a sudden shot as from a bow, an appeal to the underlying feeling for his cause, or, last, but not least, a song, have been known to carry the ecclesiastic ship from its moorings, or at least from the course the captain and pilot had planned. But his greatest power was the confidence felt that he would do anything for his cause and that he loved his Church with his whole heart."

As preacher, on the platform, speaker, singer, he excelled. There is an Arabian proverb, "He is the best orator who can change men's ears into eyes," and the teachers tell us that "He who possesses the art of commanding the attention is master of assemblies." The ability of Bishop McCabe to command attention and cause his hearers "to see the scene he described was unparalleled." The spell of his voice was wonderful, and not less wonderful its range of power.

But great as he was in all his public career he was greatest in his loves. Love to God, love for the truth, love for his country, love for the Church in its great mission of bringing a lost world to Jesus Christ was the impelling force in his life; love to the dear woman who stood by his side, the cherished comrade of his heart and life, whom, as Rebecca Peters, he married July 5, 1860, who is with us to-day and to whom our hearts go out in deepest sympathy.

As student, soldier, secretary, Bishop, brother, friend, Charles Cardwell McCabe was true in every relation, faithful to every trust, enthusiastic for Christ and his Church. He finished his victorious life leaving the world richer because of his service,

and doubtless is now adding new volume to the song of Moses and the Lamb in the city of God.

The last time I saw him, bidding him good-by I said, thanking him for a service he had rendered: "Bishop, I hope you will live one thousand years." "More than that," he said, "I shall live forever."

FRANKLIN M. RULE.

VI.—BISHOP STEPHEN M. MERRILL

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In the forty-fourth chapter of Ecclesiastes, a work little known and seldom read, there is a beautiful hymn to the men of old, beginning with the lines, "Let us praise famous men and our fathers that begat us." The Pauline roll call of the immortals in the eleventh of Hebrews, close kin to this ancient ode, strikes the same heroic measure, and from Paul's epistles, especially in Ephesians, we learn that the greatest gift, except the gift of the Spirit, which Christ bestowed upon his Church, was leaders. Every Church has had this gift—leaders of the people—and wherever these divinely ordained instruments of Providence have failed, there the Church has faltered in her mission and become a spent force. There was no Moses, no Joshua, and where there is neither one nor the other there are neither clouds, nor pillars of fire, nor lands of Canaan. It is absolutely essential to the efficiency of the Methodist Episcopal Church that in all departments there should be a superior quality of leadership. To no Church is this more necessary. In religion the Methodist Episcopal Church is a world-power. It spreads over vast territories, ministers to millions of people of all nationalities, touches by reason of its relations to all classes of men those vital questions which are born of new conditions in an ever-evolving democracy, is related in its economy and the realization of its mission to every changing phase of social development, and as one of the greatest forces of Christendom it must keep itself abreast of what is best in the religious and intellectual progress of the age while at the same time strenuously conserving the faith once delivered to the saints. Illustrious names have given prestige to its highest administrative office. Among those who have guided the councils or left the impress of their character and genius upon the church, few bishops have filled the episcopal office since the days of Asbury superior to Stephen M. Merrill. He had not the culture of Baker nor the eloquence of Simpson, the erudition of Thompson nor the poetic sweep of Foster, the fine spiritual temperament of Ninde nor the seraphic glow of Joyce; but in him were seen in large measure the constructive statesmanship of Soule, the legal grasp of Harris, the judicial poise of Ames, the religious earnestness of Scott, and also those fine traits of noble minds, tenderness and justice, without which all merely

intellectual powers, however brilliant, are but as the glitter of icebergs or the cold glare of lonely mountain peaks.

Stephen Mason Merrill was born in the little village of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, September 16, 1825, a year notable in the history of the republic and of some people. His father, Joshua, was a native of New Hampshire, the son of William Merrill, of Massachusetts, a Revolutionary soldier. The mother of Bishop Merrill was also of Revolutionary stock. The next thing to being born of the Spirit is to be born of godly parents. Bishop Merrill had that distinction. His parents were people of sterling character, Methodists of the old type, in whom were the noble impulses of patriotism, the fine ideals of those who for their children seek the best in education and religion, strong-hearted, people who have made this nation what it is and given it a moral standing. In early childhood, through the teaching of a godly mother, who herself when but six years of age had gone with her mother to class meeting, the boy Stephen was brought into close relation with the church. When four years old he was in the Sunday school. At nine his heart was wonderfully stirred; his habit of secret prayer bore fruit in a dread of sin; he had experiences of unusual joy and was assured of his conversion. At sixteen he had a conviction that he must preach, and on April 12, 1845, he preached his first sermon as a licensed preacher, using as a text John 14. 6. In 1846 he was admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference, and on the morning of September 16, his birthday, and twenty-one years of age, he mounted his horse at his father's door and rode off to his first appointment, the Monroe Circuit. The year following he was married to Miss Ann Beymeyer, who survived him but a few days after the long companionship of years.

What was his equipment at this time for the work of the ministry? He was devout, prayerful, unselfish, industrious, pure in mind and language and habituated to serious thinking. Always mentally alert, a close student of the word of God, thoroughly grounded in Methodist theology, in vibrant touch with the men and fateful questions of that day, out of which sprang later the awful carnage of civil war and the long results of strife, he was about as well prepared for a successful ministry as the majority of young men then taking their place in the ranks of the itinerancy. With all these, his best equipment was a clear head. Ability is not in tools but in brain, and the latent powers of his splendid intellect developed with the years. His was a logical mind, philosophical, grasping principles, analytic yet synthetic, seeing things in relations and yet as wholes; a mind capable under finest culture of the highest reaches of discursive thought, disdaining in expression the ornaments of polished periods, but delighting in the strength of Doric simplicity. For some thirteen years he continued his work in the Ohio Confer-

ence, growing in Christian character, in the esteem of his brethren, and developing those mental traits which made him in later years the peer of the best in the most difficult affairs of the Church. In 1859 he was transferred to the Kentucky Conference. In 1863 he was transferred back to the Ohio Conference. Five years later, in 1868, he was elected to the General Conference, which met that year at Chicago.

That was an eventful Conference for many things done, and one vividly memorable to Dr. Merrill ever after as the turning point in his life's history. Lay representation was then in the air. It was the paramount question in the General Conference and there was much excitement. A committee composed of some of the ablest men, led by the illustrious McClintock, were in favor of admitting laymen by a mere majority vote. It was not evident to all that an attempt by the General Conference to change its composition by such a method was wholly unconstitutional, for since the famous speech of Dr. Hamline in the General Conference of 1844, which made the General Conference supreme over all questions not specifically mentioned in the restrictive rules, it was imagined that the General Conference could do practically whatever it pleased. But not so did Dr. Merrill think. He was not opposed to lay representation, however, but to the unconstitutional method by which it was to be effected, the wrong way of doing a right thing. The Constitution of the Church was a written Constitution, and the General Conference, organized under such a document, could not divide its powers or delegate them without express warrant of the Constitution which conferred them. This warrant could be obtained only by constitutional process, and therefore the proposition to admit laymen to the General Conference must be submitted to the vote of the Annual Conferences. Such was his contention. It was Webster again in the Senate expounding the Constitution of the nation. Dr. Merrill came to the Conference at Chicago comparatively unknown; he left it the editor of the Western Christian Advocate and the acknowledged expounder of the fundamental law of the Church. Four years later, in 1872, at the General Conference held in Brooklyn, he was elected to the office of a Bishop, which office he held for thirty-two years, till, on his own request, at the General Conference of 1904, he retired from active service, crowned with glory and honor.

To accurately estimate such a man is not easy. Some men are like mountains, not seen at all if seen too close; and we are too near Bishop Merrill to fully apprehend his personal greatness or the service he rendered the Church. His life as a pastor was energetic and fruitful. True shepherd of God's sheep, never did a charge sicken or die under his care. He sought and won, wherever he went, the love and confidence of his flock. In the pulpit he was a teacher, an expositor of divine truth.

Few pleaders of great causes ever reasoned more cogently, intuitively distinguishing in the statement of some great doctrine the essential from the nonessential, grasping with precision the central truth or fundamental principle of the theme he presented, and with the strength of conviction and the tenderness of a soul warmed with the love of God he drove home the living, palpitating conclusion to the hearts of his hearers. Of poetic imagination he had little or none. His was a severely practical mind. He sought realities. Flights of fancy had little charm for him, but, on the contrary, his vigorous intellect found its chief delight in a clear statement of fact expressed in simplest phrase, in the unadorned beauty of axiomatic truth. This is seen to fine advantage in his various theological writings and in his work as an editor. One looks in vain through his editorials for sesquipedalian verbiage.

To the editorial office he brought practical knowledge gained by close touch with the people, with ministerial life and thought, with the many electric questions of Church and State which then stirred men's souls. Hence his editorials were molding forces, informing, illuminating, practical, and convincing. He knew Methodism and loved it. He knew its history, its doctrines and the reason for them, its polity, usages, and traditions, and in him the spirit and life of Methodism, its mission, expansion, duties, and opportunities found a luminous interpreter and stalwart defender. And yet he did not invite controversy. He was not contentious. His polemics, whether doctrinal, theological, or ecclesiastical, were never against men, but against ideas.

As a Bishop he loomed large. Faithfully he did his duty. Wherever he labored, whether on tours of episcopal visitation to foreign mission fields or presiding over Annual Conferences, in Bishops' meetings, on General Conference committees, on various boards and commissions of the Church, his wise counsels and careful administration mightily influenced policies, strengthened connectional interests, and made for the solidarity of the kingdom. He felt the responsibilities of his office and lived up to them. The splendid qualities of mind and heart which were known only to those intimately acquainted with him, blossomed out in richest beauty in the larger field to which he was called, while those powers of masterful logic, ecclesiastical statesmanship, and clear comprehension of intricate questions found fitting scope and were strengthened and broadened by use. His preaching took on a greater variety of themes and became more effective, or, at least, his cast of thought, manner, and method of presenting the deep things of God became better adapted to Conference occasions than they had been as a steady diet to the average congregation. But, while he was at all times superior to the average, instructive and edifying, he would on occasions, when deeply stirred, rise to heights of genuine eloquence, and, sweeping all

barriers of doubt and spiritual inertia before him, carry his congregation with him to the brightest visions that ever gladdened the heart of man.

As a presiding officer of the General Conference he had no superior. He was not infallible, his knowledge of fact was not always omniscient, but such was his clear perception of issues and of the principles involved that his colleagues, some of whom were unsurpassed in their knowledge and in their mastery of parliamentary tangles, profoundly respected his judgment and leaned on him in sudden emergencies. After all, the most important duty of a Bishop is not presiding over General Conferences, or even Annual Conferences, important and onerous as those duties are, but in fixing the appointments. Unless this work is done in a manner which shall make for the best living interests of the Church there will be no Conferences to preside over. Hence the need for impartial judgment, appreciation, and sympathy, knowledge of human nature, a sinking of self in the will of God, and a divine passion for the glory of Christ's kingdom. In the cabinet Bishop Merrill was the friend of the Methodist preacher, as he was the careful administrator of the sacred trust committed to him to supply the churches with suitable men. No presiding elder was abruptly dealt with, no arbitrary appointment against the protest of his advisers was stubbornly insisted upon to the detriment of justice and the welfare of the flock. Bishop Merrill, like "Patience on a monument, smiling at grief," heard the last word. No pastor, however humble, and even though as timid as a rabbit, need have hesitated to bring his case before him. Bishop Merrill had heart. He had experience. Schooled in adversity, he had sympathy for others. He knew what it was in other days to bear the cross of those solitary minds who live apart from the crowd in fellowship with the kings of men, "who rule us from their urns." He even knew what it was to be underrated. He even knew the hardships and privations of the itinerancy, the limitations and longings of the pastor's home. He had himself been in Egypt, though he was now in a place of affluence; he had even been on Carmel, and was not unacquainted with Horeb. Nothing better reveals the heart of Bishop Merrill and the principles that guided him during the years of his effective episcopate than the closing paragraph of his valedictory at the General Conference at Los Angeles:

"I am not conscious of ever having made an appointment under the bias of personal friendship and antipathy. The matter of personal merit and relative claims has necessarily influenced decisions, but the good of the work and the least possible embarrassment to all concerned have been paramount considerations. Not the slightest tinge of bitterness toward any human soul will mar the recollections of what I have done during all the period of my official service in the Church. I would that the conscious-

ness of fewer mistakes might brighten the review. God's blessing has been on a portion of my work, and I humbly trust that his mercy covers it all."

Of his theological writings and their place in the literature of the Church there is not sufficient time to adequately treat. He was as great a theologian as he was an ecclesiastical statesman.

In all his writings there is seen his characteristic bent for positive truth, intellectual satisfaction in definite formulation of scriptural teaching, lucid statement, spiritual vision. He is never a fossil, never out of range with new ideas. His little work on miracles and that masterful irenic on true liberty of biblical inquiry, which he wrote for the Northwestern Christian Advocate in an afternoon, show how well he kept himself abreast of modern thought.

Such in broad outlines, imperfect as they are, was Bishop Merrill as he stood before the Church. Would that I could describe him better. Simple, massive, commanding, loving, a servant of God and devoted to every interest of the Redeemer's kingdom, his name will grow greater as we climb higher, for we shall then see the whole mountain from base to peak and the long reach of his influence on the thought and life and polity of the Church. After his retirement at Los Angeles he sought repose. He was no longer the resident Bishop of Chicago. The burdens of office no longer oppressed him. To the newly elected Bishop, William F. McDowell, who succeeded him, he gave, as was his nature, cordial welcome, and placed at his service the rich experience and ample knowledge of his long official life. The relation between the two men was beautiful. It was Asbury and McKendree over again. But the old Bishop was growing weary. He longed for quietness, for the King in his beauty, and the land that is not far off,

> "Where never creeps a cloud, nor moves a wind,
> Nor ever falls the least white star of snow,
> Nor ever lowest roll of thunder moans.
> Nor sound of human sorrow mounts to mar
> Their sacred, everlasting calm."

He little knew how near he was to those Elysian fields. But the end was at hand. The General Missionary Committee held its annual meeting in November, 1905, in Brooklyn. Bishop Merrill was in attendance. On Saturday, the 12th, he occupied the chair at the morning session, and in the afternoon he presided over the Bishops' Conference. Friends noticed signs of physical weariness. But on Sunday morning he preached in Brooklyn, and toward evening crossed over to the home of a near friend at Keyport, New Jersey. That was his last presidency; that was his final sermon. That night, suddenly, the message came. He heard the call of the Unseen and went over. He was dead! Out from the night of earth he passed into the eternal

morning, to the land of the unclouded day, where the dear Lord's tired ones rest and are never sick any more, nor worn nor weary, nor ever know again the heartaches of the earth-life, for God shall spread his tabernacle over them. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat: for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

So died Bishop Merrill, one of the greatest Bishops of Methodism and one of the foremost leaders of the Christian Church. He had spent eleven years on circuits, eight years on stations, four years on a district, four years as editor, and thirty-two years as an effective Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Nobler tributes to ability and worth were never laid on the bier of the departed than those spontaneous expressions of his colleagues in the episcopacy, and this imperfect sketch might well close with the lines of the old hymn, "Servant of God, well done!" but there comes stealing across the page the word of Him who turneth the shadow of death into the light of morning: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

R. J. Cooke.

VII.—REV. JAMES MARCUS KING, D.D.

See Journal, page 322

James Marcus King earned his right to be remembered by a career of unusual distinction and effectiveness. Guizot somewhere says: "History has no room for all those who throng about her gates without succeeding in getting in and leaving traces of their stay." This man has written himself into the records of American Methodism by the deeds he wrought and the souls he won. In the providence of God he began life with an inheritance of brains and blood which predisposed him to leadership in the hosts of militant Christianity. His ancestors came from England in 1632, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, subsequently removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and became the progenitors of pioneers who took conspicuous and honorable part in the Revolution and in rearing the structure of the republic. The house of his great-grandfather, Captain John King, in Mount Washington, Massachusetts, provided a home and preaching place for the earliest Methodist circuit riders who invaded the region, and sometimes sheltered Bishop Asbury with its ample hospitality. His father, the Rev. Elijah King, was born in Massachusetts in 1786. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Asbury and an elder by Bishop McKendree. He was stationed at Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, when James Marcus, the youngest of his seven children, was born, March 18, 1839. Eight years later he had passed to his eternal reward.

The lad thus early deprived of a father set himself bravely to the task of preparing for usefulness in the world. He toiled on a farm, worked as a bookkeeper and taught school. He supported himself while pursuing studies at Newbury Seminary in Vermont and at Fort Plain Seminary and Fort Edward Institute in New York. At nineteen years of age he entered Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1862. He now spent six years in teaching at Fort Edward Institute, under the principalship of his brother, Dr. Joseph E. King, his department being that of natural science. Here, in July, 1865, he married Miss Nancy M. McFarland, in whose gracious and loving companionship he passed more than forty years of devoted life. It had been his purpose to study law, and for this noble profession he disclosed remarkable aptitude. But the providence of God determined otherwise. He was seized with the conviction that he ought to dedicate himself to the ministry of the gospel, and soon he put his hands to this divine work. He was licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1865. Still retaining his professorship, he served the Gansevoort Circuit for three years. It contained seven preaching places, and required him to drive thirty miles to meet his engagements. During the week he taught in the Institute. On Saturdays and during his vacations he performed his pastoral duties. Sunday found him proclaiming the gospel with the fervid earnestness which characterized all his later years. In March, 1866, he was recommended for admission on trial in the Troy Conference. In 1868 he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Scott, and in 1870 he was ordained an elder by Bishop Ames. He spent three years in a pastorate at Troy and an equal period at Saratoga Springs, whence, at thirty-five years of age, he was transferred to New York, where he was destined to spend the next twenty-five years of his life. Here he made a record probably unprecedented in the annals of the Methodist ministry, for he occupied seven prominent pastorates successively in the city of New York. Under his charge two of the finest Methodist churches in the metropolis were erected and others were remodeled, while large accessions were constantly made to our membership.

During this prolonged ministry in New York he became identified with the American Bible Society and with the Evangelical Alliance in the United States, of which he became an honorary corresponding secretary and chairman of the executive committee. In 1889 he became general secretary of the League for the Protection of American Institutions, which position he retained till the hour of his death. He was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, held in London in 1881; to that held in Washington in 1891 and to the one held in London in 1901. He was the chief secretary of the Washington Conference and one

of the secretaries of the London Conference in 1901. He was a member of the Centennial Conference held in Baltimore in 1884, and a speaker on its program. He was a delegate to six successive quadrennial General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, three times as leader of the delegation from the New York Conference. In 1880 he became a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of our Church, and at the time of his departure only two of its ministerial members surpassed him in length of service. In April, 1899, he was appointed presiding elder of the New York District of the New York Conference, but a month later he was called by the Bishops to the service of the Board of Church Extension to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. A. J. Kynett. He served one year as first assistant corresponding secretary, and upon the death of Dr. William A. Spencer, for seven years as corresponding secretary. On January 1, 1907, by order of the General Conference, the two departments of work hitherto known as "Home Missions" and "Church Extension" were consolidated under a single board, to be known as the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Dr. King as its first corresponding secretary.

When he first assumed the work of church extension he was gladly received, not only on account of his wide reputation as a preacher, but also because of his eminence as an executive officer in secretarial positions. He at once set himself to the study of the church extension movement from its inception. He considered its rules, methods, and the details of each of its departments. Very shortly his skillful hand became manifest. In some respects the work of the society had outrun its methods. This was especially true of the Annuity and the Loan Funds, which had been managed as one. Dr. King's great executive ability was never more signally displayed than by the successful separation of these funds into their legitimate spheres, with the Annuity Fund amply protected as a great trust by safe marketable securities and the Loan Fund adequately secured by first mortgages on suitable church properties, so that almost the entire fund is now bearing interest, this beneficent transition having been accomplished without any disturbance to the Church.

By thoughtful and persistent work he largely aided in placing the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension on a firm and sure basis, and in securing for it the good will and generous contributions of the Church at large. He was engaged in the study of changes of legislation needed to make it even more effective when he was suddenly removed on October 3, 1907, to the goodly fellowship of those who rest from their labors.

The mere recital of this biographical outline cannot fail to be impressive. It is a strong man of whom all this can be written. His was an unique personality. His manner and carriage

indicated it. His character and work confirmed it. He came to maturity early. He did not decline in power with the increase of the years. His fruitage was at its best when he left us. No one ever seemed to think of his dying. He might burn out some day, it was assumed. But so compact was his fiber and so intense his vigor, that men looked not for his taking off for many years. At the moment when he was apparently renewing his youth in the fresh enthusiasm of hardy exploits he passed into the invisible world. It was better so; for nothing could be more pathetic than to have witnessed the abatement and deterioration of his magnificent energies which extreme age would have brought to this indefatigable toiler.

James Marcus King was a man of brains as well as piety. The qualities of his mind were extraordinary; acuteness of intelligence, depth of understanding, sagacity, foresight, analytical power, predominated in his composition. Who doubts that he would have made a superb lawyer? In the realm of politics he would have grown to eminent statesmanship. His mental processes were rapid and precise. He anticipated the probable consequences of important movements before even their originator had discerned their possibility.

He was a masterful man, dominating every field he occupied. His convictions were the law governing his conduct. Having once determined his course, he swerved not till the end had been secured. This mettle applied to the preaching of the gospel made him one of the most convincing prophets of our time; exercised in the pastorate, it constituted him a tireless and persistent searcher for souls. His method and purpose impelled him to track down sinners with the relentless devotion of unweariable love. His pastorates were thus inevitably marked by considerable revivals of religion.

He was essentially an evangelical preacher. He did not scout the constructive work of honest and reverent biblical and scientific criticism, but he knew that all the wisdom of the world pales before the divine philosophy of the gospel. He proffered no apology for the plain message of Scripture. He caused the sinner to bend a suppliant knee before eternal righteousness. Religion in his view demanded a whole life; and no man, he felt, was ever great enough to disregard its ministry. He pleaded with his auditors as their fellow. The Duke of Wellington said that whenever Scarlett addressed a jury there were thirteen men in the box. In similar fashion Dr. King was an inquirer for truth in comradeship with his congregation; but he mastered them by his logic, his moral earnestness, and the compelling energy of his theme. No man knew better than he how to touch the strings of human passion. No man ever understood more fully than he the power of the spiritual appeal. "The secret of eloquence," said Emerson, "is to realize all that you see." The

profound convictions of Dr. King gave genuine majesty to his utterances. The subjects of his discourses possessed him. No Christian theme ever seemed small to him. He pervaded it with his quick intelligence, and expanded it by his fervid imagination. There was never reason to doubt his position regarding what he conceived to be the truth. He would have gone to the stake for his opinions. He was impatient of worldly diplomacy. He hated compromise. He drove straight at the center of the enemy's intrenchments. He thought with Garrison, "It is a waste of politeness to be courteous to the devil," and he made us remember that there can be no really strong performance without a measure of dogmatism.

If he was sometimes stern in his judgments, at least no man ever misunderstood him. When he had been shown an error he was quick to acknowledge it, and generous to make reparation for it. His keen sense of humor saved him from too severe censures of human folly. There was a strong element of tenderness in his nature, which rendered him sympathetic with the suffering and an effective helper to the troubled. He was beautifully affectionate in his relations with men who were sensitive to his personal touch. Friendship was a passion with him. Loyalty to kindred spirits was almost a religion. He never suffered one he esteemed to be misrepresented without an emphatic protest. To unwavering faith in God he joined an abounding belief in men. He held with Saint Bernard that "the divine image in man may be burned, but it cannot be burned out." Cherishing such sentiments and possessing such powers, he became a leader of men. Those who learned to love him longed to serve him. The attachments he formed were virtually unbreakable, and the hostilities his warm nature engendered were not less persistent, as was inevitable with a man of his intense convictions.

"The best of men are but men at the best," said a distinguished soldier. James Marcus King recognized his limitations and never sought to conceal them beneath a cloak of complacent self-righteousness. As he would have scorned to gloss his faults, we may be gracious enough to ignore them. No man could possess his positiveness and aggressiveness without awakening the animosity of the weak, the vicious, and the proud. He made enemies of the timorous whose cowardice he rebuked; of the wicked, whose sins he condemned, and of the uncharitable, who were constitutionally disqualified to understand him.

He was a Protestant to the core of his being. His soul rose in heat against the ecclesiastical despotism of political Rome. In season and out of season he thundered his anathemas against the sinister power which he believed to be seeking the subversion of our religious liberties. His Facing the Twentieth Century is a philippic which has become classic and authoritative. If any one asks for proof of his bravery, let him review the works and

words of this man respecting those evils which he thought most portentous to our civilization. If he sometimes seemed to speak more fiercely than cautious men thought his cause demanded, let us remember how somnolent was the generation he addressed; how menacing the peril he exposed, and how effective the service he rendered.

He preached the gospel of salvation with wondrous power at a time when Methodist ministers did not think it necessary to specialize as evangelists, or to seek goodly reputations as experts in the art of making converts. He used no soft and seductive methods of inducing sinners to make their advent into the Church. He ploughed deeply, sowed plenteously, reaped abundantly, and has now found a glorious recompense.

His body lies in a peaceful valley at Cambridge, New York, among the scenes of his earliest ministry. Thither came long ago Philip Embury, Barbara Heck, and a company of their fellow-disciples to establish Methodism. Thither journeyed Asbury in 1803, and again in 1805, to preside over the New York Conference, at that time containing territory later set off to the Troy Conference. Here mingles the dust of Philip Embury. Here reposes James Marcus King in the comradeship of those with whom he will be glad to greet the resurrection morn. It is a soldiers' burial place—where first he girded on his sword to fight the good fight of faith. It is a preachers' burial place—beside the pioneer saints of American Methodism's heroic period.

"Peace, peace: he is not dead; he doth not sleep;
He hath awakened from the dream of life.
'Tis we who, lost in stormy visions, keep
With phantoms our unprofitable strife."

He hath passed; and we are passing. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again into a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time."

G. P. Eckman.

VIII.—REV. THOMAS CARDUS

See Journal, page 322

The Rev. Thomas Cardus, of the Genesee Conference, ministerial delegate-elect to this body, died suddenly at his residence in Olean, New York, on the evening of January 31, 1908.

He was born in Shipton, England, December 15, 1844; was converted at eighteen and united with the Wesleyan Church. He afterward came to Canada, and from there was received into Genesee Conference on credentials in 1873.

Nearly his entire ministry was spent in the pastorate and with more than ordinary success. He was appointed to a succession of important churches, and always saw them advance under his care. He was active and tireless and possessed those qualities which endeared him greatly to his people.

In 1901 he was appointed presiding elder of the Olean District, the duties of which office he performed fearlessly and with his wonted energy to the very day of his unexpected death.

He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters. The burial was at Forest Lawn, Buffalo, New York.

REV. RAY ALLEN.

XIV. MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 413

In accordance with instructions from the General Conference fixing the time of the Memorial Service for Saturday afternoon, May 30, from two to three o'clock, your Committee has arranged the following program:

GENERAL CONFERENCE MEMORIAL SERVICES

Bishop David H. Moore will represent the Committee on the platform and introduce the orator of the day.

1. Singing—"Star-Spangled Banner."
2. Prayer—Bishop Quayle.
3. Address—Hon. Albert J. Beveridge.
4. Singing—"America."

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID H. TRIBOU,
E. C. CLEMANS,
E. S. JOHNSON,
S. K. ARBUTHNOT,
C. R. BENEDICT,
Committee.

XV. REORGANIZATION OF MISSION BOARDS

REPORT NO. 1. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 401

REUNION

Your Special Committee, to which was referred a memorial from the Central Pennsylvania Conference, asking for the reunion of our two Mission Boards into a single society, begs leave to report as follows:

The Committee is of the opinion that no change is advisable at this time and recommends that the present arrangement be continued.

REPORT NO. 2. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 441

THE WORLD-WIDE MISSIONS AND CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC

The Special Committee appointed to consider all memorials with reference to the reorganization of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and to which was also referred the question of the consolidation of World-Wide Missions and the Christian Republic, and other items connected with the expense of administration, after examining all memorials and resolutions submitted to us, and after considering facts and figures presented to us by the corresponding secretaries and others, begs to submit the following recommendations:

1. Owing to the large and unnecessary expense involved in the publication of two papers, we strongly recommend and urge the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to most carefully consider the possibility and wisdom of uniting World-Wide Missions and the Christian Republic into one paper, and if this can be done with a saving of expense and without serious detriment to the interests involved, we instruct the two Boards named to take this action at the earliest possible date.

2. It is the judgment of your committee that the number of field secretaries and field agents connected with both boards is too large and should be reduced. We ask the Board of Managers of both boards to take this subject under careful and immediate consideration, and wherever it is possible to reduce the force in the field without damage to the work to do so without delay.

XVI. SAN FRANCISCO REHABILITATION

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE NEEDS OF OUR CHURCHES IN SAN FRANCISCO. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 396

The Special Committee to which was referred the resolution concerning the needs of our stricken churches in San Francisco,

after a careful consideration of the whole subject, begs leave to report as follows:

More than two years have elapsed since the earthquake and fire which overtook the cities and section about the Golden Gate. This, the greatest disaster in history, destroyed or damaged every Methodist Episcopal church in the city of San Francisco and in every city, town, or hamlet within a radius of one hundred and twenty-five miles thereof. The earthquake and fire which overtook our churches also destroyed or damaged the homes or business of our people. This was particularly true of San Francisco, where the horrors of the greatest conflagration which ever occurred followed close upon the earthquake. All but three of the families in First Church, and all but five of the families in the old Howard Street Church were burned out. Four hundred and twenty of the seven hundred members of Central Church lost their homes. Practically every official member of every Methodist church lost at once his place of business and his income. The aggregate property loss exceeded $400,000,000, with less than $200,000,000 of fire insurance. But for the immediate relief sent through the Missionary Society and other channels of benevolence our pastors would have suffered. They had lost in many cases their books, clothing, and, in fact, all their personal effects. But not a man deserted his post, and by the blessing of God, the remnants of the scattered flocks were soon gathered in tents and temporary wooden buildings, and the work of the Church went on. Special recognition is due the efforts of those devoted laymen in and about Cincinnati who organized the Laymen's Relief Legion, and to the Board of Church Extension at Philadelphia which telegraphed a gift of $25,000 to meet immediate emergencies, which board has continued its efforts on behalf of the stricken churches up to this time.

A local Rehabilitation Committee, composed of ministers and laymen representing the several presiding elders' districts, was appointed by Bishop Hamilton to administer the funds so generously contributed. This committee found it advisable and necessary to immediately assist in repairing those churches which, though not destroyed, were seriously damaged, damaged to an extent beyond the ability of the people to repair them without aid. *More than forty churches were thus assisted.* The total amount received for this purpose from outside the State of California is to date under $100,000. This amount, together with a sum of $25,000 raised in California, has been entirely used to repair the damaged churches above referred to. Not one of the churches in the burned district of San Francisco has been restored. The congregation of First Church is occupying a one-story temporary shack which cost less than $1,500. Howard Street has been worshiping for nearly two years in a rented hall, badly located and wholly unsuited to its work. Central is shar-

ing the church of the German Lutherans, the latter holding services from ten to a quarter past eleven on Sunday morning, the Central congregation waiting on the steps and sidewalk to get into the building at the close of the German Lutheran service. For this accommodation, $1,000 a year is being paid. These churches are all sustaining the current expenses of their work.

The time has now come when, because of the reconstruction of that portion of the city, downtown churches are imperatively needed. It is wholly impossible for our stricken members in that stricken city to reconstruct these churches, *or, indeed, to do more than to sustain them when they are reconstructed.* The church buildings which were destroyed by fire, and which it is now felt must be at once rebuilt, are the historic First Church, founded by the late Bishop William Taylor; the old Howard Street Church, the mother of churches; Central Church, which has for many years occupied the central downtown district and was our leading and strongest church in San Francisco; the Japanese Church and Mission and the Chinese Mission. These five churches must be adequate to the demands of Methodism in the new San Francisco if our denomination is to have any position or standing in that community. Under existing conditions and the building laws of San Francisco, these five churches cannot be reconstructed for less than $250,000. A few changes of location have become necessary and have been agreed to by our brethren on the ground.

We believe our great denomination is abundantly able to rebuild our destroyed churches in San Francisco, and that our people when fully acquainted with the needs will supply the funds to do so; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference, after a full hearing of all the facts, heartily indorses the request of San Francisco Methodism for the full sum of $250,000 for the immediate reconstruction of five churches within the burned district and in accordance with the plans of our brethren in that city.

Resolved, That the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be hereby authorized and directed through every agency opened to it, and with the coöperation of all those hitherto interested in the subject, to press this special claim to a successful issue.

Resolved, That the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be authorized and instructed to set apart one of the assistant secretaries who shall have charge of and give his time exclusively to this work until its conclusion.

Resolved, That we now appeal to the whole membership of our Church, pastors and people, to respond at once liberally to this cause, to the end that the work of Methodism in San Francisco be not permanently crippled but resumed with vigor and power.

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to prepare and issue

a statement to the Church setting forth the present conditions and absolute requirements of this case.

XVII. RESTATEMENT OF METHODIST FAITH

See Journal, page 410

Your Committee have pondered with care the gravity of this important proposal and of its possible consequences. We remember with gladness, in this year 1908 especially, our common origin, our common traditions, and our common faith. We desire also to reciprocate most cordially every manifestation of fraternity.

We are, nevertheless, compelled in the presence of this overture to recall the earnest wish of our fathers that our Articles of Religion and our Standards of Doctrine should remain unchanged, and, having weighed the arguments in favor of it, we are not convinced of the necessity or the expediency of the proposed new statement of our doctrines.

Accordingly, we unanimously recommend that this General Conference respectfully decline to take the action requested, at the same time renewing the expression of our fraternal love for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

XVIII. SUPPORT OF MINISTERS

Address to the Laymen of the Church on Pastoral Support. See Journal, page 278

Ever since the Christmas Conference of 1784, held in the city of Baltimore, when sixty preachers organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, our ministers have faithfully obeyed the Master's command to "preach the gospel to every creature," and under the power of God, have carried good tidings to the most remote corners of the world.

Without this tireless, consecrated, courageous ministry our Methodism of to-day would have been an impossibility. Always compelled by something of the great apostle's "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel," this same ministry has often known the deprivations of the Master who had not where to lay his head.

The Methodist minister does not follow civilization—civilization follows him; material values increase because of him, churches and homes are built up around him, and through his work the desert places come to "bloom and blossom as the rose."

But the spiritual victories of our ministry are far beyond all that can be measured by money, or houses, or lands. Not only our own church but churches of all creeds have gathered a rich harvest of souls from the seed planted by the Methodist preacher.

While our ministers do not expect the financial rewards of a secular calling, our Bishops, in their Episcopal Addresses, have well said: "It is of the highest wisdom to offer such support as secures freedom from anxiety, as well as modest provisions for intelligence, culture, and education of children." And does not common honesty demand fair recompense for the men who serve us?

The Church to-day demands more of its ministry, and if it is to have in its pulpits men of commanding ability, who must give their earliest years to preparation, and then to give themselves completely to the work of the ministry, the Church must be willing to meet their sacrifices with fair provision for their comfort.

Although the wealth of the country has enormously advanced, the remuneration of the minister has not kept pace with it. While many pastors are receiving satisfactory support, there are many more earnest, educated, effective men, whose support is so meager that they cannot have common comforts, even by the strictest economy, and whose usefulness is seriously impaired because of their anxiety for the support of their families and the education of their children. No institution, religious or secular, can reach its highest usefulness with such conditions existing.

Pathetic tales of self-denial, verging on suffering, could be gathered at every Annual Conference session if the somber truth could be reached beneath the smiles of those who are brave enough to hide their needs from men, and to make them known only to the God whom they serve with such fidelity.

The laity, which owes so much spiritually and materially to this great Church, cannot afford to do less than to see to it that our faithful ministers shall receive not only an adequate but a generous support.

Therefore we, the lay delegates to the General Conference of 1908, in session in Baltimore, the birthplace of our denomination, and in a special mass meeting called for the purpose, most earnestly call upon our brethren, throughout the Church, to give increased attention to the vital question of pastoral support, and to so relieve our ministers from anxiety concerning their temporal affairs that they may be able to give their entire time and energy to the work of the Master. The growth that would follow such a course would be a revelation to all our people.

And to give definiteness to our appeal, we further call upon you, individually, during this new quadrennium, to make careful inquiry in your Quarterly Conferences as to the sufficiency of the amount apportioned to your own minister, and to make a substantial and adequate advance in pastoral support in every Conference in Methodism.

XIX. BALLOTS

I. Bishops

Ballot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total number of ballots cast	777	771	775	765	762	769	768	752	743	736	756	749	732	755	747	754	724	722
Defective ballots	9	6	4	...	5	10	1	4	2	4	4	5	1	0	0	1	2	...
Total number of ballots counted	768	765	771	765	757	759	767	748	741	732	752	744	731	755	747	753	722	722
Necessary for a choice	512	510	514	510	505	506	512	499	494	488	502	496	488	504	498	502	482	482
W. F. Anderson	446	**548**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. L. Nuelsen	446	**540**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. A. Quayle	319	381	383	380	391	438	450	471	489	**519**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. H. Hughes	272	358	420	489	479	403	403	389	357	367	449	477	466	486	**511**	...	...	...
R. J. Cooke	261	305	303	275	240	225	186	149	149	144	122	99	72	62	40	10	...	...
H. C. Jennings	256	284	255	255	290	235	199	157	157	136	139	137	109	91	77	26	...	...
C. W. Smith	251	326	408	458	459	420	419	420	445	444	479	**511**	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. S. Lewis	249	328	423	478	461	459	469	476	480	483	470	465	456	488	**524**	...	...	...
M. C. B. Mason	238	275	269	241	206	130	111	115	133	138	140	147	109	104	77	35	...	...
D. G. Downey	231	272	273	286	337	327	345	339	327	317	335	328	298	273	233	160	86	137
J. B. Hingeley	217	243	274	288	311	295	277	237	186	168	170	168	119	100	73	...	...	
Daniel Dorchester	201	197	19	...	...	50	94	119	146	160	115	82	75	59	40	...	...	...
C. L. Goodell	194	233	297	392	388	235	191	174	152	131	103	61	29	25	17	...	...	...
Robert McIntyre	181	183	189	206	268	310	368	399	389	395	404	422	460	481	**514**	...	...	...
F. D. Bovard	164	172	167	145	126	100	81	66	55	45	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. Crawford	157	157	147	97	77	78	87	70	54	58	45	47	31	34	26	18	...	...
C. B. Mitchell	156	146	83	59	56	57	59	58	54	58	41	39	24	21	13	...	...	...
C. E. Reed	137	120	69	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin Hamilton	121	115	74	59	43	81	76	63	60	58	58	65	51	62	45	14	35	30
F. M. Bristol	117	121	95	61	51	64	76	90	99	107	117	159	198	317	398	428	424	**493**
H. C. Stuntz	101	123	137	195	280	361	427	443	456	458	409	390	346	344	339	251	156	43
F. M. North	73	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. R. Havighorst	59	28	17	14	...	52	37	23	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Coleman	53	40	13	...	...	21	49	43	39	36	30	26	22	27	28	...	...	...
Naphtali Luccock	52	34	16	16	12	17	16	17	12	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. P. Thirkield	51	60	46	28	27	40	35	20	19	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Fitzwater	43	29	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Plantz	43	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. H. Swift	43	28	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. E. Craig	41	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. B. Spencer	41	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. Hughes	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. W. Drees	36	27	14	12	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. L. Jacobs	36	29	14	20	14	25	28	22	19	32	18	20	16	14	16	...	...	...
G. P. Eckman	34	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. M. Callen	29	21	23	21	24	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Butler	28	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. G. Wilson	24	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. E. Bowen	23	10	...	...	...	41	62	65	46	36	27	23	17	...	...	...	...	...
J. F. Harmon	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Tipple	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Ninde	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Elliott	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Galbraith	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. T. Keeney	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Forbes	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. J. Little	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. R. Day	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. J. Herben	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. N. Brown	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. D. Leete	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. C. Evans	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. V. Kelley	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. M. Holmes	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. E. Locke	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. F. Goucher	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. S. Mowbray	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. F. Oldham	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. O. Shepard	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joshua Stansfield	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. H. Bradford	10	...	...	...	12	15	24	19	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. H. Trever	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. E. Day	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. N. Boyle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scattering	...	...	119	107	92	78	59	75	83	127	57	61	64	53	50	50	21	9

Besides the votes reported in the above table, votes were received on the first ballots for Bishops, as follows.

The following two persons received nine votes each: J. D. Fox, J. G. Bickerton.

The following received eight votes: S. O. Benton.

The following five persons received seven votes each: J. M. Buckley, W. W. Evans, L. C. Murdock, C. G. Nelson, Herbert Welch.

The following ten persons received six votes each: H. W. Bennett, E. R. Dille, A. G. Kynett, J. W. Marshall, D. L. Rader, J. Morgan Reed, C. F. Rice, Robert Watt, N. R. Webster, W. H. Wilder.

The following seven persons received five votes each: J. P. Brushingham, H. N. Brown, Levi Gilbert, J. C. Hartzell, S. P. Long, G. H. Trever, Benjamin Young.

The following eleven persons received four votes each: J. F. Boeye, E. C. Clemans, William Gorst, T. C. Iliff, F. J. McConnell, J. T. McFarland, W. D. Parr, R. H. Pooley, J. H. Race, W. F. Sheridan, J. W. Stewart.

The following sixteen persons received three votes each: C. E. Allen, C. E. Bacon, G. P. Bovard, T. N. Boyle, H. A. Buchtel, H. A. Buttz, Frank Doran, Christie Galeener, W. H. Giles, A. B. Leonard, J. A. Matlack, W. H. McDowell, Thomas Nicholson, Joshua Stansfield, J. F. Stout, T. S. Wilcox.

The following twenty-eight persons received two votes each: J. I. Bartholomew, C. M. Boswell, W. S. Bovard, W. H. Brooks, M. D. Buell, W. L. Davidson, Homer Eaton, J. B. Hamilton, John Handley, W. E. Huntington, E. J. Hunt, W. G. Koons, T. B. Lane, H. G. Leonard, F. B. Lynch, E. H. Main, M. H. Marvin, J. M. Meeker, S. J. Miller, E. M. Mills, J. C. Nicholson, L. S. Rader, F. M. Rule, Robert Stephens, William Tallon, J. L. Thomas, R. V. Ward, E. D. Whitlock.

The following seventy-seven persons received one vote each: A. B. Adkinson, H. P. Anderson, E. C. Anner, S. K. Arbuthnot, G. F. Arms, E. A. Baker, Henry Baker, E. A. Bishop, E. A. Blake, H. M. Burns, S. P. Catz, W. D. Cherington, N. W. Clark, W. F. Conner, C. B. Cook, L. A. Corvans, George Craig, J. A. Craig, H. C. Crawford, W. H. Crogman, T. L. Dow, Charles Edmonds, D. G. Franklin, T. P. Frost, W. E. J. Gratz, C. L. Hanson, W. J. Hansen, U. F. Hawk, J. S. Henderson, J. W. Hill, J. Hornighert, R. S. Jensen, H. P. Lewis, M. I. Lewis, E. J. Locke, G. G. Logan, H. H. Lowry, H. K. Madsen, E. A. Mason, C. L. Mead, J. W. Miller, S. M. Morgan, A. G. Murray, W. P. Murrey, L. J. Naftzger, A. H. Norcross, John Pearson, George Peck, H. W. Peck, M. S. Rice, F. A. Riggin, L. G. Riser, G. A. Robbins, E. P. Robertson, J. J. Robinette, C. R. Robinson, A. E. Smith, A. W. Stalker, Adam Stengle, J. A. Story, John Sweet, William Swenson, Fayette Thompson, D. H. Tribou, S.

W. Trousdale, Joseph Van Cleve, W. W. Van Dusen, S. Van Pelt, J. D. Van Valkenburg, C. U. Wade, J. W. Webb, W. R. Wiley, J. C. Willits, W. S. Wilson, C. S. Wing, E. E. Wood, Eugene Wiseman.

II. Publishing Agents

1. *At New York*

Whole number of votes cast	701
Necessary for a choice	351
Homer Eaton	**672**
G. P. Mains	**661**
W. W. Evans	47
Scattering	22

2. *At Cincinnati*

Whole number of votes cast	701
Necessary for a choice	351
H. C. Jennings	**656**
E. R. Graham	**626**
W. R. Wiley	81
Scattering	39

III. Corresponding Secretaries

1. *Board of Foreign Missions*

	1	2
Total number of votes cast	705	602
Necessary to a choice	353	302
H. C. Stuntz	348	285
A. B. Leonard	346	**317**
Scattering	11	..

2. *Board of Home Missions and Church Extension*

Total number of votes cast	702
Necessary to a choice	352
Robert Forbes	**636**
F. M. North	44
Ward Platt	15
Scattering	7

3. *Board of Education*

	1	2
Total number of votes cast	701	599
Necessary to a choice	351	300

Thomas Nicholson	304	**397**
T. S. Henderson	187	122
E. S. Tipple	120	68
J. C. Nicholson	27	..
F. B. Lynch	15	..
George Gaul	13	..
S. F. Kerfoot	13	..
E. M. Stevens	13	..
Scattering	9	12

4. *Freedmen's Aid Society*

	1	2	3
Total number of votes cast	696	598	652
Necessary to a choice	349	300	327
M. C. B. Mason	**617**	..	..
P. J. Maveety	156	244	**356**
Edgar Blake	114	130	144
W. D. Parr	92	91	74
E. M. Mills	86	13	..
J. W. Van Cleve	58	42	25
J. S. Hill	45	15	..
A. H. Norcross	39	23	17
L. H. Stewart	39	..	..
D. L. Aultman	31	14	..
J. O. Spencer	27	12	..
G. I. Wright	21	..	..
C. G. Nelson	17	..	..
R. H. Gilbert	16	..	..
J. W. E. Bowen	11	..	..
G. H. Trever	10	..	..
E. L. Parks	..	..	22
Scattering	13	14	14

5. *Board of Sunday Schools*

Total number of votes cast	703
Necessary to a choice	352
D. G. Downey	**547**
S. W. Trousdale	110
Joseph Lee	22
T. S. Wilcox	18
Scattering	6

6. *Epworth League*

Total number of votes cast	694
Necessary to a choice	348

E. M. Randall	**377**
W. F. Sheridan	250
C. F. Reisner	50
D. B. Brummitt	15
Scattering	2

7. *Board of Conference Claimants*

Total number of votes cast	702
Necessary to a choice	352

J. B. Hingeley	**372**
J. B. Hamilton	233
W. H. Wilder	90
Scattering	7

IV. Assistant Corresponding Secretaries

1. *Board of Foreign Missions*

	1	2
Total number of votes cast	676	668
Necessary for choice	339	335

H. K. Carroll	235	198
H. C. Stuntz	197	**423**
J. B. Trimble	111	..
S. E. Taylor	94	41
Dillon Bronson	39	..
Scattering	..	6

2. *Board of Home Missions and Church Extension*

	1	2	3
Total number of votes cast	676	664	618
Necessary for a choice	339	333	310

Ward Platt	**370**	..	..
C. M. Boswell	233	245	**313**
T. C. Iliff	178	151	139
George Elliott	149	108	92
T. E. Fleming	128	82	55
J. H. Fitzwater	102	55	18
G. A. Reeder	72	18	..
H. J. Coker	55	..	..
A. G. Kynett	22	..	..
G. A. Robbins	10	..	..
Scattering	33	5	1

V. Editors

1. *Methodist Review*

Total number of votes cast	716
Necessary for a choice	359
W. V. Kelley	**711**
Scattering	5

2. *Christian Advocate*

Total number of votes cast	716
Necessary for a choice	359
J. M. Buckley	**685**
Scattering	31

3. *Western Christian Advocate*

Total number of votes cast	703
Necessary for a choice	352
Levi Gilbert	**637**
Samuel Plantz	49
Scattering	17

4. *Northwestern Christian Advocate*

Total number of votes cast	716
Necessary for a choice	359
D. D. Thompson	**702**
Scattering	14

5. *Central Christian Advocate*

Total number of votes cast	716
Necessary for a choice	359
C. B. Spencer	**705**
Scattering	11

6. *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*

Total number of votes cast	707
Necessary for a choice	354
J. J. Wallace	**455**
J. W. Johnston	173
George Adams	47
J. E. Gilbert	12
Scattering	20

7. *Southwestern Christian Advocate*

Total number of votes cast	713
Necessary for a choice	357
R. E. Jones	**705**
Scattering	8

8. *Pacific Christian Advocate*

Total number of votes cast	704
Necessary for a choice	353
D. L. Rader	**694**
Scattering	10

9. *Christliche Apologete*

Total number of votes cast	712
Necessary for a choice	357
A. J. Nast	**698**
Scattering	14

10. *Haus und Herd*

Total number of votes cast	712
Necessary for a choice	357
Frederick Munz	**706**
Scattering	6

11. *Epworth Herald*

Total number of votes cast	720
Necessary for a choice	361
S. J. Herben	**610**
A. C. Piersel	94
Scattering	16

12. *California Christian Advocate*

Total number of votes cast	717
Necessary for a choice	359
F. D. Bovard	**713**
Scattering	4

13. *Sunday School Publications*

Total number of votes cast	720
Necessary for a choice	361
J. T. McFarland	**545**
W. W. Martin	168
Scattering	7

REPORTS TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

A.—BISHOPS IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN FIELDS

I. CHINA

REPORT OF BISHOP JAMES M. BASHFORD. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 206

I am more grateful to God than I can express for health and strength to meet the exposure and do the work of the quadrennium; and to you, brothers and sisters, who have had ourselves and our work in your hearts, and often upon your lips in prayer.

I have no complaints but only words of praise for the missionary secretaries, for the missionaries on the field and for our Chinese ministers and helpers; I am glad to believe that they have no complaints to present against me; so that we have no questions to refer to you for adjudication; and only one problem to place before you, namely, how to meet opportunities which recently have come to us in the Chinese empire. Of this we will speak more fully a little later.

Bishop Spellmeyer and I have gone over the field of our common work together since his visit to China, and we find ourselves in perfect accord in the principles and policy which ought to be pursued. I wish here publicly to record our appreciation of the splendid services he has rendered our Chinese work on the field and since his return to America. I wish also to acknowledge the help which not only I personally, but all our missionaries, received from the visit of Dr. A. B. Leonard, senior secretary of the Missionary Society, of Rev. John F. Goucher and Rev. Dillon Bronson, of Messrs. Vickery and Earl Taylor, and of Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, whose break in health was due in part to the great interest which he and his wife took in our work and to the large services which they rendered us. Should this prove the last service which Bishop Foss is to render the Church on earth, he will be well content that almost his last words for the Master and last prayers for the kingdom fell from his lips upon the great mission field of Asia.

I have traveled during the quadrennium over twenty thousand miles in China, in steamboats, houseboats, carts, chairs, and on foot, visiting, or at least touching upon, fourteen of the twenty-two provinces and two of the four great dependencies. The West China Conference, which lies some fifty days' journey west of Shanghai, has been visited three times this quadrennium, once by Bishop Spellmeyer and twice by myself. The

West China Conference has founded a mission to the Chinese and Thibetans, eighty-two days' journey west of Shanghai on the borders of Thibet. The mission is supported entirely by the West China Conference. Another mission supported without any appropriations from the Missionary Society has been founded in Canton by the Chinese Methodists returning home from California. These Methodists have built a church and parsonage, a schoolroom for boys and another for girls. I visited the mission in the spring of 1906 on receiving a certificate of the pastor's election to orders by the California Conference, inspected and approved the work, ordained the pastor with the aid of elders of the Wesleyan Church, formally appointed him to his field and took over some $3,500 worth of property which the members were ready to deed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had the deed recorded at the American Consulate.

Comparative Statistics China Missions 1903-1907[1]

	1903	1907	Increase	Per Cent of Gain
Church Membership:				
Full Members	12,085	17,597	5,512	45.6
Probationers	10,006	12,885	2,879	28.7
Total	22,091	30,512	8,421	38.1
Inquirers, incorporated Baptized Children	11,972	25,873	13,901	116.1
Total who have left Heathenism	34,063	56,385	22,322	65.5
Sunday Schools—Number	354	533	179	50.5
Number of Sunday School Scholars	13,174	18,497	5,323	40.4
Epworth Leagues, Number of Chapters	113	116	3	2.6
Number of Leagues	3,201	3,457	256	7.9
Educational Work:				
Number of Theological and Biblical Schools	2	7	5	250.0
Enrollment	45	124	79	175.5
Number of Bible Women's Schools	No Report	16	..	.....
Enrollment	No Report	337	..	.....
Number of Colleges	2	5	3	150.0
Enrollment	455	1,046	591	129.8
Number of Boarding and High Schools	31	29	..	....
Enrollment	1,554	2,272	718	46.2
Number of Day and Other Schools	284	396	112	39.4
Enrollment	5,504	9,380	3,876	70.4
Total Number of Schools	319	463	134	42.0
Total Enrollment	7,558	13,159	5,601	74.1
Medical Work:				
Total Number of Hospitals	11	23	12	109.0
Total Number of Dispensaries	14	29	15	107.2
Total Number of Ward Patients	2,758	4,674	1,916	69.4
Total Number of Dispensary and other Treatments	84,199	191,627	107,428	127.5
Missionary Force:				
Number of Missionaries: Board of Foreign Missions	56	80	24	42.8
Number of Missionaries' Wives	42	66	24	57.0
Number of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Missionaries	58	82	24	41.3
Total Missionary Force	156	228	72	46.1

[1] I was not able to complete this report in time to read it before the General Conference, but insert it in the printed report.—B.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS CHINA MISSIONS 1903-1907 [1]--Con'd

	1903	1907	INCREASE	PER CENT OF GAIN
CHINESE WORKERS:				
Ordained Preachers	112	123	11	9.8
Unordained Preachers	149	463	314	210.7
Local Preachers	277	273	...	....
Exhorters	429	249	...	....
Bible Women	207	328	121	58.4
Other Workers	109	217	108	99.0
Total Number of Workers	1,283	1,653	370	28.8
NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OWNED (Many additional rented)	240	391	151	62.9
CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHINESE CHURCH—Contributed for Self-Support, including Home Missionary Society	*Mexican $16,404.09	*Mexican $30,355.09	*Mexican $13,951.00	85.0
Total other Contributions	16,577.07	32,089.71	15,512.64	93.5
**Total Contributions, Chinese	$32,981.16	$62,444.80	$29,463.64	89.3
Average per Member and Probationer	$1.49	$2.04	$.55	36.9

Contributions Chinese to the Centennial Collection (Part included in above)..... $40,353.72 Mexican
Contributions of Missionaries to same.....$164,031.00 Mexican

*Two dollars Mexican=one dollar American money.

**Educational and Medical fees not included; only voluntary offerings Chinese.

[1] I was not able to complete this report in time to read it before the General Conference, but insert it in the printed report.—B.

Our great problem in China is the sudden awakening of a vast multitude of people who have a great desire for Western education, arts, and inventions, and who at least are open at the present time to the Christian religion. This is the problem to which I ask your full and prayerful consideration. As sixty thousand copies of my pamphlet on The Awakening of China have been called for, I assume that you are familiar with the first tidings of this awakening and I aim to bring the present report down from 1905 to the present. When some three years ago I wrote the first article for the Christian Advocate on "The Awakening of China," I had never heard that term applied to the Chinese people. It was only after receiving reports from more than one hundred missionaries that I ventured to send the facts to the Christian Advocate. Even then I feared that the report might be regarded as the exaggerated estimate of an enthusiast, not the sober result of careful investigation on the field. This report does not present another startling view of China, but confirms the thesis of 1905. The publication of 1905 was in error on one detail of the awakening, namely, the adoption of the Bible as a text-book in the governmental schools of two provinces governed by Chang Chih Tung. But the reality of the awakening of the empire was confirmed in Shanghai in 1907 by more than nine hundred missionaries present from every province at the great centenary celebration of the founding of Protestant missions in China. These missionaries unanimously adopted resolutions embodying the conviction that the Christian

Church now has in this vast empire such an opportunity as has never confronted the Church before in China, such an opportunity as has never been surpassed in the history of the Church, such an opportunity as may never occur again in the history of the world. Thus the judgment of one formed in 1905 was confirmed by the judgment of nine hundred missionaries after two years of further developments. Note some concrete facts upon which this conviction is based:

I. INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PROGRESS

The only aristocracy in China is an aristocracy based not upon wealth or upon blood but upon education. Only one family in China, that of Confucius, is ennobled by reason of descent from a great ancestor and only a single member of that family at one time can bear the title of nobility. The mandarin class, which holds all the offices and receives all the honors and emoluments in China, is composed nominally at least only of those who have completed the prescribed course of Chinese learning and received a degree. In proof of the new intellectual life of the empire you will remember a decree of 1903 establishing Western learning in all the schools of China as one condition of all future office-holding in the empire. As this decree was not to go into effect until 1913, and as many missionaries believed that it was issued to captivate foreigners and would never go into effect, I characterized that decree in The Awakening of China as "spectacular." But at the very time I was thus characterizing that decree, a supplementary decree had been issued, of which I was then in ignorance, putting the reform into immediate effect. These two decrees do not prescribe that every official, in China, must have a modern degree certifying that he is familiar with Western learning. There are not sufficient officials as yet trained in the new learning; hence all who now hold degrees received under the old regime are eligible to appointment. But all future degrees must certify the holder's proficiency in the Western learning in order to make him eligible to official apointment. These two decrees are revolutionizing the intellectual life of the empire. The decree has already been put so far into operation that examinations have been held in Peking for the highest degree, in which applicants were allowed to choose the language in which they would take the examination, and some took the examination in English instead of in Chinese. This is unparalleled in the history of the empire. Again, competitive examinations in Western subjects have been held for the selection of students to be sent to America, while in some places the old examination halls have been torn down and the brick used for modern school buildings. Thus Western learning has become the official standard of education for the empire. It was a demonstration in 1905 and 1906 of the genuineness of

the educational reform which sent fifteen thousand young men to Japan in a single year for the Western learning, and one thousand more to Europe and America. No one doubts that Japan has emerged into Western civilization. But Japan at the time of her greatest eagerness for the Western learning never sent more than two thousand students abroad in a single year, one eighth as many as went abroad from China in 1907. The new learning supplants a system of intellectual training which has dominated China for twenty-three hundred years; it revolutionizes that system; the revolution affects four hundred million people; hence it is probably the greatest single change which has ever taken place in the intellectual history of mankind.

Dr. Griffith John, of Hankow, told me in 1905 that whereas he was unable to give away the Bible fifty years ago, the sales of the Central China Tract Society were then aggregating one million copies of tracts, of portions of the Bible, or of the Bible a year. The statement startled people when I repeated it in America some two years ago. But I now bring back the report that the sales of this same Central China Tract Society aggregated one million five hundred thousand copies for 1907, an increase of fifty per cent since the report of two years ago. The Presbyterian Press at Shanghai published one million six hundred thousand copies of books and tracts in 1907, an increase of nearly forty per cent in a single year. The joint publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is increasing its publications by leaps and bounds. The Commercial Press, established by the pupils of Dr. Young J. Allen, that hero of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is selling $1,000,000 (Mexican) worth of schoolbooks a year and is unable to supply the demand. Streams of literature are also pouring from the presses in Peking, Hongkong, Canton, and Chentu, as well as from those of Hankow and Shanghai.

In moral progress we are able to report a vastly increased impetus toward the abolition of foot binding. In 1872 Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, then Miss Mary Porter, after much prayer and after consultation with other missionaries of our board in North China, decided to admit to the first school for girls in Peking only children whose parents would consent to unbind their feet. At first this condition was severely criticized by the Chinese and its wisdom doubted by visitors and missionaries. This great reform, setting free the womanhood of this vast empire, for which missionaries of all churches struggled nobly against tremendous opposition thirty or forty years ago, is now gaining such an impetus that the Chinese themselves outside the Church are carrying it forward. The present Chinese minister to America, his Excellency Wu Ting Fang, has for more than a quarter of a century advocated this reform. The Dowager Empress recently

established several schools for girls in Peking and the royal princesses also have established schools for girls in the Chihli province; and these schools insist that every girl entering them shall observe the same condition of unbinding her feet which the women of our mission established in 1872. The Empress Dowager and several governors of provinces have also issued proclamations urging parents to unbind their daughters' feet. At the present rate of progress it looks as if the womanhood of this vast empire would be unfettered physically within the next fifty years. Dr. Arthur Smith said at Chentu last February that the awakening of these two hundred million Chinese women is the greatest single change among womankind recorded in ancient or modern history.

The reform in opium also has made remarkable progress during the last two years. The officials of the Chinese empire, and especially the Chinese people, have inaugurated a Chinese crusade against the greatest curse which threatens China to-day. Mr. Morrison, the greatest newspaper correspondent in the Far East, in a recent speech in London said: "The progress of China during the last ten years is one of the most surprising phenomena of recent history. Since my return to London I have met with skepticism in regard to those reforms, and especially in regard to the abolition of opium. With that skepticism I do not find myself in agreement. The awakening of the consciousness of nationality, the growth of the native press with its two hundred newspapers, the adoption of modern education, the increased efficiency and economy of the Chinese army, and the attempt, imperfect as it naturally is, to bring reform into the different departments of the administration, are features of modern China full of promise for the future."

As a concrete illustration of the progress in opium reform, three years ago in traveling through the Chungking Prefecture, we saw from one fourth to one third of the land in opium. Last January, we traveled through the same prefecture for two days and no member of the party discovered a single opium plant growing. In other parts of the province the crusade against opium is not being so fully carried out. But personal observation and reports of the two hundred missionaries at the Chentu Missionary Conference, from all parts of Szechuen, lead to the conclusion that in large parts of this greatest opium province in the empire about one half as much opium was planted in 1908 as was planted in 1907. As the governmental decree allows ten years for the complete abolition of opium, the progress which has been made during the first year is full of encouragement. If the foreigners in the port cities will coöperate with the Chinese in closing opium houses and disfranchising opium smokers; if Great Britain will recall the fateful boon, which she secured as a result of the opium war and cease importing opium into China;

and if other nations will respect the integrity of the empire and permit the Chinese to devote their energies to internal reforms, we believe the Chinese will uproot the opium traffic as they uprooted the liquor traffic and maintained temperance for centuries three thousand years ago.

II. RECENT SPIRITUAL PROGRESS

At a great revival in Peking University some three years ago the Chinese students by their own initiative organized the first Student Volunteer Band in China. That band now embraces one hundred and eighty-five young college men, who have pledged their lives to the redemption of China. This is the most hopeful sign of the self-propagating power of the gospel which thus far has appeared in the empire.

Some of you will recall the story of the village elders who in 1904 offered us their temple for services and asked us to baptize all the members of the village. Plainly it was impossible for us to baptize people and receive them into the Church before they understood the gospel. But the money for which I asked two years ago was readily subscribed, the temple was transformed into a schoolhouse and church and parsonage, and every family in that village has now become Christian. On the Island of Haitang we are now offered four or five additional temples which we will open as churches as soon as we secure $1,000 to refit them. The Rev. Huong Pau Seng and the Rev. Harry R. Caldwell, delegates to this Conference, express the conviction that with an additional missionary to devote his entire time to the work on Haitang Island, the people have been so fully evangelized and are so open to the gospel that we can enroll twenty thousand church members in that island within twenty years, as compared with thirty thousand whom all our missionaries have gained during the last sixty years. I believe even larger gains can be made in the Hinghua plain which numbers one million people and in which the intensive method of cultivation has been followed. All the missionaries of our own and other churches report opportunities in all provinces where the preliminary work of establishing schools and hospitals and preaching the gospel has been thorough. Surely the fields are ripe for the harvest. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.

We have made some progress in the matter of federation. I spoke of the fifteen thousand Chinese students studying in Tokyo in 1907. Leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association, with the rare spirit of enterprise which characterizes them, sent delegates to work among this people: and, as a result of their work, thirty or forty of these students, having been converted, wanted Christian ordinances. The Young Men's Christian Association could not baptize its converts without abandon-

ing its fundamental principle and becoming a church. Hence, representatives of the Association came to Shanghai Conference and asked its members, first, not to send representatives of all our Protestant churches to Tokyo to struggle for these young converts; second, to select some one Protestant church to represent all the churches in this work. These young men securing their training at Tokyo are to be viceroys, governors, legislators, educators, leaders of China for the twentieth century. Everyone knew that the Church selected for this work might become the representative church of Protestantism in the eyes of the Chinese government for the next fifty years. Immediately the Bishop of one church arose and said his church would be willing to undertake this work for all the churches. The leader of another church arose and said his church could secure the men and means and would be very glad to represent all the churches in this work. The Conference knew that the question could not be settled in open Conference; hence, by a unanimous vote the Conference selected a Committee on Fellowship with full power to choose one church to represent Protestantism in China in the work among these future leaders of the empire: and on the motion of the two Chinese members of the Committee, our Church was unanimously selected for this responsible position. The choice of the Methodist Episcopal Church as, perhaps, the body representing the golden mean between the various Protestant Churches was, in the view of Dr. Goucher, the greatest honor which has come to our Church in the Far East in half a century.

Do not, however, expect great immediate results from this work. Remember that these young men in a large measure came from non-Christian homes. They are under the influence of their pagan inheritance; they are surrounded by another people who are largely pagan; remember that in almost every boarding house in Tokyo they are as freely exposed to the social evil as was Joseph in the house of Potiphar, and they are without the God of Joseph. Remember that they are seeking and preparing for an official life in China and that official life in China largely is so based upon graft that they cannot become Christians and then enter upon the career for which they are seeking a preparation.

But while we may not expect large immediate results we must bear in mind, on the other hand, that we are representing Christ to the future leaders of the empire; that we are representing him to these leaders at a formative period of their lives; that they are eager for Western civilization, Western ideas, and Western ideals, and their minds at least are open to the Western religion. The mere presentation of the gospel to the young men at this turning point of their lives will have a profound influence upon the entire official attitude of China toward Christianity during

the next twenty-five or fifty years. Moreover, out of the chosen few who have already accepted Christ, and are passing through the fires of temptation, we are praying that some may prove as great administrators for the four hundred million people of China as Joseph proved for the ten million or fifteen million of Egypt. We, therefore, fully agree with Dr. Goucher that this is the greatest honor and the greatest responsibility which has ever come to Methodism in the Far East; and yet, an even higher honor may be conferred by God upon the other churches for denying themselves and inviting us to represent them than can ever come to our Church through discharging this duty, however well she may do the work.

Further progress toward the federation of our churches was made and heartier coöperation secured among the Christians in China at the recent Chentu Conference. With Dr. Arthur Smith, I went last winter to Chentu, a journey of fifty days from Shanghai. The three western provinces, Szechuen, Kweichou, and Yunnan, form an empire in themselves with a population of some ninety million people. Two hundred missionaries and ten missionary boards are striving to evangelize this great population.

In dividing up this territory so as to have as little overlapping as possible, and so as to cover as large an amount of the field as possible, the question arose: In case territory is left wholly to one church, will that church receive as in good standing a Chinese member from any other church who may move into that territory on a letter from the church of which he has been a member, and from the missionary under whose care he has been, stating that he has abandoned idolatry and has a clear Christian experience? In a word, in dividing up our forces and agreeing not to trespass on each other's fields, will each missionary recognize every other missionary in West China as a representative of our common Christianity? In raising this question, it was distinctly stated that while the various missions were to receive persons coming to their territory into membership without putting upon them any additional burdens, nevertheless, the church receiving the new member would be at liberty after he had been received to administer any further rites which the member later might wish to have administered. With this understanding, over two thirds of the missionaries present voted upon the question, and every vote cast was in favor of the proposition. The Christian Churches in America took a great step forward in the organization of the Christian Federation of America in 1906. But the American churches will do well if within the next twenty years they can reach the position which the churches of Western China attained in 1908.

I may add without boasting, but with profound gratitude to God, that on the unanimous invitation of the Committee of

Arrangements, I administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the Conference to missionaries of the Church of England, of the Baptist Church, of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches and of the Friends, brothers and sisters of all these churches joining freely and without distinction in partaking of the emblems of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In this connection I wish to report to you the delightful coöperation of the Methodists and Presbyterians in work along the border. I have told you of the organization by the Methodists of Western China of a Mission to Thibet and of their sending two missionaries to Batang, the gateway to Thibet, for missionary work among the Chinese and Thibetans preparatory to entering the forbidden land a few years hence. At the Chentu Conference I met an American Presbyterian, a graduate of one of the leading colleges and one of the leading theological schools in America, whose zeal for souls has led him to aspire to be the first white missionary entering Lhasa. He is at Batang mastering the Thibetan language, and working among the Thibetans. I asked him if he would consent to receive the money which we send to Batang, make regular payments to the two missionaries we have there, and also if he would exercise such Christian supervision over their work as his own good judgment might dictate. He told me that they had already been to him for advice, and that he was helping them to the utmost of his ability, and that they were able in turn to help him among the Chinese. I stated that if he would take charge of the work, it might be best to organize only one church at Batang, and that I would gladly consent that all the converts whom our two Chinese ministers may win should enter the Presbyterian Church. He replied: "Not for a moment will I take your money and receive the help of your two laborers in Christ, and then enroll your converts in the Presbyterian Church. On the other hand, I will gladly serve you as presiding elder without charge, will pay the salaries promptly, and every convert whom your two ministers win I will receive into the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to your Discipline and ritual." Hence I have appointed an American Presbyterian minister as missionary in charge of the Methodist Episcopal work at Batang on the border of Thibet. In climbing those mountain heights toward the roof of the world, may we also climb over and above the barriers which separate us into hostile sects and show to the Thibetans that we are true fellow-workers, building up the common kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Upon the whole, therefore, you have to-day not the report of a single person who has been in China only two years, but the report of over nine hundred missionaries throughout the empire, some of whom have been in China for forty or fifty years, that

China is awakening and opportunities multiplying far more rapidly than the Christian Churches are meeting them. We bring you the report of the increase by leaps and bounds in the publication of books on Western learning and especially the Bible. We bring you the report of the operation of the reform educational decrees revolutionizing the intellectual life of the empire. We bring you the report of the remarkable honor and responsibility which has come to our own Church in her selection as occupying the golden mean to represent the common Protestantism in China in presenting the gospel to thousands of young men who are to become the leaders of the empire. We bring you the report of the providential progress toward Christian fellowship among the Christian Churches for the redemption of the empire. Surely, these facts amply confirm the earlier reports on the awakening of China.

III. PROVIDENTIAL INDICATIONS

The Laymen's Missionary Movement and the Young People's Missionary Movement are the two most significant spiritual enterprises looking to the evangelization of the world thus far inaugurated in the twentieth century. We have led our sister churches in the Young People's Missionary Movement, but the other churches distinctly are in the lead in the organization of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. But while other churches have been leading in organization, Methodism has placed more special gifts upon the altar for the crisis which now confronts us than any other church in the world. The Bishops of India asked for $250,000 as a jubilee offering for the great work that had been accomplished in that empire; and the church laid the gift upon the altar. After conference with our missionaries in China I returned to America in 1906 to ask for a similar amount for China, with no strong faith at that time that the amount could be raised, but from a conviction that I ought to place the facts before the Church and trust to the Lord and the people for the results. It is not necessary to rehearse the stages in the struggle; the hearty coöperation of the Bishops at home and the extra burdens they took upon themselves to relieve me from part of my Conferences that I might work for China; of my struggle for two months with malaria contracted in China; of the offer of a noble layman to give $100,000 if my faith reached the point of asking the Church as a whole for $400,000 in all; of the failure of my faith at first to grasp the promise in regard to this particular sum; of my return to China and the call to aid in the Chinese famine; of the thousands upon thousands of lives saved by the gifts of Americans under the leadership of Dr. Louis Klopsch for famine relief; of the absorption of time in the relief work and the fear that the funds given to the

famine would be diverted from the Centennial offerings; of my partial agreement with the Centennial Commission to return to America in the summer of 1907 for a two months' campaign for China, if my strength permitted and the interest in the campaign demanded it; of the conviction of the Centennial Commission and of the Bishops that the need of presenting China demanded my presence in America the fall and winter of 1907 and 1908; of the conviction on my part that both I and my colleague would be blamed if we left the five struggling Conferences in China without any episcopal supervision; of my reply to the four cablegrams summoning me to America, each time reiterating my conviction that my duty lay in China. At the same time, while this conviction that I must remain in China grew upon me, another conviction, as a result of much prayer, took possession of my mind, namely, that the Lord without my aid would so put China upon the hearts of the Bishops and the presiding elders and the laymen of our Church that the $500,000 would be raised. I therefore sent word home asking the Commission to summon the Church to give $500,000 in all. The response to this appeal came in the financial crash of the early fall, whose reverberations were heard in far-off China, and in the news that the brother who had promised the last $100,000 had been swept down by the panic. Despite these discouragements, the conviction that God would give us $500,000 continued; and to-day our great Church, men and women, in China and America, have placed not the $300,000 which we originally asked for, but $475,000 upon the altar for China, and our thank offering has yet twenty-three days to run. I am sure that the Lord will put it into the hearts of his children to contribute this amount, and the world will see that it is not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.

I must turn aside long enough to say a word upon the famine. In traveling through the famine region I did not see a single tree whose bark could be eaten which was not stripped of its bark for food. The people dug up grass roots, and tons of wild onions, and ate them to keep themselves alive. Last year's potato vines were pounded up with clay and a little wheat and grass and bark, and the people ate the mixture. At Suchau the missionaries had only enough canned milk to keep two hundred babies alive until the harvest, or the thousand suffering babies alive for four or five days. Hence they asked the mothers to meet at the temple with their babies in the morning in order that they might select two hundred. In the morning mothers packed the temple so solidly that the missionaries could not find room to stand, each mother begging that her baby might be chosen, and the missionary women hastily selected two hundred and left the rest to perish. The wails of mothers and children so pierced their hearts that the missionaries sent us by wire an

account of the facts and we cabled the facts to America. President Roosevelt and many others wired Mr. Klopsch, of the Christian Herald, and within twenty-four hours we had an answer: "Fifty thousand dollars more for the famine—one thousand dollars for milk for babies."

I remember sleeping one night in a Chinese inn, and as the inn was so foul and so filthy that I could not sleep, I moved my cot out into the yard, and I slept there with the pigs and donkeys, and the drivers and the carts, and my last thought as I fell asleep was, "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." About half-past three or four o'clock in the morning I awoke and looked out from under my covering, and I saw a Chinese, a self-appointed guardian, standing there keeping watch the whole night long, that no harm should come to the foreign guest. Ah, brethren, these people were grateful for what we did for them, and I thanked God over and over again that whatever might become of the Centennial thank offering, I had afforded you at home an opportunity to help these people in their dire struggle with famine. In addition to the half a million dollars sent through Dr. Klopsch many of you sent money for famine relief directly to our mission office; and our secretaries cabled it to Rev. Wilbur Wilson, treasurer of our Central China Mission. Brother Wilson immediately gave notice to the Famine Committees that he had the money, and responded to every demand which was made upon him. I wired from the field for $5,000 of that money to be sent to a missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and it was immediately telegraphed to him, and he used half of it and sent the other half back. But I wish to say that on account of the lateness with which that money came, quite a large amount of the money has not yet been used, and I want this money which has not been used to be devoted to the education of the children, some of them coming out of this famine region, in order to fit them for the higher responsibilities of life that they may do their share to render impossible future famines in this vast empire.

Turning to the larger view of the Divine Providence, no man can form a just estimate of the probable future of China if he leaves God out of reckoning. We cannot in a spirit of blind optimism conceal from ourselves the fact that the task which confronts us at home and abroad is absolutely beyond our wisdom and our strength. The Church has still before her the evangelizing of two thirds of the world and the far greater task of Christianizing the whole. We must abolish drunkenness, the strife between capital and labor, worldliness, and the social evil. We must Christianize our politics, our art, our manners, and make the Golden Rule supplant the rule of gold. Who is sufficient for these things? Only as Almighty God guides us by his wisdom, heartens with his courage, and fills us with his

strength shall we be able to succeed. But Christianity, which has already been the source of several civilizations, is rising unwearied by past tasks and undaunted by the problems which confront her, to inaugurate a new era.

Nor are there wanting signs of a fresh manifestation of the same Divine Providence which has guided us in the past. Historians recognize two great eras in the kingdom of heaven upon earth—the era of the Incarnation and the era of the Reformation. Is a third era of Evangelization now dawning upon the race? Is that to be followed by the fourth and last era—the era of the Christianization of the race?

God chose the Mediterranean basin with its eighty million people as the theater for the activities of the first era; the Atlantic with its four hundred and fifty million people as the theater for the second, and he selects the Pacific, including the Indian Ocean, with its eight hundred million people, as the theater for the coming era.

God inspired the Greeks to perfect a language as a medium for preserving his truth and spreading it among the eighty million of the Mediterranean basin. He guided Guttenberg in the invention of movable types for the spread of his truth among the four hundred and fifty million of the Atlantic basin; he has inspired the missionaries in transplanting his work into the languages of India and China, of Malaysia, of Mexico and South America for its spread among the eight hundred million of the Pacific basin. Not content with this, he has guided us also in the improvement of the printing press, the adoption of the penny post, and in the discovery of the telegraph and telephone, and the use of steam and electricity, thus turning the world into a single neighborhood.

God having granted man freedom, is compelled to wait upon free moral agents for the carrying forward of his plans. Hence he was compelled to choose as the political powers of the first era Judea, which failed him in the crisis and delivered up the Lord to crucifixion; Greece, which frittered away her liberties in petty jealousies; and Rome, who unconsciously built the roads and preserved order for the first generations of evangelists, but who was always pagan at heart, regarding Christianity with suspicion, and who at last threw herself in a life and death struggle against the Church. God secured as the political powers for the second era the European governments of the sixteenth century, fighting between themselves, indeed, the great battles of the Reformation, but all of them nominally Christians, and all of them far more Christian in reality than Judea, Hellas, and Rome.

God has secured as the political powers which largely will dominate the Pacific basin the nations of the Anglo-Saxon world, who now rule sixty per cent of the race, are far less bitterly

divided, far kinder to the weak and far more Christian in spirit than the warring principalities of the Reformation.

But the power which can alone inaugurate the new era is Jesus Christ, the Creator of the world, the Light and Life of men. God's chief aim in earthly history is to bring men into union with himself through Jesus Christ. To this end he inaugurated the first era by Pentecost. But Christ was imperfectly apprehended by the followers of the apostles, and the Church of the early centuries largely lost his presence and his help. Then God inaugurated the second era by revealing to Luther the great truth of salvation by faith. This resulted in a Church stronger in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than the Church in the earlier centuries. But the children of the Reformation were diverted from the divine goal by wars and worldliness, and soon sank into dead conformity. Hence God inaugurated the third era with Wesley's discovery of Christian experience. Wesley did for theology what Bacon did for science. The Christian experience which Wesley discovered is the exact counterpart in the spiritual realm of Bacon's discovery of experiment as the test for truth in the material realm. Each called the world back from theory and abstract speculation to the realities of life. Wesley's discovery has already been apprehended and appropriated by the entire evangelical Church and by the saints of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. It is in perfect accord with the scientific tendencies of the age. It is reconciling science and religion and preparing the way for the evangelization of the world.

Christ passed beyond Judea and led Paul after him to find the Greek and Roman world in the first era. He passed beyond the Greek and Roman world, leading Augustine and Ulfilas with him to discover our Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic ancestors in the second era. He is passing beyond the Western world accompanied by fifteen thousand missionaries to find the last one of the belated races in the third era. Surely, if Christ came in the fullness of time, if the hand of God is seen in the strange meeting of Judea and Hellas and Rome in the Mediterranean basin in the first era, in the Reformation, the invention of printing, and discovery of the New World in the second era, all prophetic souls will recognize in the gathering of eight hundred millions around the Pacific basin, in the translation of the Bible into all the languages of the earth, and in the fellowship of the modern Churches with the living Christ through the scientific method of experience, the presence among his children of the living God, by whom and for whom and in whom all things consist. The race has completed the journey around the globe, and the sons of the newest West now look into the eyes of the sons of the oldest East. God has called America and our Church to play a great part in history. We cannot stand idly by and

see the conflict waged by others. Divine Providence has pushed us to the front, and we must either grandly succeed or else ignobly fail. We shall not fail; we shall succeed not through our own strength or wisdom but because the government is on his shoulders; we shall succeed because the era is not distant when the great commission shall be executed, and all men shall know him from the rivers unto the ends of the earth. The zeal of the Lord of hosts shall perform this.

II. EUROPE

REPORT OF BISHOP WILLIAM BURT. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 213

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Our work in Europe as well as its growth and development is purely providential. We are in Europe because God led us there, and in spite of enormous difficulties we have succeeded because God has approved and blessed our efforts. German and Scandinavian immigrants were converted at our altars here, and then they sought to evangelize their relatives and friends in the fatherland. The method was simply that of the New Testament. Andrew finds Jesus and he immediately goes and tells Simon saying, "We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ."

These friends in the fatherland soon asked that preachers might be sent to them. At the General Conference held in Pittsburg in 1848, Dr. William Nast pleaded that someone might be sent to Germany. The next year Dr. L. S. Jacoby was sent, and later others went to Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Denmark. They were not all preachers. Some were converted sailors. In 1854 there came sailing up the beautiful harbor of Arendal, Norway, a ship with all the sailors on board converted men. They were singing the hymns of salvation which they had learned in the Bethel ship at New York.

Class meetings and Sunday schools and churches were organized. Papers and tracts and books were printed, and helpers were raised up on the field to carry on the rapidly growing work. Now Methodism extends from the Black Sea on the east to the British channel on the west, and from the north pole to Sicily. We have ten Annual and Mission Conferences, four hundred and ninety-eight ordained ministers, an increase of forty-four during the quadrennium. Sixty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-two members, an increase of six thousand two hundred and fifty-four. Sunday school scholars and teachers, eighty-five thousand four hundred and forty-eight, an increase of five thousand seven hundred and seventy. We have also about four hundred and ninety deaconesses in connection with our European Methodism. There are publishing houses, deaconesses'

Homes, hospitals, schools of various grades and Church properties in all these lands, valued at $4,500,000.

During the quadrennium we have built sixty new churches, twenty-eight new parsonages, and four other new buildings, with an increased valuation for the four years of $890,185. One of the new churches is the beautiful church at Helsingfors, Finland, worth at least $60,000 and free of debt.

During the past year, 1907, the contributions to the Missionary Society amounted to $13,011, and for self-support $248,032. In addition to this there are special gifts for India, China, and Africa amounting to more than $5,000 per year. We have had a great revival of missionary interest in all these Conferences. Last summer Bishop Hartzell visited several of the Conferences and rendered efficient service. Some of the Conferences are supporting lighthouses in Africa. Sweden has sent two young men to Inhambane, East Africa, and a young woman to China, while Germany has at present four missionaries in the Bismarck archipelago. Contributions for all purposes during four years amounted to $1,492,399, which is certainly evidence of strength and of native growth.

Thousands of our European converts, however, belong to our Church and to other evangelical Churches here in America. Who can estimate the blessings that have come to the homeland through these immigrants who have brought with them here a living Christian experience, and hence have become agents for good to their fellow-countrymen here in America? Now we can see one of the providential reasons why as a Church we were led to the continent of Europe. We are constantly sending over here Methodist missionaries from Europe to preach to their fellow-countrymen—Italians, Finns, Hungarians, Bohemians, and others! We believe that when our Church shall be fully awakened to her obligation and privilege in this homeland we shall reap a rich harvest among these foreign-speaking people. The fields are already white unto the harvest.

The statistics of the work as it now exists, encouraging as they are, do not tell of all the victories won. Methodism has already become a spiritual force among the nations of Europe, saving them from cold rationalism and dead formalism. We know, and spiritually minded people who are not members of the Methodist Church acknowledge, that we have been the means of the salvation of thousands who are not called by our name. One writing us from Germany last summer said: "I wish you could have been with us to witness revival scenes that remind one of the early days of Methodism. We are using a big tent and scores are converted every night. It would rejoice your heart to see the union existing between State Church pastors and our preachers." Professor Harnack has said: "No type of believers has interested me more than the Methodists. If I read church his-

tory correctly, that denomination is richest in experimental religion, most active in Christian work, most fertile in results of all since the time of the Reformation."

Brethren, we believe that what Methodism has done for the English-speaking world Methodism will accomplish on the continent of Europe. The greatest blessing that could possibly come to all these countries would be a revival of soul-stirring, conscience-awakening, joyous Methodism, and I am happy to assure you that the revival is on.

It would be impossible for me in one brief report, such as this must be, to give even an adequate summary of our work in the different countries on the Continent. I wish you could go there and see for yourselves what I have been privileged to witness.

The 26th of this month will be the fourth anniversary of my consecration to this high office. They have been the four most strenuous years of my life. I have literally traveled throughout the connection. In addition to my work in the Conferences I have lectured and held evangelistic services in several of the countries, and through circulars and correspondence tried to stimulate ministers and churches in all that pertains to the progress of the work. During two winters I held Sunday evening services in our First Church, Zurich. One winter I was in Africa, and the other winter holding Conferences here.

My first purpose has been to conserve the many good things inaugurated by my greatly beloved predecessor, Bishop Vincent, to open new fields and to push the work vigorously along all lines. It was not an easy task to follow one so fruitful in resources, so active and so beloved as Bishop Vincent. I have been sincerely thankful for his sympathetic help.

In addition to my work in Europe I visited Africa, served as Fraternal Delegate to the Irish and British Conferences, and presided over fourteen Conferences in America. In all I have held fifty-six Conferences on three continents, and traveled more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles. I reverently thank God for his marvelous care and gracious help. He has been with me every day and in all the way.

The next day after the solemn service of consecration I left Los Angeles direct for Rome, arriving there June 13. The dear people among whom I had labored for so many years gave me a most cordial welcome. The great audience which filled our church was presided over by Bishop Hoss of the Church, South. The next morning I was invited to an audience with the king, who inquired much concerning our Church and General Conference, and expressed his congratulations and best wishes. It seemed very proper that I should hold my first Conference in Rome, where wife and I had offered so many prayers, shed so many tears, and triumphed over so many difficulties.

During the quadrennium the work in Italy has been under the

special care of Dr. N. Walling Clark, Professor Edward Spencer, two native presiding elders, three ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and a corps of forty native ministers. There are at present three thousand six hundred and eighty-nine members in Italy, a net gain of nine hundred and sixty-three. We also have property valued at $465,000, a net gain during the quadrennium of $100,000. God has shown us a wide-open door for the evangelization of the Italians both in Italy and in America. If we allow this day of opportunity to pass unimproved, woe to us and to our great Church!

We generally begin our round of Conferences with Bulgaria. Nearly all who go to Bulgaria, and see the country as it is, and personally witness what we are doing there, come back, in spite of all the criticisms of the past, enthusiastic for our Bulgaria Mission. There is something about the country which captures sympathy, stirs enthusiasm, and kindles hope. I cannot understand how one can read the history of modern Bulgaria without being profoundly stirred. For five centuries—1398 to 1878—the Bulgarians were under the power of the Turks. Western Europe had almost forgotten the existence of this nation which had once taken a prominent part among the great powers. The Bulgarians lay helpless and hopeless beneath their twin masters, the Turkish governors and Greek ecclesiastics. After nearly five centuries of Turkish bondage Bulgaria gained her freedom mostly through the pens and swords of foreigners. The Bulgarians may not be the most attractive of the Balkan races but they possess sterling qualities which must tell in the long run. They have already built railways, constructed bridges, and greatly improved their roads. The capital city has so advanced that one can scarcely recognize in the Sofia of to-day the little Turkish town of thirty years ago. Social questions are beginning to arouse the people from indifference, and education is undermining the superstitions and influence of the State Church. We have made five visits to Bulgaria, and we can see no reason why our Church should not succeed there. Thank God, we are succeeding.

In 1905 we transferred to Bulgaria the Rev. E. E. Count, of the New York Conference, and appointed him superintendent of the mission. He has proved himself to be the right man in the right place. His administration has been wise, prudent, firm, and withal aggressive. The last two years have been the best in the history of the mission, and the last the best of all. The reports show a net gain of one hundred members for the past year and one hundred and seventy for the quadrennium, and a decided advance in all departments.

Our noble women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in their school at Lovetch, have been preparing the way for these better results. We have sown in tears, we are now reaping in

joy! Let us determine on a liberal, progressive, and just policy, resolved, God helping us, to take this pearl of the Balkans for Christ.

From Bulgaria we come back through Hungary and Austria. Although recent years have added much to our knowledge of the territory of Hungary, our acquaintance with its gifted people is yet very limited. Hungary is a country larger in area than Austria, Italy, or than Great Britain. It comprises every variety of scenery from the cold pine forests of the North to the vineyards and olive gardens in the south. There are immense fields of wheat like those in Kansas or Iowa; great plains for cattle and large mineral resources, especially iron, copper, and tin. The Danube and the Theiz are both great navigable rivers, highways of commerce. The Hungarian, sometimes called the Englishman of the East, is high-minded, patriotic almost to excess, strong-willed, full of ideas, and in national and economic matters of consuming energy. In the course of thirty-five years this people has succeeded in creating commerce, great manufactories, a network of railroads, a system of education, and national schools of literature, science, journalism, painting, and music. In no country of Europe are the elements which make for liberty, equality, and justice more alive than in Hungary. Budapest, the capital city, is an expression of the people's intelligence and energy. From a comparatively unknown town thirty years ago it has become one of the leading cities of Europe with a population of nearly 900,000. It had an electric subway before any was thought of for Boston or New York, and its underground trolleys antedate all others. A few years ago a copy of the Christliche Apologete, published at Cincinnati, came into the hands of a schoolmaster at Verbasz. He subscribed for the paper, formed a reading circle, and every week read portions of it to his friends and neighbors. In one of the copies he found the address of our minister at Vienna, and sent for him to come and preach to them. A gracious revival was the result. A Brother Pfeifer, who was with his wife converted under the preaching of the first sermon, was the lay delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference at Berlin last summer. In 1900 Bishop Vincent appointed the Rev. Otto Melle in charge of this work, and now we have a presiding elder's district with twelve preaching places. There is a great future for our work in Hungary. It would be well if Austria-Hungary could be constituted into a separate mission. I know of no more promising field for Methodism in all Europe. The evangelization of Hungary is also very important because it is the boundary between the Orient and the Occident. Here we have Hungarians, Germans, Roumanians, Slavonians, Servians, and many other nationalities.

Austria is still a difficult field, but the door is being pried open. Universal suffrage has been granted, and during the past

few years more than fifty thousand people have abandoned popery at the cry of "Los von Rom."

In Switzerland, we have nearly ten thousand members, and more than twenty-two thousand scholars and teachers. My first Conference there was at Schaffhausen. On Sunday we were granted the use of the old cathedral, and about two thousand people assembled. You can imagine my feelings that Sabbath morning as I preached from that old pulpit built before the time of the Reformation. It was to me a vindication of time and an inspiring prophecy.

In Germany to-day we have a membership of more than twenty-four thousand, and an able body of one hundred and seventy ministers that will compare favorably with any other like number in the Church. During the past four years our people in Germany contributed nearly $600,000 for the support of the work. Our success in that great empire is far beyond what the fathers of fifty years ago dared to dream might be possible. We have progressed most where the spirit of opposition has been the greatest. For instance, in Saxony, our people have, until very recently, been fined and sometimes imprisoned. When one wishes to join our Church, he must go to the pastor of the State Church and declare his intention. After four weeks of reflection, he must return and renew his declaration. Then he receives a certificate which he takes to the court and his name is enrolled among the dissenters, and he has to pay about three dollars for the necessary papers. Precisely here we are making the largest gains. No one can now imagine the possibilities of the future when the spirit of Methodism shall have more thoroughly permeated that great people. I sometimes have glorious visions of what our German Methodists are to accomplish in the world. There is need, however, of patience, and we must be sure that the emphasis is placed on the right word—German *Methodists.*

One great and pressing need of to-day is the union of German Methodism. The Wesleyans and United Brethren have already come to us. If the Evangelical Association would now unite with us, Methodism would immediately become the leading free Church of Germany, and there would be an immense saving of money and of energy.

In Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, our work is steadily progressing. We have here twenty-seven thousand five hundred members and two hundred ministers. They also have contributed during the quadrennium something over $600,000 for the work. In these countries we have had a greater influence over the State Church than even in Germany. Still our mission is not yet accomplished, and brighter days are awaiting us in the near future.

At a reception given to the College of Cardinals on March 19,

1904, Pope Pius X took occasion to pay his respects to President Loubet, and to reprove the French government for its hostile attitude toward the Romish Church. The effect in France, however, was exactly the contrary to what was desired by the Pope. "March 21, 1905," said George Clemenceau, "will be a memorable date in the history of the French republic and of the Church of Rome." On that day began one of the greatest debates of history on one of the most far-reaching measures—the separation of Church and State. The Roman hierarchy did all in its power to prevent the catastrophe, but on July 3, 1905, the measure was voted through by a majority of 108, and became a law January 1, 1906. On May 23, 1907, we organized on Rue Calvin, Geneva, our Methodist Mission to France. Through the generosity of an honored Methodist of New York city, Mr. J. S. Huyler, we have been able to begin work at five centers—Chambery, Grenoble, Lyon, Avignon, and Marseilles. Because of my trip to Africa the beginning of this work was delayed, and because of my duties in this country during the past winter I have not been able to give to the French work that personal attention which I earnestly desired. Nevertheless, we are already meeting with great success in three of the places. At Chambery and Lyon we worship in chapels once used by the Roman Catholics. There is here also a magnificent opportunity. We need an able, consecrated man as superintendent, and a few more men like Brother Huyler who will supply us with the necessary funds, and success will be assured.

Thank God, we are also in Russia. We entered by way of Finland and Germany, led by the providence of God. Regular services were inaugurated in Saint Petersburg November 3, 1907, with preaching in Russian, Finnish, and Swedish. In Russia there are about one hundred and fifty millions of people. Ninety millions are Russians, fifteen millions Mohammedans, nine millions Poles, five millions Jews, three millions Finns, two millions Germans, and one million Swedes. The rest are divided among about thirty other nationalities, many of them semi-Asiatic in character. There is a profound conviction among many Europeans that the next great religious awakening on the Continent is to be in Russia, and certainly there is no Church better fitted to lead in that great work and to gather the rich harvests than the Methodist Episcopal Church. There are thousands upon thousands of people in Russia who have of recent years been reading the Word of God, and coming into possession of a personal Christian experience, who are saying to our preachers: "We believe and experience what you preach, and hence we are Methodists without knowing it." These will certainly soon come under our banner. The doors are wide open, and the call is very urgent.

We have transferred a gifted young man from the New York

East Conference, the Rev. G. A. Simons, and put him in charge of all the work in Finland and Russia. He has already met with marvelous success. We must now give him the necessary appliances. With suitable headquarters at Saint Petersburg we could accomplish wonders to-day. To-morrow may be too late! We would recommend that all our work in Russia be organized into a separate mission.

In all these Continental countries, we carry to the front the banner of total abstinence. Of course we have had to educate even our ministers up to this standard. In the face of ridicule and scorn, we have steadily pushed to the front, and the victories have been glorious.

One of the most important branches of our work is that carried on by the deaconesses. Every deaconess in Europe is a trained nurse. The mother house is at Hamburg, but now we have deaconesses' Homes also in Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Italy. No words of mine can adequately express the magnificent work accomplished by our sisters. You must see for yourselves to be able to appreciate. The deaconess work in Germany and Switzerland, by special action of the General Conference, is independent of the Annual Conferences, while in the other countries it is organized according to our Disciplinary plan. I am convinced that it would be much better for all concerned if all our deaconess work could be so organized.

The key to the whole situation in Europe is in our theological schools. The cry of the hour is for well-trained, consecrated men. Young men are converted, and many of them are offering themselves to the ministry, but as yet we have not the adequate schools. Splendid work has been done at Frankfurt and Upsala, and our brethren at Kristiania, Copenhagen, Helsingfors, and Rome are doing the best they can under the very restricted circumstances; but these schools should be enlarged and endowed in order to meet the demands of to-day.

We urgently need training schools for Italy, France, Bulgaria, and Russia. Young men are at our doors asking to be taught, and we haven't the means. We could do wonders with a few thousand dollars. Will not some one of the Lord's stewards see and improve this opportunity?

In 1895 Bishop FitzGerald held at Berlin the first Delegated Congress representing our several European Conferences; in 1904 Bishop Vincent held the second at Zurich, and in September, 1907, I was permitted to hold the third at Copenhagen. The deliberations of this delegated body will be duly presented in memorials to this General Conference.

It is on the continent of Europe that Methodism is brought face to face with the Greek and Romish Churches. The Greek Church has become degenerate and corrupt and void of the spirit of evangelical Christianity. The study of God's Word has not

only been discouraged but often forbidden. Mass is substituted for the gospel. Penance for repentance. The Virgin Mary and saints for Christ. The simple people actually believe in the saving power of the superstitious practices allowed, encouraged, and used. Religion and conduct are divorced. The conception of God is that of a tyrant whose anger must be appeased by the constant repetition of prayers and by chanting in an unknown tongue. It is pagan in all but name. As education progresses among the people, they throw away their vain superstitions, lose all faith, and abandon themselves to materialism or agnosticism.

The evils of the Greek Church are multiplied and emphasized in Romanism, but with this difference; the latter is jesuitically aggressive. It is marvelous how successful the Jesuits have been in breaking down opposition to a system by getting us to look at a person. The person may be a humble parish priest, a self-forgetting nun, a decent Bishop, or a goodish Pope. It makes no difference so long as they can influence us to believe that because certain individuals are not so bad as Romanism has been represented to be, therefore, the system has been misrepresented.

If the Papacy shall triumph through Jesuitism in Protestant nations, or if Roman Catholic Europe shall be allowed to sink into atheism, which is the only other alternative, let me ask, What will be the final result on the Christian civilization which we have sought and are seeking at so great a sacrifice to establish in China, India, and Africa? It is not simply a question of quantity but also of quality. We must save Europe and America if we would save the heathen world. We must save the heathen world if we would save ourselves!

How many times I have said to myself, Lord, who is sufficient for these things! The fields are vast, the problems are many and very difficult. Methodism, however, may have a great future in Europe if we will be wise, consecrated, and courageous. Brethren, there is victory all along the line!

III. JAPAN

REPORT OF BISHOP EARL CRANSTON. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 277

BRETHREN: I might take some of your time in reciting what were my impressions touching the general conditions of missionary work in the Orient. It would be a delight to dwell on the great revival in Korea—a spiritual movement which approximates pentecostal power more nearly than any of which I have knowledge in the record of modern missions. I care only to touch upon these facts concerning the work of our missionaries and the new conditions in Korea. It has been widely circulated that the Protestant missionaries were averse to the movements made by

the empire of Japan in Korea. It so happened that my visit for the joint superintendency for the Korean Mission Conference with Bishop Harris was at the most critical time in that question. It so happened that I was privileged to call, with some of our leading missionaries, upon the representative of the Japanese empire. We became aware of the controlling reason justifying the presence and administration of Korean affairs temporarily by Japan. Prince Ito pointed out to us the inevitable results of such close neighborhood of two peoples. He declared to us the principles upon which his administration should proceed. He satisfied us not only as to the point of the necessity of the occupancy of Korea by Japan, under existing conditions, but that it would ultimately prove to the advantage of that strange people if, under the watchful observation of all nations, Japan were permitted to carry out her policy of reformation as to government, and of purification of judicial bodies and other reforms which I shall not take your time to mention. Out of that interview came a certain garden party, where Prince Ito announced publicly to the missionaries there assembled the same declaration, the same explanation of principles of administration, which had commended themselves to us in the private interview.

There were present at that time Bishop Harris, Dr. Leonard, Dr. Goucher, and representatives of other Protestant bodies. This speech of Marquis Ito's was cabled the next day to all the world, and for whatever they may mean the motives of Japan as then officially declared in the presence of all that company of witnesses were promulgated to the ends of the earth, and I have some comfort in the conviction that what Japan has openly declared as to the benevolence and benevolent import of her policy in Korea will become the law of administration, permanently acknowledged by the Japanese empire. We may talk as we will, but wherever an idea is thrown into the arena, an idea which holds in itself the promise and potency of good to any people, of reform in the social order, of importance in governmental administration, that idea will live, and it will come to power. And such ideas America has been spreading throughout the world. Such conceptions of Christianity as set forth all that Jesus Christ declared when he declared war upon every evil, upon every form of oppression. Such doctrines have been taught and are being taught to the ends of the earth under the authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church. What America has done for Japan, Japan may do for Korea, in part. But there will always be America, seeking to bring Japan to the front, and there will always be Japan moved by the power of modern ideas of progress, working for the liberation of Korea, until the kingdom of Christ shall have come. Let us accept the inevitable, and wherever God has a representative for the bring-

ing forward of a belabored people, whether the United States, in the Philippines, or Japan in Korea, insofar as she may emulate the spirit of our operations in the Philippines, let us bid Godspeed to the movement and pray for divine guidance and restraint upon those in control of it.

More important than anything I can say in regard to this is that you should have a correct understanding of the meaning of Methodist union in Japan. I greatly fear from some things that I have heard that there is an unfortunate misunderstanding, an injurious misunderstanding, in regard to this whole matter. I might premise by saying this, touching it, that your Commission is not responsible for the union of Methodism in Japan, that the movement had its origin in General Conference twenty years ago, as the report will show, and that what has been done has been done in a faithful and conscientious effort to carry out the will as declared of two General Conferences. Whether the work has been done well it must be for you to determine; but, brothers, be it understood that by the solemn act—nay, by the commands—of two General Conferences, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been committed to a policy touching our presence and operations in the Japanese empire. I need not say that I was astonished when the General Conference took this action, without much discussion. It is not worth while for me any more than it is for you to declare that individually I or you would have preferred that the brethren in Japan had remained in our communion. It was for them first to petition. It was for you next to grant, as you did grant, independence and autonomy to our brethren in connection with the great union movement by which they and you are bound up in a holy covenant with two other great Protestant denominations as to the future of missionary work in that empire. Brethren, it has been charged again and again that we are in the Orient for the purpose of exploiting our denominational interest, that we are there to make Methodist Episcopalians and Presbyterians and all that. For the first time we have now a chance to give a positive contradiction to that accusation, and to give actual demonstration of the truth that our errand in the Japanese empire was the preaching of the gospel and the building up of the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that we went there as Methodist Episcopalians because there was no other way in which we could go there in orderly fashion; there was no other treasury to which our missionaries could look for support in this undertaking.

Now, I want to call your attention not to all that is printed in this report but to many things, and, my brethren, I crave your most careful attention. It is so easy to criticize unjustly, I had almost said ignorantly. It is so easy to point out defects, where you have not been through the mill, in which some things

may not always be properly disposed of according to your individual judgment.

(Bishop Cranston then read from the report of the Commission of Consolidation of Methodism in Japan. See Journal, page 930.)

IV. MEXICO

Report of Bishop David H. Moore. See Journal, page 341

Delegates of the Conference, my colleagues have delegated to me the very pleasing duty of representing Mexico. It has been visited since its organization by nineteen different Bishops. Not a year has passed without episcopal visitation and supervision. The last quadrennium the first visitation was by Bishop Wilson, the second and third by the speaker, and the fourth by Bishop Berry. I think it is very proper that we come to the visitation of Mexico last. Beginning with Africa and Asia and Europe, we come last, by the way of South America, to the only foreign mission in North America, so near to us that we simply have to step across an imaginary line to be in the midst of it—so near to us that the beating of its heart smites upon our breasts in literature and in science and in politics and in commerce; so near to us that it cannot be separated from us. And all its interests are our interests, and all of our interests are the interests of Mexico.

I would that I could make you understand what a magnificent country it is. More and more tides of travel are setting toward that wonderful land, older than Egypt. I do not know but it was the very Garden of Eden. All the traditions of its origin lead us to believe that somewhere in a remote and unwritten past the populations began in Mexico. Some seem to think, even, that across the stepping-stones of the last and submerged Atlantis came the populations from Africa and from Asia. The very wonder and mystery of its origin ought to thrill the hearts of people to-day. In abundant places within its borders lie antiquities as wonderful as any that lie upon the plains of Chaldea or have been exposed by the researches of antiquarians anywhere upon the earth. It is ancient beyond all calculation and indicative of a splendid civilization that has never been surpassed; that land that has been scourged by the white curse that has come by the way of Spain and has put over above the superstitions of paganism and heathenism that other and more deadly superstition of an abused and adulterated and perverted Roman Catholicism; that country that for three hundred and fifty years lay under the thraldom and curse of that abominable superstition; that country that has had the desolation of the Inquisition and all the horrors connected therewith; that country that has struggled out of all this into liberty and into democracy, and that stands before us now, under the unsurpassed

leadership of Diaz, as one of the peerless republics of the whole world.

Ah, my friends, you have but to study its history and look upon its possibilities of agriculture and of commerce and its political possibilities, as well as to feel that you are reinforced in your obligations, inherited from your faith in the Lord Christ by all these collateral considerations, to give unto Mexico the utmost gift of your warmest hearts and the last offering of your abounding liberality. We have, since 1873, been in Mexico as a Church. The very first railroad train that went from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico carried upon it that pioneer of our civil and of our ecclesiastical liberties, Bishop Gilbert Haven, who went there in order that he might make sure the appropriation that had been made for the opening of our work there, and not let it lapse back into the treasury. You have read his letters, written from the belfry of one of those old Catholic cathedrals, and how those letters, even to this day, thrill our hearts as the vision of a seer looking out over all of that magnificent plain, that wonderful city, that old abode of the Montezumas, and, carrying his thought still further, until all the boundaries of Mexico were included, and pleading to Protestant America for help to make that wonderful empire an empire of the Lord Christ. Does it not seem to you to have been an indication of Providence that that hero of India, who had won upon the fields of Indian religious warfare the decorations of courage and of bravery and of victory—that William Butler should have been chosen to lead our troops into Mexico, and, with history going back about three hundred and fifty years, to the invasion of Cortez, landing at the same port and following the same course, thanks be to God, leading this time the pure following of those who upheld to all the world the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of mankind? Look upon him as he comes into Mexico and brings with him Drees and his own son, who is now the honored representative from Mexico to this body; look at him as he brings from year to year, through the coöperation of the Society, at least ten wives of missionaries and twenty-three local laymen here and there throughout our whole country, a band of workers who have never been surpassed in their devotion to Christ and in their devotion to the work to which Christ had assigned them.

And now after these years we have as a result of their labors forty-seven members of the Conference, including thirteen missionaries, fifteen laborers from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in New York and through the unprompted liberality of preachers, making an aggregate of ninety-five earnest and successful workers representing our great Church in Mexico. We have members and probationers in round numbers amounting to six thousand, Sunday school scholars three thousand, and

students of all grades in our day and in our boarding schools and institutes four thousand two hundred and ninety-three. We have fifty-one churches, valued at $380,630, thirty-six parsonages, valued at $256,635, making a total valuation of this kind of church property of $637,256. Add to that the value of our school property, and you have an aggregate of far more than a million dollars.

Work in Mexico takes on the usual divisions. We have the usual divisions, where our missionaries and local preachers go out over the country preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. I think that some of the fruits of their work cannot be surpassed anywhere. I have been permitted and so have my brethren who, with me, have been in supervision during this quadrennium, to go out with these workers to dedications and Epworth League services, and to rally days and to other great congregations gathered for a specific religious work, and our hearts have thrilled with joy to see with what intelligence and enthusiasm these native Christians enter the work of the blessed gospel.

I can never forget going to one dedication in Brother Bassett's district, where we had not only the usual ceremonies connected with dedication very much after the pattern in our own country, and not excluding the most necessary collection, and where everything having been met in full, we were invited to the homes of the native members. One comparatively rich member made his entire establishment an open house to all visitors. Table after table was filled with grateful guests and the barnyard was tied full of horses, and everything about there was in glorious feather except the chickens, which hid away in order that they might not enter the ministry. When people show the same traits and characteristics that we consider so essential to old-fashioned and earnest and unconquerable Methodism as these Mexicans showed on that day we can be sure that we are not wasting our gifts or endeavors when we are laboring in their behalf. I can remember also, on another occasion, when the Conference met at Orizaba, when there came a poor woman walking more than one hundred miles that she might carry home in her apron a Methodist Episcopal Church.

Everywhere you find this disposition. You find the young men in the schools going out to preach in vacation, and supplying pulpits while pursuing their course of instruction. You will find everywhere this kind of evangelistic work, which is calculated to make your hearts leap for very joy. If I could give you an idea of the work carried on by Miss Ayres, I am sure you would understand how that woman, with her well organized corps of native assistants, finds her way into the houses of the people of that city, trains young women for effective missionary work, and as a result has scores and hundreds of souls given to her year by year.

I would ask you to look for a moment at our medical work. Sometimes we are disposed to think—and I confess such has been my thought sometimes—that in a country like Mexico, where they have their medical schools, and successful medical practitioners, there is less call for our medical work; but, after all, if there is any call in this country for such work, is there not equal call in Mexico for medical work, including the indispensable hospital? We have only one medical missionary remaining in Mexico, Dr. Salmans, and his Hospital of The Good Samaritan, in the City of Guanajuato, is, to the mind of everyone who has ever been there, a great oasis in a desert land. That man, who has not only carried on that medical work but has supervised the religious work in that city, who has brought two native congregations to self-support; that man stands before us to-day as the representative and exponent of the work that I believe in my heart, under like management as his, would bless every section of that portion of Mexico occupied by our Church.

I have this to say also of our press in the City of Mexico. Housed in that convent that was once a part of the cathedral property of San Francisco; that great engine of power is working to most advantage day by day. Last year five million five hundred thousand pages in the Spanish language were circulated, and hymn books and books of theology and books of biography, everything needed for our schools and for our theological and evangelistic work—all these things are being printed and published by that wonderful organization. [Turning to the platform]—What is the name of our agent there? O, yes, Brother Houser, is superintendent of the printing press, and while he carries on that work his plucky little wife publishes a paper in English that is doing a vast deal of good. I would that some great-hearted man might feel the impulse this morning to put himself beneath and back of that printing enterprise: for it is the engine of our power in Mexico. Perhaps I should say, in concluding my remarks, something much more extended about our school work. It is through the minds of the young that we reach the hearts of the old, and it is through our schools that we are able, somehow, to get a grasp upon those in chief authority. Now we have there in several of the cities magnificent schools. The work of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is unsurpassed. I believe nowhere upon the face of the earth can greater returns be shown for the outlay and for the investment than can be shown in Mexico. Look, if you please, at Miss Foster, away down there in Orizaba, away off by herself for a whole year and a half without a missionary there. Now Brother and Sister Lawyer are with her. There she toils successfully and turns out womanhood refined and purified and sanctified to bless the homes and to exalt the moral conditions of Mexico.

If you look at Queretaro, that glorious city under the walls of which Maximilian met his doom; where the last blow was given to that nefarious enterprise, conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and ended in doom, we have there in Queretaro our Methodist Institute. If you had been there with Secretary Carroll and these other brethren whom I have named, as my colleagues in this representation, your hearts would have been gladdened by the sight, by the spirit of these boys, in their semi-military garb, with all the cleanliness and all the spirit of American students. You would have seen them go through their exercises and their gymnastic performances and recitations. You would have heard them sing and seen them stand up with bared heads, giving with great admiration their gratitude and their prayers to the memory of Bishop McCabe, after whom one of their buildings is named. And when you look upon these men, struggling under great difficulties, laboring because of lack of room, and crying for something to enable them to build there, is there not somewhere, somehow, a heart in this audience to help to honor the memory of Bishop McCabe, who will say, "Here is the money to build this much-needed memorial to this priceless winner of souls"?

Now, we have in the City of Mexico a magnificent outfit. I ought to speak of the English work being done there, of the splendid site for the English Cathedral Church that is in process of construction. The ground has been bought, and a site good enough has been purchased. Everything is provided except the last amount of money necessary to build that cathedral. We cannot go into that great capital city, that center of all travel, and of all Mexican thought, and be represented by an inferior structure. If our people only understood the importance of it, they would put up a structure that would cost at least $100,000 in gold. We have something like $20,000 in gold, and I pray that the necessary remainder may be added.

We have in the City of Mexico that wonderful boys' school down in the convent there, that runs ahead, with great rapidity, longing for the opportunity to move out into the outskirts of the city, where they may have access to the people and have room for a modern school. O, that Sarah L. Keene School! When I strike on that my heart swells, for there never was a more queenly or princely woman in American Methodism than Mrs. Sarah Longacre Keene, of Philadelphia. And Mrs. Keene's Memorial School is there, beautiful for situation, beautiful in its plan and strong in its material and construction; it stands there a property worth at least $100,000 in gold.

It happened to be my great fortune—a fortune never to be duplicated—to be present with Bishop Berry and Dr. Carroll when they were to dedicate and take a prominent part in the dedication of the magnificent building. And when you look at

the work wrought there by Mrs. Temple you cannot help feeling that all Mexico will be reached by the work accomplished there.

Now, they need, on the outskirts of that city, an industrial plant to supplement the work being done in the city.

O, brethren, if we could only give those women the means to establish that school, we would bring such blessing to the poor girls of Mexico as we cannot conceive. And I pray God it may not be long until such a school as Miss Temple prays for may be given to her for the use of God's dear children.

Now, then, up at Pachuca, that great Mexican center, we have a splendid medical school—an English school—and we have that noble man you sent down there to carry on that work.

He perished, dying with his face toward the cross and his heart filled with light and divine love. And I hope that English school will be on the hearts of Kansans forever, for Kansans ought never to let Pachuca go after the consecration of that death. There is a magnificent opportunity to do a magnificent work for the boys and young men of Mexico.

Just across the street, near that Cathedral of Methodism, the finest church we have in all Mexico, is that wonderful school established, over which the daintiest, the most blessed and untiring of saintly women presides, with an enrollment of between five and seven hundred girls, splendid girls—girls rich through her and her associates with the spirit of the gospel, instructed in letters, instructed in Christian art, in Christian living and in Christian experience, so that year after year scores go up from that school to bless and enrich the womanhood of Mexico.

Just over there, in the ecclesiastical center of Mexico, Puebla, where the Roman Catholic Church is now building or has just built its first university; over there, where our work began, in a part of the old Inquisition, in the walls of which were the remains of victims of the Inquisition who have been walled up alive; there where our work began, it has been fertilized by the need indicated by that condition of affairs, and we have two magnificent schools—the Woman's School, under the presidency of the lady delegate from Mexico, Miss Anna R. Limberger, who sits as an honored delegate of your body. That normal institution stands, supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—Miss Limberger's school there! O, my friends, that school in the old nunnery, with its three hundred and fifty students, is one of the most wonderful and beautiful in its particular work in Mexico. Year after year they are sending their daughters forth to do the Master's work, preparing the women—typical Christian women—to live and represent Christian womanhood in all Mexico. I would say that right above, in the compound, is the house—the school of the Methodist Mexican Institute, over which presides that magnificent and incomparable Mexican—whose name is to me unpronounceable.

one of the most blessed men ever had in Mexico, who got after me, and I felt almost as though there would not be a hair left on my head before I got done with him, because I volunteered the suggestion that the microbe of Japan independence was beginning to enter into the body politic of our Methodist executive. He didn't exactly take me all to pieces, but what you see is merely a shadow of my former self. That magnificent school being built there—the quarters are all too small—has been purchased by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the extension of Miss Limberger's school. And that other princely woman of Ohio, before whom every Ohioan bows with love and gratitude, Mrs. Temple, gave $5,000 to help purchase that property. Those connected with this school have gone out on the outskirts of Mexico, with its magnificent plateau as a background, whence you can see those magnificent, unspeakable, extinct volcanoes, Popocatepetl and others whose names I cannot pronounce. Over to the right there are those magnificent mountains. And then you would see sometimes the sun rising between the curve of the two mountains, filling all the interstices, so that you would think it a prophecy of the coming triumph of Methodism in Mexico. There the great school is being builded. Valderama cries out almost in anguish for a hospital. The students have contributed; the alumni have made a splendid contribution, and that hospital is almost absolutely necessary to the health of the students in that semitropical clime. That school sends out the boys to preach the gospel; it gives its contributions; it calls together the young Epworth Leaguers that they may look upon the founder of the Epworth League, and that school throbs with devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ. O, American Methodism, never let that school lack for any good thing!

And now, my friends, in conclusion I would have you remember that you should be true to Mexico; that all the obligations of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ are upon you to be true to Mexico. Look at the geographical position. The figures show that Mexico lies as a cornucopia, open at one end toward the United States. For God's sake, let us fill it with all the truth and righteousness we can.

We should remember that we are under great political obligations to Mexico. It has something like seven hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles of territory, almost as great as that which lies beyond the Mississippi River. Mexico had once grand land titles. Where has the remainder gone? We have stolen them; and the sin can only be atoned for by repentance indicated by magnificence of Christian piety and Christly deeds, which will never make us right in the sight of God, for we have taken away from Mexico larger territory than she has left to-day. Talk about secession; talk about war and treaties, and whatsoever you please. There are in this body to-day, right before me, representa-

tives of two hundred thousand Methodist Episcopal members who live and move and have their being on territory wrested from Mexico. Did you ever think of it? Here are Texas and California and Colorado and Arizona and New Mexico and Idaho and Nevada and parts of Kansas, filled with a Methodist population in membership absolutely upon soil that once belonged to the empire of Mexico. O, men, you men of the conquering, glorious West, upon you depends the responsibility of helping Mexico to a realization of the blessings that in the providence of God may come to her from her relation to this country.

We have had great tides of American capital pouring into that great country. The relations of commerce are always crucial, and it is only by the Christianization of the Mexican and our own people who have gone into Mexico that we are to bring about conditions of permanency between two republics, and we ought to remember also that this great republic is next to us and is a sister republic. We are building Peace Palaces for our American republics. With the two American republics are those others that touch elbows with Mexico and New Mexico and Central America, and binding us is South America as South America binds us with the missionary empires of the old and the older world. This is territory to be claimed for the Lord Jesus Christ. The "Fair God" that Lew Wallace has made familiar is supposed to be one of the New Testament saints, and there was a "Fair God" that brought the Mexicans to great prosperity. And at last one day the oracle said, in words that awaken us to the thought of other and similar words, "If I go, I will come again," and all these long years Mexico has been waiting for the coming of the "Fair God," and when Cortes came they were first blended and dazzled and supposed he was the "Fair God." But alas, alas! He was the god of blood and carnage and destruction. And still they are waiting for the coming of the "Fair God." O, brethren! the "Fair God" must come from the United States!

V. SOUTH AMERICA

Report of Bishop Thomas B. Neely. See Journal, page 290

Through long journeys of many thousands of miles by sea and by land, with rapid changes of climate and diet, and with not a few discomforts, we are thankful to a good Providence that through it all we were preserved in life, health, and strength.

Though not districted we have held in each year of the quadrennium all the Conferences of our Church in South America. We have also held a number of Conferences in the United States, and have found the short time spent in the United States more profitable for the South American work than if we had remained in the Southern Continent.

Being the first Bishop resident in South America, there was a possibility of a difference of administration in new departures that varied from older methods, but it is gratifying that in every year of the quadrennium we have had the cordial indorsement of every Conference in that continent.

The earliest foreign mission thought of the Missionary Society of our Church turned toward South America, and though the first foreign missionary in connection with that Society was sent to Liberia, yet he first proposed himself as a missionary to South America. The oldest mission was Liberia and the next was South America.

The philosophy underlying the missions of these two sections of the world was a recognition of the fact that the primal duty of the Church in the United States of America was to America and Americans. The Liberian colonists were from the United States, and South America, like the United States, belonged to the same western hemisphere. In the one case the mission was to Americans, and in the other it was to an America. That early recognition of the formal claim of the Americas should always be kept in sight.

In 1835 the Rev. Fountain E. Pitts sailed for South America to study the situation in that continent. When he returned to the United States he recommended the starting of a mission in Rio de Janeiro and another in Buenos Ayres. The next year, 1836, the Rev. Justin Spaulding was sent to Rio de Janeiro, and the Rev. John Dempster to Buenos Ayres.

In those early years the Methodist Episcopal Church failed to strongly sustain these missions, and in 1841 the mission in Rio de Janerio was abandoned, and in the same year the Mission Board ceased its appropriations to Buenos Ayres, and recalled the missionaries. However, the work in Buenos Ayres was continued. In 1864 work was started in Rosario, Argentina, and by 1868 work was carried on in Montevideo.

In the early years of the South American Mission, say from 1836 to 1867, more than a generation, preaching in the mission was limited to the English tongue. For this limitation there were various reasons. The law prohibited preaching in the vernacular of the natives, and the prejudices of the priests and people created a strong antagonism.

As long as the missionaries restricted themselves to work among the foreigners and limited their preaching to English-speaking people, there was little difficulty. So the early work was practically for foreigners.

The first sermon preached in the Spanish language by a Methodist Episcopal minister in our South American Mission was preached by the Rev. John F. Thomson, whose name we mention because of the historic importance of the event.

However, it was not until about 1870 that Spanish work

really began as a permanent thing, and it is said that it was not carried on extensively until about 1880. This fact should be kept in mind when making a comparative study of our mission work in South America. Though the second oldest foreign mission of the denomination it is really a young mission among the natives and in their vernacular, actually about the years of a single generation, or only about one half the age of many men in this body.

In these short years much has been accomplished. From the single congregation of 1836 in Buenos Ayres, and the three congregations in Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and Montevideo in 1868, the work has spread throughout Argentina, Uruguay, and up into remote Paraguay. From Uruguay our missions extended into southern Brazil, but our Church some years ago gave up its Portuguese work in southern Brazil to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which had work in the Portuguese language. Yet, with this subtracted, we now have an Annual Conference on the east side of the continent of about one hundred preaching places, and we occupy the most important centers. On the west coast the mission was inaugurated by the Rev. William Taylor, afterward elected Missionary Bishop for Africa. In 1877 he visited various points along the Pacific Coast, and in 1878 the first missionaries were sent out by Mr. Taylor. In 1884 the work was taken up by the Transit and Building Fund Society, of which Mr. Anderson Fowler and Mr. Richard Grant were leading spirits and liberal contributors. In 1893 the above mentioned Society passed its work and property over to the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The west coast is now covered by two ecclesiastical jurisdictions, the North Andes Mission taking in all the northern countries of South America down to the southern boundary of Peru. The other is the Andes Annual Conference, extending from the southern tip of Tierra del Fuego up to the northern boundary of Chile, taking in Bolivia and embracing a Conference longer than from New York across the United States to San Francisco and far out into the Pacific Ocean. The work of the east side is contained in the South American Conference, which, from southern Argentina, runs up through Argentina and Uruguay into Paraguay, and, skipping southern and middle Brazil, is found again at Para, on the Amazon, and up the river to Manaos and some other points, a region so large that one would be amazed if the extent were indicated by figures. The South American field is so vast that no matter where the Bishop may be, he is thousands of miles from other places in his jurisdiction, with impassable mountains and broad oceans between, so that to get around the continent it is easier to go to New York and take steamers from that port than to go by any other route.

During the quadrennium work has been begun in the republic

of Panama. On our first visit to the Isthmus we noticed the hundreds of young Americans who were without evangelical church accommodations, while they were surrounded by saloons, gambling places, and other vicious resorts. If a mission was needed anywhere, it was needed there. So we at once established a mission and we were the first American Protestant Church to take possession. The work, however, has always been limited by lack of men and money.

Now we have a well-located property in the city of Panama, worth two or three times what we paid for it, and we have a church building almost completed. In the same city we have also established a school or college, though the South American Colegio is not quite up to the college in America. This Colegio Americano de Panama, or American College of Panama, has from the very start been self-supporting. If we had a dormitory, we could get many more pupils and build up a good institution. We have preaching places along the Canal Zone and hope soon to have more church buildings.

We have started work in the republic of Ecuador, which promises to be permanent. In Quito, the capital, at an elevation of about two miles above the sea level, we now have a congregation under the care of an American missionary. In that important city there is a fine opportunity for starting a college, or, at least, a girls' school. At Guayaquil, the seaport of Quito and Ecuador, we have a regular minister with a congregation and the beginnings of a church.

In Peru, at the beginning of the quadrennium, our mission had good schools in Callao, but there was only one minister in actual pastoral charge. Now there are seven or more, and the work has extended from the coast up into the highlands of the Cordilleras. We had no schools in Lima, but within about a year a high school has been started. It is the first school of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in that city. During the quadrennium our first property in Peru has been secured and paid for. It is in the city of Callao. We should have a church in the capital city of Lima, the seat of the old Inquisition, and some day soon we should have a school for boys.

Within two years our Church has climbed the Cordilleras and established missions in the republic of Bolivia, which, until very recently, has been practically a closed country. We believed the constitution of Bolivia would be amended so as to grant religious liberty. Believing this we sent the Rev. F. M. Harrington up to that lofty land, where he quickly gathered a congregation and formed a Sunday school. The occupation has been brief, but we now are established at several points and have preaching in English, in Spanish, and in Aymara, the tongue of hundreds of thousands of the Indians who do not speak Spanish. We believed also that we could secure a concession from the govern-

ment that would enable us to start a school for boys. The government granted a subsidy, and, in La Paz, the actual capital, we organized a successful and prosperous school, in which we are educating boys of the best families.

We mourn the recent decease of Brother Harrington. His death is a great loss, but there remains open a great opportunity for an experienced and able minister who speaks both English and Spanish.

Because of the great distances our workers in Bolivia ask that the field be set off as a Mission Conference.

We must limit ourselves to a few illustrative points, for time will not permit a presentation of every movement.

We mentioned the new school started at Panama. Another has been established in Antofagasta, Chile. A fine new college building for boys is in course of erection in Concepción, Chile. Within the last two years there has been erected a new building for the Girls' College in the same city.

In Valparaiso, the city almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, a substantial new church is being built.

In Santiago, the capital of Chile, where a comparatively few years ago we had no congregation at all among the natives, now we have four or five regular pastors and, in addition, a new parochial school has been opened.

A new church has been erected in Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, and a new parsonage has been built within about a year.

Since the recent session of the Andes Conference, which was held in January of this year, a number of new buildings have been opened and new schools have been started.

On the east coast the lecture room of the large new church in Montevideo has been finished and was opened for service in March, 1905. The church occupies a splendid location and is a most conspicuous object, and can be seen from the deck of vessels in the harbor of Montevideo or sailing by the city.

On the strength of $2,000 secured by Bishop McCabe, we sent a cablegram to start work on the lecture room, and it was the further financial aid secured by that good Bishop that enabled us to complete it. Since then we have put a wrought-iron fence around the lot and paid for the work. The lecture room was called McCabe Hall. Now it should be completed as the Bishop McCabe Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, and the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States should contribute $20,000 or more to complete this memorial church as the South American monument to Bishop McCabe, whose heart was in our South American Missions.

At the beginning of the quadrennium there was a debt on the Second Church of Buenos Ayres, a Spanish church, of about $36,000. All that debt has been paid by selling a strip of unused

land. Since that has been done the amount of church building in the South America, or Eastern Conference, has been phenomenal. In three years a large number of churches have been erected.

In Roman Catholic countries we must have church edifices and churchly buildings, and the work will not be regarded as permanent or prosperous without such property. When we buy land and erect a church the people know we have come to stay. The growth in membership in the South America Missions has been very decided, notwithstanding the fact that the native preachers are a little too severe in pruning their lists. The increase may be said to be over forty per cent.

Our educational work is extensive. Beginning with our college in the city of Panama, we have schools in Callao, Peru, and last year a high school was begun in Lima by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the first school of the Society in that ancient city.

We have a school in Tarma, up in the mountains of Peru, the Instituto Americano in La Paz, a boys' college and a girls' school in Iquique, and a school in Antofagasta. In Santiago there is a girls' college in which have been educated many of the first ladies of the republic. In Concepción, Chile, there are a college for boys and a college for girls. There is the nucleus of a good school at Punta Arenas, and a number of smaller schools in various other places. On the east side, in Montevideo, we have an American academy for boys, the property of which was secured this quadrennium, and, belonging to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, there is in the same city the Institute Crandon for girls. For this institution about a year ago a new building was erected. In Buenos Ayres the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a school for girls, and in the same city we have two schools for poor children in which there are about seven hundred pupils. In Mercedes, Argentina, we have the Institute Lowe. In addition to all these there are a number of smaller schools here and there. During the quadrennium an orphanage has been started and located at Mercedes.

The members, though generally poor, are steadily improving their condition and now are doing well in the matter of self-support.

The South America Conference has contributed for pastoral support, church building, etc., over $48,000, gold, in a single year. The Andes Conference has given not far from the same figure; so that the people may be said to be contributing an amount about equal to the entire annual appropriation of missionary money given by the General Committee of Foreign Missions. These are only a few points that might be presented.

What is there to show for the money appropriated and the labor spent in these fields? Giving a condensed answer: Tens

of thousands of converts; the infusion of a potent religious influence; furnishing a liberalizing and uplifting force; presenting an example in favor of temperance and virtue; planting churches; sustaining religious services in harmony with New Testament teachings; gathering members and probationers. There are now about ten thousand members and probationers, about ten thousand Sunday school scholars, and probably about or more than fifteen thousand adherents; a goodly number of schools and colleges; an orphanage, and property worth over a million dollars, gold.

It may be held that as much has been accomplished in South America as in any other mission field when we consider the amount of money appropriated, the insufficient number of missionaries, and the difficulties growing out of centuries of false education, creating environments of an antagonistic character and making other adverse conditions.

The South American Missions have not had the advantage of working under a Protestant, or an essentially Protestant, government, as is the case where the foreign territory is under the control of the United States, Great Britain, or other liberal government. All the republics in that Southern Continent are strongly Romanistic, and the masses of the people are of the Church of Rome. The people have been influenced by all the prejudices of that body, and they show the effects of the overwhelming sway which has lasted nearly four centuries, beginning, as it did, more than a century before the Anglo-Saxon came to North America and laid the foundations of the government and civilization of the United States of America.

There are many needs. First, an educated native ministry. We have a small theological seminary, which, a couple of years ago, was brought from an interior town to the capital city of Buenos Ayres. At the present time we sorrow on account of the decease of Dr. Samuel W. Siberts, who for years had been at the head of the seminary. For this institution there is need at once for a building and an endowment. It should have $50,000 with which to buy land and erect a building. In the matter of theological education we have made a modest beginning at Lima, and attempts have been made at other places. Second. Another great need is more evangelical literature in the Spanish language. This we have tried to strengthen by issuing in Spanish a book entitled *Juan Wesley*, a treatise on the life, work and influence of the Rev. John Wesley, and *La Predicación*, an octavo volume on the art of preaching. We have also written and printed other works in the Spanish language.

To know what missions in South America mean, one must consider the size and importance of the field. Some speak of South America as a country, but it is not a country. It is a continent, made up of many countries. It is a continent almost

as large as North America, or practically quite as large for living and producing purposes, for it has very little frigid territory. Note the size of a few individual countries, like Argentina and Brazil, and we will be impressed by the magnitude of the territory. South America has the highest mountains on the western hemisphere. It has the longest and largest rivers in the western hemisphere. It has all climates. It has illimitable resources. South America is a developing continent. Already it has great cities like Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres which compare well with the great cities of Europe and North America. Yet South America is a sparsely settled continent. But the flood of immigration is pouring in. There are rapidly extending railroads. The International or Pan-American Railway is not a mere imagination, and the dream of the centuries is about to be realized in the Panama Canal. In brief, South America is a continent of incalculable possibilities. The human conditions in South America should be studied. There is great illiteracy, superstition, immorality, and paganism is pronounced.

There came to South America the Romanism of the Middle Ages. Isolated for centuries even it degenerated. Generally the people are image-worshipers. Are these Christian conditions? Is this a truly Christian land? Romanism has had its opportunity in South America and has failed. Romanism has not enlightened South America. It has not elevated South America. It did not free South America politically. It has not freed the people from superstition. It found South America idolatrous, and it has left the people image-worshipers. Is Romanism the religion of the New Testament? What intelligent Protestant can say that Romanism is the religion of Jesus? Is it when it teaches people to worship images? Is it when it teaches that sinners may be prayed out of purgatory on the payment of sums of money? Is it when it teaches that one man is infallible? Is it when it claims temporal power and always exerts it directly or indirectly upon earthly governments, notwithstanding the fact that Jesus said, "My kingdom is not of this world"? In South America intelligent men are losing faith in the priest, in the Church of Rome, and, as that is all they have known, in the Christian religion. The people of South America must be saved from paganism, from superstition, from downright infidelity. The remedy for these conditions is the preaching of the pure gospel, the introduction of simple Christian methods, the application of gospel principles to social and political affairs. South America needs evangelical Protestant missions. Said a statesman of one of the South American republics, who had resided in the United States: "What my country needs is Protestantism." Even the Roman Catholic Church needs the presence of Protestantism to make it better. The United States of America has the best of reasons for being intensely interested in South America.

It is our nearest continent, our relationship is becoming closer, and we have considerable commercial relations. The United States is affected by conditions in South America. Thus in the case of Venezuela, and the same principle is illustrated in Cuba and San Domingo. South America is an America, and conditions in any America affect the United States of America. The United States is not only near South America but it is in South America. It is on the Isthmian Canal Zone. The strip is only ten miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama, but it is a strip in and of South America. Thus the United States has become a South American power. The flag flies there, American soldiers are there, the police and the courts are there, and Americans are at work on the Canal.

From the beginning of the South American republics the United States of America has been closely related to their history. After the revolution and the independence from Spain, the United States was the first power to recognize the independence of the young republics in South America, and when the so-called "Holy Alliance" of European powers threatened to destroy this independence, President Monroe uttered his famous declaration, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine, which meant that the United States would protect the young nations in South America, even to the extent of war.

The Monroe doctrine was a confession of relationship. If, then, the Monroe doctrine was sound politically, as it was, then the same relationship calls for a mission doctrine that acknowledges the special religious duty of the Christian people of the United States of America to the great continent to the south of us. It is an American question and the people of other countries so regard it, and will not to any very great extent aid in its solution.

The evangelization of South America is the special duty of the evangelical Christians of the United States of America; and, of all the churches in the United States, it is the special duty of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for it has the numbers and the strength, and its system of polity is best calculated to meet the conditions existing in that Southern Continent. Not only as a Christian duty but also as a matter of self-interest and self-defense, the United States must help in the improvement of South America.

The battle between Romanism and Protestantism has not ended and there is no essential change in the Church of Rome. Romanism carries on its war even when Protestantism is passive, for Romanism always is aggressive. Now the battle for the western hemisphere is on. It is a battle between Romanism and evangelical Protestantism. What are the probabilities? Consider the numbers on each side in North, Central, and South America. Which is the stronger side numerically? Which will

be victorious? The question is to be settled by the failure or success of Protestantism. Protestantism is succeeding in South America but it needs quick reinforcements and sufficient supplies.

South America looks to the United States of America for aid. The bronze Christ of the Andes looks northward. The real Christ appeals to the evangelical Christians of this free land. Let America respond to the appeal!

B.—MISSIONARY BISHOPS

I. AFRICA

REPORT OF BISHOP HARTZELL. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 255

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The past quadrennium has been, in several respects, the most remarkable in the history of our missionary work in Africa. From 1832, when Melville B. Cox, our first foreign missionary, sailed from Baltimore, up to 1884, our only attempt at work on the continent was in Liberia. For half a century the varying results of success and failure were such that thirty years ago our Board of Missions earnestly discussed the proposal to withdraw from our work in that country, and thus abandon the continent. Since then a new Africa has appeared—vast in extent and wonderful in possibilities of wealth—a continent where already the diplomacy of Europe has mapped out colonial empires and established governments, under which the vast millions of the continent, now either in barbaric heathenism, or under the blight of fanatical Mohammedanism, are rising to new life and destiny. The Church did not abandon Liberia, but, with steady faith and purpose, has sought to follow the command of our Divine Lord, to go "teach all nations" of the vast continent.

THE FIELDS WE OCCUPY

The fields we occupy, and where permanent success is assured, aggregate fully half a million square miles, and contain probably ten millions of heathen, who will never have the gospel of Christ unless given to them by the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the west coast, north of the equator, we have the Negro republic of Liberia, with a coast line of three hundred and fifty miles, and extending far into the interior. Bishop Scott will report upon the work in that field. South of Liberia and below the equator, in the Portuguese colony of Angola, our mission stations extend three hundred and fifty miles from the coast, those farthest inland being on a plateau six thousand feet above the sea. We are well established on the Madeira Islands west of Gibraltar. Here we have a strategic location as to other groups of African islands, as well as the continent. A journey of more

than four thousand miles eastward across the continent, as people will travel by rail in the near future, or twice as far by steamship around Cape Agulhas, on the south, brings us into the midst of our great field in Portuguese East Africa. Here is a territory extending northward from the Limpopo River, on the south, nearly six hundred miles to the Zambezi River, with its marvelous Victoria Falls, to the north, and into the interior from one hundred to three hundred miles, with a native Negro population of over two and a half millions. By an agreement with other American and European Mission Boards, this vast field is left, with few exceptions, to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Going from Beira, on the east coast, into the interior two hundred miles by rail, we enter Rhodesia, a British colony of six hundred thousand square miles. By an agreement with the Wesleyan Methodist Foreign Board of London, so far as Methodism is concerned, a large part of this territory is left to us.

These East Africa fields are rich in historic lore. It is quite certain that to this coast came the ships of Solomon and Hiram, and secured many millions of gold with which the temple at Jerusalem was adorned. Last, and of great significance, we have entered North Africa, and accepted the challenge of Mohammedanism for the conquest of the continent. Every center of our work in these widely separated sections has a record of divine leadership in its beginnings and growth.

Our largest opportunities, as to numbers, immediate success, and future growth, are among the native black populations. These number one hundred millions, chiefly in Central and South Africa. Here the issue is between barbaric heathenism and the cross of Christ.

Next in point of numbers are the fifty-nine millions of Mohammedans, nearly all north of the equator. Among these the greatest battles are to be fought in deciding whether Christ or Mohammed shall rule the continent.

Then there are white populations, either natives of Africa, or who are migrating to the continent, and in some sections establishing large colonies. These number probably two million five hundred thousand, few as compared with the black and brown races; but they represent government and commerce, and, for the Church, protection and opportunity. In India a comparatively small contingent of English white foreigners gives government, religious liberty, and opportunity to four hundred millions. So in Africa. In the providence of God the destiny of the continent and its peoples, except Liberia and Abyssinia, is in the hands of white governments, whose representatives, outside of South Africa, are very few in numbers compared with the vast multitudes they govern.

The vision of faith respecting the triumphs of the gospel in

India and China have come to pass, and thousands are bowing at the cross. That day is coming rapidly to Africa. He who, a few years hence, stands in this place, reporting the work of God under the Methodist Episcopal Church on that continent, will tell of several Annual Conferences; many hundreds of native preachers and teachers; of colleges equipped and endowed, and crowded with those being trained as teachers and ministers; of hospitals and Deaconess Homes, and of multitudes hastening to give allegiance to our Lord.

EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION

With two resident Bishops in Africa, it has been possible to carefully superintend the work at every one of our wisely separated centers. The Episcopal residence of Bishop Scott is at Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. He has had supervision of the work in that republic during the quadrennium, and was also present in 1906 at the session of the West Central Africa Mission Conference. It has been my work to have charge of the other Conferences on the west and east coasts, and to lead the way in the opening of our mission in North Africa among the Mohammedans.

Bishop Burt was present at the sessions of all the Africa Conferences in 1907, and, as the Discipline directs, exercised coördinate authority with the Missionary Bishops in administration. The Bishop's presence was a benediction; his public ministrations were instructive and inspiring, and his counsels timely and excellent.

WORK IN MADEIRA ISLANDS

The Madeira Islands, because of their beauty of situation, and salubrious climate, are called the "Pearl in the Portuguese Crown." Here our work is among Portuguese who have left or propose to forsake Romanism for Protestant liberty and spiritual life. The center of our work is in Funchal, a city of forty thousand people. Over one thousand two hundred ships are in the harbor each year. We have a good work among the sailors, afloat and ashore. In this we have the coöperation of the British and Foreign Seamen's Society. Our three churches have a growing membership and a large number of adherents. Two of our missions are in the mountains, with combined property worth $7,000. In Funchal we have recently purchased a large building, located in the heart of the city and opposite the principal public park, at a cost of $21,000. In perfecting the title of this property I had the aid, without expense, of three prominent men, all Roman Catholics. One said: "I am a Catholic, but we want you here. When left alone our priests get too bad." Our three Sunday schools and three day schools are well attended. With the coöperation of the British and Foreign

Bible Society, we have plans for the systematic distribution of the Scriptures throughout the islands. We have had four public burnings of Protestant Bibles within a year, three of them by Roman Catholic priests, one of whom, in the public prints, thanked God that he could do so holy a service.

WHY PROTESTANT MISSIONS WHERE ROMANISM IS DOMINANT?

There are those who ask, "Why Protestant missions where Roman Catholicism is the dominant faith?" The answer is plain. The Roman Catholic papacy is paganistic in much of its teachings and in many of its forms of worship.

In our day, grown arrogant by age and powerful by world-wide organization, it is an aggressive conspiracy against civil and religious liberty wherever it exists. Wherever its power has been supreme for centuries, we have the blight of ignorance, immorality, and superstition among the masses, a corrupt and immoral priesthood, an insidious and persistent enemy to free government, and the Word of God is denied to people in their own tongue, while the rights of individual conscience are forbidden under pains of eternal anathemas. In Protestant countries, such as the United States and England, Protestant liberty and republican institutions modify the methods of Rome, but her laws and purposes never change.

In 1907 the World's Evangelical Alliance held its diamond jubilee in London. As one of the delegates I was appointed to speak on religious liberty. My plea was that the time had fully come when all Protestant governments should unite in demanding the same religious liberty for Protestants in Roman Catholic countries, which the people of that church enjoy in Protestant countries. The response was instant and enthusiastic. That sentiment, with an earnest appeal, was formulated and signed by representatives of every section of the Protestant world, and is now in the hands of the foreign secretaries of all Protestant governments. This General Conference would do well to pass a resolution indorsing that appeal in the interests of world-wide religious liberty.

THE WORK IN WEST AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR

Our mission fields in West Africa, south of the equator, are included in the West Central Africa Mission Conference. The difficulties of missionary work here are many and serious. Being under the Portuguese flag, all religions, except the Roman Catholic, are legally classed as "tolerated religions." The Government officials are often inefficient and vicious in the treatment of the natives as to lands, labor, and protection; there is Jesuitical interference, under laws framed to prevent Protestant work; and the sleeping sickness, that appalling menace to popu-

lation in many parts of the continent, threatens the destruction of the people in large areas. Only recently have we succeeded in securing the proper registration of births and marriages among our people, and legal recognition for our school work. Still there has been a steady advance. Native workers have been raised up, and, besides maintaining our several central stations, new places have each year been occupied among the heathen. Our Sunday and day schools grow in numbers and attendance. The total amount of property is valued at $64,500, being an increase for the quadrennium of $29,500. There have been many genuine and well attested conversions among the natives. The work has steadily grown in favor among the Portuguese, and some of their number have accepted Christ. Recently a systematic evangelistic campaign has been inaugurated, and already gracious results are reported. In the interior, two hundred and seventy-five miles from the coast, we have a mission press valued at $2,500. The Kimbundu language of this section is one of the best in Africa, and capable of expressing the finest shades of thought. Years ago our missionaries reduced the language to writing, and a large amount of literature has already been published. So well pleased was the British and Foreign Bible Society with the work of our superintendent of the press that they asked the privilege of supporting him for two years and a half, that he might complete the translation of the New Testament. When finished it will be printed by that Society.

God led Bishop Taylor into Angola with his band of missionaries, and no foreign fields show a record of more heroic and self-sacrificing service. With reinforcement in workers, and better equipment of our central stations, rapid enlargement is certain to come in the near future in the fields we occupy, and a great advance through the wide-open doors, among multitudes of heathen in the regions beyond.

THE WORK IN EAST AFRICA

The work in Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia is included in the East Central Africa Mission Conference. Ten years ago in this part of the continent we had but one missionary and a few native workers, and no property in lands or buildings. But the day of great things has begun. It is impossible, for lack of sufficient missionaries and native workers, even to take care of the many who are coming to us and accepting Christ in the centers we occupy, to say nothing of the scores of openings in places where there are from ten thousand to thirty thousand native heathen, where the gospel has not been preached, and who call us to give them the word of life. Four years ago the membership was four hundred and fifty-seven; now it is two

thousand seven hundred and twenty-two, an increase of over fivefold. In four years our Sunday schools have grown from twelve to fifty-three, and the attendance from five hundred and fifty-four to three thousand three hundred and fifty-three. Fifty-four new day schools have been opened, with an increased attendance of two thousand five hundred and thirty. There are fifty-one churches, an increase of thirty-nine; and the total valuation of church property is $147,555, which is a large increase during the past four years. Twenty-eight thousand dollars have been raised for self-support, and the number of our native workers has grown from sixteen to one hundred and twenty-two. This phenomenal advance seems just begun. In a single circuit northward toward the Zambezi River there has been an additional increase of nearly one thousand pupils in the day and Sunday schools since the last Conference, which met six months ago. The day of pentecostal power has come to our east Africa fields, and to God be the glory. If half a dozen efficient workers could be added to our force in this Conference, the coming quadrennium would see many more thousands brought to Christ than would be otherwise possible.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Industrial training is an important factor of our work in Africa among the native races. Everywhere it is sought to prepare them for the largest usefulness, by not only giving them moral character and such education as they may acquire, but by teaching them the dignity of labor and giving practical instruction in farming, mechanics, and domestic service. The results already achieved have been very remarkable. Our largest industrial center is at Old Umtali. We have a farm of three thousand acres and several buildings, which, with the equipments in farm and mechanical implements and stock, is worth fully $75,000. We have here one hundred and twenty boys, and, under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, over fifty girls. Half the day is given to the school and the other half to various forms of industrial work, in the home, on the farm, or in the shops. The widespread and blessed influences which have already gone out from this center on industrial lines during the few years since the work was begun have been remarkable. Wherever our native stations have been established the same methods are carried out by the native leaders, whom we have trained, and the improvement is wonderful in the methods of gardening and farming and of building homes.

WORK AMONG THE WHITE PEOPLE

In Rhodesia we have a well organized and successful work among the white people. Methodism everywhere the world over extends the benefits of its ministrations to people of different

languages and races. The coöperation of the Rhodesian government has been cordial and helpful. It has made large concessions in lands and gave us the buildings of the Old Umtali Industrial Mission. On the principal street of Umtali we have a beautiful brick church, well furnished, the property being worth $25,000. Ten miles away, in a great mining center, we also have a well-furnished brick church, costing $5,000, and we are about to build a good parsonage. Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave us half the cost of our church organ. My prayer is that that little rivulet may enlarge into a mountain stream of gifts for foreign missions from the same source. At the request and with the assistance of the government we secured a large building and lots for our school among the white people. This property, with added equipment, is worth $25,000. As is the custom in British colonies, annual grants in aid are made, and these, with the tuition paid by the pupils, have made the school nearly self-supporting.

The relations of our work in Rhodesia among the white and native black peoples is illustrated at Penhalonga. Four years ago we had only occasional services. Now we have the beautiful $5,000 church opened for the whites, and two good churches and parsonages for the natives worth $2,500. One of the happiest days spent in Africa by Bishop Burt and myself was the Sunday on which we dedicated these three houses of worship. The day was perfect, the mountain air bracing, the audiences large, and the people happy. Now we have the three churches and Sunday schools in that important center, and two native day schools. The pastor of the white church is supported by the people and will also superintend the work of the native churches.

PRINTING PRESSES

At Inhambane we have a printing house and equipment valued at $5,000, where, during the quadrennium, fully six hundred thousand pages of Christian literature have been published, nearly all in native languages. We also publish two papers, one in English, for use in America, and in another two native languages are represented. Besides this we have had printed in America a large edition of a hymn and tune book in one native language, and a dictionary in another. A few years ago, in this same mission, an edition of the New Testament was translated into two native tongues and published by the American Bible Society. The manuscript for the entire Old Testament is now ready for the press. The Conference in Sweden has given two trained young men for this work, and provides for their support. Besides this five European Conferences are supporting native stations in Africa. Thus our Methodism in Europe unites in saving that continent.

In Rhodesia another printing press has recently been installed, and already has begun its beneficent work. In the very near future, from our printing presses in Angola, Inhambane, and Rhodesia, in East and West Africa, there will go annually millions of pages of religious literature, printed in several languages. Some of the marvelous things in the awakening of the races of that continent is the hunger for learning, the rapidity with which they learn to read and write, and the clamor for books, especially for the Word of God, for which they gladly pay. In Johannesburg alone the Holy Scriptures are sold in sixty different native African languages.

WORK OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, pressed with its vast and growing work in other fields, has not been able to do all that it desired in Africa. But beginnings have been made and plans for enlarged work are being considered. In Rhodesia they have property worth $6,500, and a girls' school which numbers over fifty. In Angola they have property consisting of thirty-five acres of land, with good buildings worth $4,000, and a well-attended girls' school. Appeals are being made for a teacher and money to open work at Saint Paul de Loanda, where a fine location of several acres in the city has already been provided. Everywhere the law is the same. There can be permanent success in the work of God in any land only in proportion as woman is given the gospel.

STATISTICS FOR THE QUADRENNIUM

The following are the principal summaries of the work for the quadrennium on the continent. They indicate a remarkable advance. There has been an increase in church membership of three thousand three hundred and eighty-four, making a total of seven thousand three hundred and forty-eight. The number of churches is one hundred and nine, being an increase of forty-six, while the value of church property is over $350,000, being an increase of more than $100,000. The number of Sunday schools is one hundred and thirty-seven, an increase of fifty-five, with an attendance of seven thousand three hundred and sixteen, while the day schools number ninety-one, being an increase of fifty-six, with an attendance of four thousand three hundred and sixty. Great advance has been made in the matter of self-help, the attempt being everywhere made to have indigenous resources developed. The past four years our people in Africa have raised $63,273 for the support of the work. It has been a part of the policy to secure lands in strategic, healthful centers. This has been especially true of the new work in East Africa, where we now have fully twenty thousand acres of land scattered in widely separated centers.

THREE-QUARTER CENTENNIAL JUBILEE

It is now seventy-five years since the beginning of our work in Africa, and it is proposed to celebrate this event by holding a three-quarter centennial jubilee and asking the Church for at least $300,000. This is to be a thank-offering in recognition of the marvelous preparation of the whole continent for the kingdom of Christ in recent years, and of the success which our missions have already achieved, and especially of the fact that the responsibility of the Church to the continent cannot be met without a large increase in financial resources. By the joint action of the General Missionary Committee and the Board of Managers the year 1909 has been set apart for this important celebration, when the Church will be asked to do for Africa what it has done for India and China, and thus make it possible for us, in part at least, to meet the vast responsibilities before us.

It is hoped that the General Conference will add its indorsement to the call for this jubilee.

THE CALL TO NORTH AFRICA

The most remarkable event in the quadrennium has been the call of the Methodist Church to mission work among the Mohammedans in North Africa. The succession of providential steps leading to this have been remarkable. Myself and wife were made the guests of the World's Sunday School Convention, which met at Rome in May, 1907. There were more than one thousand delegates. Of these, over five hundred were from America, among whom were nearly one hundred Methodists. It was a great missionary convention, having for its motto, "The Sunday School and the Great Commission." The stories of mission work from many lands thrilled the great audiences which packed the auditorium of our own magnificent building, which stands on the very street where Garibaldi, thirty years ago, passed with his army to make Rome the capital of united Italy. It had been planned that the ships bearing the delegates from America should stop a few hours at Gibraltar and Algiers, and it had also been previously arranged that there should be held a union meeting of the missionaries and Christian workers at each place, to meet as many delegates as desired to attend. At Algiers, on the eighth of May, these Christian tourists were brought face to face, most of them for the first time, with the degradation and fanaticism incident to Mohammedan countries. They mingled their prayers and tears with the few faithful and heroic workers who were cheerfully giving their lives in mission work under most trying conditions. Many who had never been especially drawn to foreign missions were profoundly moved, and wider visions and definite calls to duty came to them. In

the evening, after leaving Algiers, a meeting was held on the steamer Romanic. The great saloon was crowded with earnest Christians representing different denominations. The scenes of the day, intensified by subsequent conversations, inspired all and made the assembly one of true Christian unity. One of the speakers, Mrs. Hartzell, who had spent two months in Algiers studying mission work, emphasized the call of God for an organized Church in North Africa. But which section of the Church should lead the way? Finally, at Rome, after further days of prayerful consultations, leading members of all the other churches united in the conviction that the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to enter that field at once. Being appealed to, I said it would require at least $25,000 a year for five years as a beginning, and that our Mission Board could not assume any additional responsibility with the overwhelming needs of its many fields, and that if the money was provided, I could give no final answer without the approval of the General Missionary Committee. Several meetings were held, and God was present in gracious power. Amid evidence of profound conviction $50,000, to be paid in five annual installments, was subscribed and plans inaugurated to insure the raising of the full $125,000.

The General Missionary Committee, at its meeting held at Seattle last November, approved the opening of the mission, without making an appropriation. Already the work has begun, and the Methodist Episcopal Church has planted its standard before the ramparts of the Mohammedan strongholds in North Africa, where for twelve centuries they have stood defying the followers of Christ. After visiting several of the European Conferences with Bishop Burt in the interests of missions, and before returning to East and South Africa, I visited several of the principal cities along the Mediterranean, including Tunis, Constantine, and Algiers. The visit served to make still more clear and positive the conviction that God was leading. Returning to Paris an interview with the Prime Minister of France was arranged by our American Ambassador, Mr. Henry White. I was received very cordially and, far beyond the accustomed time for such interviews, was asked to remain, and questions relating to the separation of state and church, religious liberty, and the importance of Protestant churches and missions to France and her colonies were discussed. I was assured by the Prime Minister that our work in North Africa, under the French flag, should enjoy liberty and protection, and that he desired to be informed as to the progress of our work.

Germany gives the first missionary to our Mohammedan field. He was raised in a Methodist parsonage, is a genius in languages, trained in the Strasburg University, and has consecrated his life to giving Christian literature to the followers of

Mohammed. Our two Germany Conferences give the money to found a mission press in Algiers, where we shall soon be publishing tracts and books in the Arabic, native Kabyle, and other languages.

Drew Theological Seminary gives the second man, who is now teaching among the Mohammedans at Ramallah near Jerusalem. In Algiers two experienced and successful missionaries have been accepted, and they bring with them a well-organized work among women and girls. They have two hundred and fifty under their care, of whom seventy-five girls and thirty-one women are from Mohammedan homes. At the great capital of Tunisia, in the suburbs of which are the ruins of old Carthage, we have already three missionaries at work, who also have the Arabic and native languages and years of experience. We have rented a good house in the heart of the city as headquarters. In Tripoli, next to Egypt, the way is opened for us, and in Morocco, far to the west touching the Atlantic, the doors are wide open. Surely our going into North Africa is of the Lord.

NORTH AFRICA AS A MISSION FIELD

Few countries in the world are more remarkable for memorable events in history or in ruins of ancient civilizations than North Africa, even if we do not include Egypt. During the six hundred years of Roman rule that section of the continent reached its greatest prosperity. Scores of cities were built, some of them great in population, wealth, and commerce; and the agricultural resources were very great. The climate is among the finest in the world, and North Africa was a source of Rome's greatest wealth. There are partially unearthed ruins at Carthage and many other cities, where there were palaces, amphitheaters, triumphal arches, baths, temples, many of them equal to similar structures in the imperial city itself.

The aborigines were the Berbers, or barbarians of history. Their descendants are still the largest part of the population, and number from twelve millions to fifteen millions. They are light brown in color, with shadings to black as they have mixed with the Negroes from the south, or to almost white as they have mixed with races of a lighter color from Europe. Twelve hundred years before Christ they had a fair civilization. They are an agricultural people, brave and loving their homes. They helped the Romans conquer the Phœnicians, and in succeeding centuries, when oppressed by their rulers, aided in their overthrow. They have been vanquished, but never conquered, and they are the chief hope of North Africa, provided they can be reached by the gospel of Christ. They are Mohammedan, but are accessible. Their ancestors were Christians, and they still have legends among them of the cross of Christ and its power to save.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AFRICA

Christianity entered North Africa soon after Pentecost, and spread rapidly among the Berbers and other natives. Within a hundred years of the death of Saint John the evangelist, with Carthage as the center, half the people in the cities were Christian. In the fourth century there were five hundred and eighty sees with their Bishops. In the first four centuries after the apostles, of twenty great names in the history of Christianity, more than half came from North Africa. The first foreign missionaries after the apostles were from Africa. One of them, Pantænus, founder of a Christian school, went to India to preach the gospel, so that the first missionary to India was from Africa. For two hundred and fifty years North Africa led Latin Christianity, and in the work of evangelization translated the Scriptures for the first time into a Western tongue. That Latin Bible was the foundation of the Vulgate and came to be the common version of Western Christianity. The indebtedness of the Christian world to the North African Church is beyond estimation. One half of the antenicene library was African in origin. For fifty years it grew, and during those centuries several of the most important questions of doctrine were settled under the leadership of African scholars. After Rome had overwhelmed the armies of Hannibal and conquered Carthage it received its laws from Africa. In the latter part of the second century Tertullian, the first great name in Western Christianity, flourished. "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church," is a paraphrase of his sublime words in bidding defiance to the rulers who were persecuting Christians. Then came Cyprian, who also gave his life as a martyr. After him Arnobius, and later Augustine, whose thought next to Paul has dominated Christian thought and doctrine. Over the portals of Trinity Church, Boston, are carved, after the names of the four evangelists those of Paul and Augustine. The third stone in the series remains uncut. There is no man yet who has wielded so wide a scepter, both intellectual and ecclesiastical, as Augustine.

THE SWORD OF MOHAMMED

In the middle of the seventh century the armies of Mohammed entered North Africa, and with the aid of the Berbers, who felt the oppression of Roman rule, began the work of subjugation. The first victory was the wiping out of an army of one hundred thousand men, after which the rule of Islam under the Arabs began. Army after army of Moslem soldiers from western Asia and Egypt carried death and destruction along the Mediterranean "like a desert simoon, fierce, irresistible, impetuous, destructive." When they had passed Gibraltar and reached the Atlantic, Akbar, the Moslem leader, rode into the water and said: "Great God, if I were not stopped by this raging sea, I

would go on to the nations of the West and preach the unity of thy name and put to the sword those who would not submit." Following the sword was the missionary. It took two hundred years to conquer the Barbary States in matters of doctrine and eight hundred years to completely displace Christianity. The North African Christian Church was wiped out, except a few hundred thousand Copts in Egypt and the Church among the heroic mountaineers in Abyssinia. The lost ground has never been regained. During all of these centuries that beautiful land has felt the withering curse of a religion that knows no Christ, and makes salvation depend upon the belief in a God who knows no love, daily prayer, giving of alms, keeping the fast, and making pilgrimages—a religion which degrades womanhood, makes the execution of laws and government impossible, and permits its followers to practice every crime known to humanity without compunctions of conscience.

But the day of redemption has come. The world has lost its patience over the barbarisms of Mohammedan rule. The sword has been taken from the Mohammedan grip, and to-day three fourths of the two hundred and thirty-three millions of that faith throughout the world are under Christian flags. Among the followers of Mohammed there is a wonderful awakening, and the leaders are alarmed. In different parts of the world there are many converts to Christianity. The Christian Church has come to understand that the one world-wide and aggressive power opposed to Christ is Mohammedanism. Two years ago there met at Cairo a conference of missionary workers among Mohammedans, where this momentous fact was discussed. Cairo is the intellectual center, while Constantinople is the political center of the Mohammedan world. The greatest Moslem university, with ten thousand students, is in Cairo. The discussions of that convention have been published and should have wide circulation.

METHODISM AND NORTH AFRICA

Methodism is the only great Church that has not made a frontal attack upon Mohammedan strongholds. This opening in North Africa is her opportunity, and is the call of God. West of Egypt for more than two thousand miles to Gibraltar, there is no fully organized church work. Raymond Lull, the first missionary to go to North Africa, was stoned to death in the city of Tunis in 1315. Nearly six hundred years passed before another missionary was sent by the Christian Church. Beginning with twenty-one years ago, there have been a few, either independent missionaries, or under undenominational societies, who have been doing excellent work as pioneers, but that vast field has scarcely been touched, and has been waiting for the incoming of some great branch of the organized Church.

Algiers, where the mission will have its headquarters, is a city of one hundred and fifty thousand and the capital of Algeria, which is an organic part of the republic of France. France, thank God, has discarded the rule of Jesuitism and stands for religious liberty. Morocco will soon be under the rule of law and order, and probably will also come under the French flag. Tripoli is a French regency, and old Egypt, under the British flag, is rising from the depths of its poverty and ignorance and Mohammedan fanaticism, to be a great nation where religious liberty will abide. For the first time in twelve hundred years religious liberty and protection are guaranteed, and the doors are opened, or soon will be, in that vast region where more than twenty millions of people dwell who know not Christ.

AFRICA'S DAY HAS COME

Africa's day has long been delayed, but it has come at last. The silent and mysterious Sphinx of Egypt is no longer the symbol of Africa. For long millenniums the whole continent, except a little part along the Mediterranean, some fringes along the coasts and in extreme South Africa, was veiled in mystery. But that veil has been lifted. Not simply has a nation been born in a day but a continent! The explorer has traversed nearly every part of her vast domain; modern science is mastering its tropical diseases, developing its agriculture, making the mines of gold and other minerals of untold value. Diplomacy has parceled out the continent, and everywhere there will soon be protection and opportunity for all races; hundreds of steamships belt its coasts and float on its lakes and rivers, taking to the continent hundreds of thousands of tons of merchandise, and, in turn, bringing away the products of African fields and forests and mines and mechanical ingenuity. The barbaric and Mohammedan millions of Africa are sharing in the world-wide awakening that has come to all people. They are anxiously waiting for something better. They may not know what it is, but they do know it is in the possession of nations outside themselves, and we know that civilizations are never indigenous. The heathen of the world will never have Christ unless taken to them by the missionaries of the cross.

WHAT SHALL THE ANSWER BE?

What shall be the answer of the Church to this call of God? During twelve years I have gone around and across that continent and have grown larger and better in my understandings of God's providence as I have witnessed the development of railroads and mines and agriculture, the building of cities, and the organization of hundreds of companies for exploiting the riches of vast areas. I have met many men who in the interests of secular things could command millions for any scheme which

promised a fair profit. The only thing in all the continent of Africa which seems to fail in realizing the call of God is the Christian Church. But that day will pass. The problems of Africa are coming to be better known, and the Christian Church will rise to its duty.

Near Khartoum, on the Nile, there is a monument to Gordon. He sits on a camel, dressed in the garb of a Soudanese, and is looking with steady gaze toward the heart of the continent. A traveler was studying the monument, and asked a resident why they had not placed it in the city, and why his face was toward the desert. The reply was that the purpose had been to give expression to the longing faith of that man of God for the salvation not only of the Soudan but of all Africa. So to-day my plea is that the Church of God may turn its face, as never before, toward that continent, and, hearing the command of our Divine Master, plan largely and wisely for the redemption of its millions.

II. LIBERIA

Report of Bishop Isaiah B. Scott. See Journal, page 278

It is with sincere gratitude to our heavenly Father, who has been pleased to call me to the work I have been doing during the past quadrennium, and with the highest appreciation for the words of encouragement and the financial assistance of friends throughout the Church, that I come before this body to render my first quadrennial report. I do not flatter myself with the belief that I have done all that might have been done, nor that I have accomplished as much as someone better qualified for the work could have, yet I do say sincerely and conscientiously I have done the very best I could in carrying forward the work committed to my hands. I have had special supervision of the Liberia Annual Conference, though I have visited the missions in the West Central Africa Mission Conference, going over them in company with Bishop Hartzell as carefully as it was possible to do in a visit of a few weeks. Liberia is the oldest foreign mission field in the Church, and is situated north of the equator, but sufficiently near so that its entire area is within the Torrid Zone and subject to the varied peculiarities and climatic disadvantages of all equatorial regions. I have spent as much time on the ground traveling throughout the bounds of the Conference as I thought was best for me and the most rapid development of the work. I have given close attention to the churches and missions already established and have opened a number of others at varying distances from the coast, the farthest being one hundred and fifty miles. Some of these new missions are so located that they constitute a chain interiorward and reach native people who have never before been provided with either teachers or preachers. A few of the stations are well equipped,

while others are being conducted in buildings that are neither permanent nor substantial.

While with Bishop Hartzell in Angola we held the first Bishops' Conference ever held in Africa by Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There we laid our plans for the quadrennium and for the Diamond Jubilee, which we hope to see profitably observed throughout the Church. We have not thus far realized all we hoped to accomplish previous to the assembling of the General Conference, but there has, nevertheless, been enough achieved to indicate the glorious victories we hope and pray for in the near future.

In January, 1907, Bishop Burt visited the Liberia Annual Conference as the representative of the General Superintendents. Though necessarily brief, his visit made an excellent impression on the Conference and the people. He was accompanied by Bishop Hartzell, and all seemed much gratified to have present for the first time in the history of the work and of the republic three Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Burt lectured on "Italy," and both he and Bishop Hartzell preached on Sunday, to the delight of the splendid audiences that came out to hear them. The Bishops were invited out to several dinners and a reception given by our Methodist people, and also to the New Year's reception given by President and Mrs. Barclay. There is no doubt in my mind that the presence of these brethren impressed our membership as did nothing else during the quadrennium that the interest of the Church in the salvation of Africa is greater now than ever before.

HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE FIELD

The prevailing opinion among those familiar with the sanitary conditions of the West Coast of Africa is that there is constant improvement. Civilization is constantly inaugurating changes which make the coast more habitable and healthful. Then, too, the diseases peculiar to that region are better understood by physicians, and, while they are not absolutely under their control, the indications are that ere long they will be entirely mastered. It cannot be said that those unacclimated do not have fever occasionally, nor that there is not now and then a death resulting therefrom, but neither of these is as frequent as in former years. Such conditions have been brought about by the commercial interest Europe has in Africa. Her purpose is to blot out as near as possible everything and everybody that hinder the progress of commerce. Medical schools have been established in Europe which make special study of tropical diseases, and the additional knowledge thus acquired has proven extremely beneficial to all concerned.

Our workers in Liberia have suffered somewhat during the quadrennium from fever, and yet the universal testimony among

them is that they suffer far less now than was the case a few years ago. Some have been compelled to come home for a change, which has, as a rule, proven beneficial, but, taken all in all, we have reasons to congratulate ourselves that so few have been compelled to leave the field.

Professor Thomas R. McWilliams, a graduate of the State University of Kansas, and a man possessing special gifts as a teacher of the sciences, was called to his reward in April, 1905. He was a teacher in the College of West Africa. Just previous to his death his wife returned to the States in poor health, and in a few months thereafter passed into the beyond to join her husband.

In September, 1907, the Rev. J. B. Robertson, a man seventy-one years of age, who went as a missionary to Africa in 1890, during Bishop Taylor's administration, was called home. He died at his post, and I feel confident that he never did a better year's work than during the last year of his life. He built a splendid mission house and a new church with very little expense to the Board. At the time of his death he and his excellent wife were in charge of the Binos Industrial Mission.

Miss Agnes McAllister went to the field nineteen years ago, and was desirous of rounding out twenty years of service for the salvation of Africa, but was not permitted to do so. Not feeling as strong as usual the latter part of the past year, she was granted a furlough. Just previous to the assembling of the Annual Conference she asked that her work be provided for that she might start home, and went directly to the Madeira Islands. Here she spent a few weeks and then went to Paris, hoping that by thus delaying her home-coming the warm season would have set in in the States by the time of her arrival. But the summons to her heavenly home came to her in Paris, and in her death the Church loses a faithful worker, and the native African will never find a more devoted friend. She has done a great work in Africa.

THE PEOPLE'S READINESS FOR THE GOSPEL

As the result of my own observation, as well as that of others who have had exceptional opportunity to study conditions in Africa, I am confident that the native is more anxious for the gospel to-day than ever before. There are more applications by far for the establishment of schools and churches than I can possibly comply with. There has been such a positive and emphatic awakening along this line that we all feel the day of Africa's salvation has come. During the year just closed it was my privilege to travel hundreds of miles by canoe and on foot in the interior of the continent, and I passed through tribe after tribe that, as far as I could learn, had never seen a missionary. Everything tended to indicate that they were undoubtedly what

are called raw heathen; yet the people of many of the towns begged me for teachers and preachers. I cannot begin to tell you how my heart went out to them. I assure you it is an exceedingly pathetic thing to stand in the midst of a great throng of ignorant, degraded human beings who beg for the bread of life as a child begs his parent for food, when you know you are unable to satisfy their hunger. But when they would see our mission boys who accompanied me and listen to them sing and pray they seemed to feel that Jesus could do for them what had been done for others, and O, how I would praise God to be able to put a competent teacher and worker in every one of these towns. I did begin work at a few places and am much gratified at the outcome. Whenever I would ask the people what they would do to start a mission among them, they almost invariably replied that they would help to build a house, and this they have done in five different places where the work has been taken up by native Christians. Such houses do not last more than two or three years, but they show the spirit of the people and furnish shelter for those who open up the work. I am praying that God may open the way for us to replace these buildings at an early day with small iron mission houses, such as we are compelled to use in the climate of that section. The time was, and that in the not very distant past, when the people required a gift to permit the establishment of a mission in their towns. But I thank God that day has passed and, I hope, passed forever.

Some months ago I was in Cape Palmas, two hundred and fifty miles below Monrovia, and an old king who lived eighty miles away heard of my presence there. He got into his canoe and came all the way down the Cavally River to see me. Bright and early one morning he made his appearance and bowing before me, pleaded for a teacher for his people and for someone to show them "God-way." He had learned of what the mission was doing for one of the tribes below him, and he felt that his people could not keep up unless there was someone to give them the light. There was nothing to do but promise him that as soon as possible I would send him someone, and I feel that there are very few here to-day but that would have done the same. I promised him on faith as I have had to promise others, and I am glad to say that the worker sent there has made an excellent beginning. When I visited the place I held services in the combination church and dwelling they had erected and baptized those who had been brought into the kingdom.

While at Wissika Mission, sixty miles up the Cavally River, the chief men of the nearest native town, twelve in all, came to me and asked that I build a church in their home town for them. They were so insistent that the missionary urged me to do so if possible. I asked them what they would do to assist, and they replied that they would go in "the bush" and saw the heavy

timbers for the building. At the Annual Conference our missionary reported that much of the material necessary had already been gotten out. What I am trying to do is to secure money enough to purchase the iron for the roofing, the doors, the windows, and ceiling. I feel that I must be ready by the time they are, and am confident that God will open the way for me to do so, as he has done in so many other cases. It would be easy to cite other instances in which the people are every bit as anxious to abandon heathenism, but I consider it unnecessary to do so at this time.

SELF-HELP AND SELF-SUPPORT

It is evident that you will be interested also to know the progress our membership is making along the line of self-help and self-support. The fact that they have not been large contributors to the support of their own work is not, in my judgment, because they are opposed to doing so, but because, as it seems, it has not been required of them, and being for the most part a poor people and therefore not able to give largely, they had never realized what could be accomplished by the united effort of those of limited means. When Bishop Gilbert Haven, of blessed memory, visited this field in 1876, he wrote back to America that no collections were taken, and church-houses dropped down unless kept up by missionary help. He went to Clay Ashland, on the Saint Paul River, and wrote the "Christian Advocate" that there was only one church in the place and that was the Baptist. The Methodist was in ruins by rain and neglect. The Presbyterian and Episcopalian were gone, and he concluded that too much help did it.

These were the conditions then, but I believe the facts will justify me in saying that a remarkable change has come over Liberia in the last two years. The first year I was there I visited a community for a sojourn of a few days and was waited upon the first night I was there by a committee asking that I furnish the money to rebuild the church. I told them I could get some money to help them when they began work. But this statement did not discourage them, for they held on and they pressed their case until a late hour. They were greatly annoyed, were vexed with me, but thinking I was right I stood my ground. Several months passed before I was there again. This time the frame of the church was up, inclosed and roofed. Having some special funds in hand I assisted them some and left them happy. Since that time I have visited that community again, and preached in their church, of which they are justly proud. They have purchased an organ, a beautiful communion set, and in other ways added to the attractiveness of their new church. As a further indication of what is being accomplished, our first church in Monrovia is remodeling the building at a cost of more than $12,000. On the Sunday that Bishops Burt

and Hartzell were present this church raised $2,000, and their repair fund now amounts to upward of $10,000 in actual cash.

Mount Scott Church, Cape Palmas, a building named in memory of Bishop Levi Scott's visit to the Conference in 1856, has been remodeled at a cost of $7,000, and the Annual Conference was held in this magnificent structure last February.

The Clay Ashland Church, to which Bishop Haven referred in his communication, has just collected and expended on the improvement of the building upward of $1,000. A number of smaller societies are at work either repairing or enlarging their houses of worship, and, as a rule, have all or part of the money in hand to do so. In order to understand fully the amount collected throughout the Conference I asked the brethren at the session visited by Bishop Burt to report what was raised in the different charges for self-help. That year it was $10,781. At the recent session held the figures given for the year were $23,241, and for the quadrennium, $35,270.38.

I believe it but fair to say, also, that the civilized portion of the community is becoming more and more interested in the salvation of the heathen. When I saw an opportunity to take over a building, which had been erected for mission purposes, as a memorial to a young colored woman who had formerly labored as a missionary in Liberia, and needed $313 to do so, I called on the Sunday School Board of the First Church, Monrovia; they replied: "All right, Bishop, we will give it to you." And they did it. We have in this mission two hundred and seventy-five members, most of whom only a few months ago were in heathenism; we have also a day school, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty, and a Sunday school equally as large.

I feel it but just to say in this connection that some credit is due the Liberian government for the way it treats our missions with regard to duties on supplies shipped into the republic. All material for building purposes, all food, supplies, and material for clothing the children gathered into the missions, and all medicines to be used for them, are admitted free of duty. You will better understand the advantage this gives when I tell you that when Bishop Hartzell was in America last he bought a number of church bells, costing him less than $100. These he ordered sent to the mission in Angola, a Portuguese colony of West Africa. The authorities there charged $750 duty, and he, rather than pay this, concluded to send them to me at Monrovia, which was done. The Liberian authorities, after being assured that I intended to use them for mission purposes, admitted them without one cent cost.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

When I announced at the first session of the Conference I held in Africa that it was my purpose to push the causes of

temperance, evangelism, and self-support the announcement created no enthusiasm, but recent developments have convinced me that the Conference is now in full accord with me in these lines of work.

In order to promote the cause of temperance I secured the coöperation of a number of the best and most intelligent women of the republic, together with some of the missionaries. Several largely attended and enthusiastic public meetings were held and the attention of hundreds of people was called to the evils and destructiveness of strong drink. You will understand why progress along this line must of necessity be slow when you are reminded of the vast quantities of rum and gin that are imported by European firms for the purpose of trade among the native people. And yet I feel perfectly safe in saying that the native Church of Liberia is a temperance Church, for no one is received who does not pledge himself to abstain from strong drink, and if he be a polygamist, to give up all but one wife.

Along the lines of evangelism and the conversion of the heathen the cause has been pushed as strenuously as we found it possible to do without the assistance of someone specially adapted to such work. At times the success attained in some of the missions has been marked and most satisfactory. At one of our stations called Grand Cess one year the number of conversions reported at the Conference session was so large that it was thought best not to include the figures in the statistics until proper investigation could be made. In due time this was done and the result found to be entirely satisfactory. And I am glad to say that at that point alone there have been during the quadrennium fully five hundred conversions, and I have had the pleasure of preaching there more than once when it was found impossible to hold the services in the church because of the immense crowd in attendance. It is a glorious scene to witness some of the revival meetings among the native people. It seems to me that nothing is more encouraging to a missionary in a heathen land than to witness the conversion of those for whose salvation he prays and labors and waits. It delights his heart to see living evidence before his very eyes that the old gospel still has power to save.

And just here I feel that I cannot do better than tell of the influence of two little hymn books in the native dialect which we have published this quadrennium. To hear the people sing the hymns in their own language is enough to inspire any man with the thought that the day of salvation for Africa is at hand. How they seem to sweep the people into the kingdom! I felt, as did some of the workers, that if we could have the people sing the gospel in their churches, in their homes, and in the streets of the towns, a larger number could be reached thus than in any other way. In this way we felt that they would all

become helpers in preaching the Word. It was a difficult undertaking, because the heathenism of our part of Africa is totally unlettered. We employed translators, but having no dictionary had to spell the words by sound as best we could. The first effort on this line was made at the Garroway Mission, and as the result a convenient little booklet of translated hymns was published. Then came another at Krootown, adjoining Monrovia, and now the missionaries at Wissika are at work on a third. How the people enjoy singing these hymns! and it does anyone, interested in missions, good to listen to them. They sing on the great steamers of the coast. They sing as they carry you in the hammock through the dark and dismal swamps. They sing as they pull the surf boats from one trading post to another, and I have heard them sing in the services of their churches until it seemed that even the roofs responded to their heartfelt enthusiasm and joy. We also had published on cardboard the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments. These we hang in the native cabins and our workers teach the people as to their use and meaning. However, it is only necessary to say further that God blessed us with 450 conversions for the first year, 510 the second, 653 the third, and 581 the fourth, making a total of 2,191 persons born into the kingdom for the quadrennium. The statistics for the first year of the quadrennium showed our membership to be 553 probationers, 2,748 full members, a total of 3,301. The figures reported at the Annual Conference held recently give 1,103 probationers, 3,194 full members, the total membership being 4,297, a gain for the quadrennium of 996. The gain in church property for the quadrennium is $44,318.

We are at work among the native people at forty-two different points, many of which could be made strong and influential missions during the next quadrennium if I could only have the money and a few more good workers to help make them so.

As much as I thank God for what has been accomplished, I appreciate more the doors that stand wide open before a hesitating Church—the ease with which we may now reach those who were formerly so difficult of approach. O, that our King who owns the silver and the gold, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, would send us the men and the money to carry forward the work that we may save dying men and thus glorify God. My only desire is to be able to do my part in saving the heathen world, but it is a waste of time and a useless sacrifice of life and health to ask men and women to go to the front to do the Master's work and yet leave them without the resources necessary for the prosecution of the same. The appropriation is far too small for advance movements, or even the proper support of what we have. In this connection I am reminded of an incident which is said to have occurred on one of the principal rivers of

Liberia. Several European traders were being conveyed up the river in a surf boat, which was pulled by some native boys. In an altercation between one of the traders and one of the boys the trader received a severe blow on the head. They determined at once to cast the native overboard. On being asked if he could swim, he said he could. "Well, then," said one of the traders, "we will tie your hands and see if you can." And this they did. The boy was thrown overboard and when it looked as though he would surely drown someone plunged in and rescued him. The great Methodist Episcopal Church elected me for the work I now have, and sent me into the wilds of Africa. I know full well what is expected of me and have been trying with all my might to meet the expectation. But to put even a Bishop in Africa without adequate money and equipment is to tie his hands and cast him overboard. I have twenty-five native schools and churches unhoused and without equipment. I need at least fifteen workers from the home field and have not the money to provide even one third of them.

If I could have five hundred $15 scholarships, twenty-five native workers provided for at $40 each, $1,000 a year to carry out and support an evangelist, and even $2,000 a year to equip some of my native stations, we should very soon be able to double the present membership. O, Church of God, untie my hands, untie my hands!

My only plea is for the Church to give me a fair chance to show what can be done. I beg of you to forget the color of my skin, forget the past history of my people, forget that Africa has not hitherto proven as productive a mission field as some others, and hear once more the voice of the Master as he cries, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

REPORT OF BISHOP OLDHAM. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 205

The four years under review in this report of the Southern Asia field are among the most momentous ever seen in Asia, and perhaps in the unfolding history of the world. In 1904 war began between Russia and Japan. The confident expectation of practically all the world was that after a period of gallant campaign Japan would inevitably be defeated. The extraordinary military and naval sagacity and aptitude of the Japanese, with the moral and financial help of England and America, brought about a totally different result. In August, 1906, largely through the kind offices of the president of the United States, supported by King Edward of England, the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed—a treaty which clearly recognized the military preeminence of Japan over what had been considered one of the foremost European powers. The effect of this victory of an

Asiatic power over the great power of Northern Europe is registered in the thinking of every Asiatic—the purlieus of Canton, the wilds of Manchuria, the barios of Luzon, and the bazaars of India alike have been moved to the depths. The wonder-working, invincible white race has been met and ignominiously defeated by a small, well-disciplined, efficient section of the brown race. A new leaven has been introduced into the thinking of Asia. National and racial self-consciousness has everywhere been quickened, and a new thinking has begotten a new attitude. The times call for profoundest consideration from all who have any dealings—economic, commercial, political, or religious—with the peoples of Asia. And such is the solidarity of the human family that awakened Asia must necessarily give something of anxiety to all thinking men.

Southern Asia is not directly concerned with the areas of the late war. But the results of that war may be read on every page of our newly written history. The immediate effect in India has been the quickening of the national spirit and a passionate expression of the belief that India's sons also are able to direct their own affairs, or, at least, to have intrusted to them a very much larger degree of self-government. In the Malay Archipelago, with peoples less advanced and less intelligent, the increased power of Japan is dimly felt to be a threat, rather than an incitement, and the reported experiences of Formosa and Korea lend stability to European rule. Though even here among the large body of scattered Chinese, a new spirit of self-assertion is evident. In the Philippines, too, though at first Japanese success produced some wild talk, the American concession of a larger degree of self-government than has yet been vouchsafed to a dominated people in the history of nations, together with the object lesson of how Asiatics may fare at the hands of other Asiatics, has made for a degree of content with the American program that could scarcely have been looked for at the beginning of the quadrennium.

How has all this intensity of movement, with its deep stir of spirit in whatever direction the people may have moved, affected the progress of Christianity and of our Methodist missions in particular? It would scarcely be within the legitimate limits of this report to enter exhaustively into this most interesting question. But, in brief, it may be said the results seem on the surface to be for good and for evil, but, more deeply considered, the seeming evil is but the unfamiliar aspect of larger good. Somehow such is the essential goodness of the great currents that flow in human history and such the resources of the great Spirit of God who constrains their direction, that every great upheaval of human kind will be found to be but the birth throes of the kingdom of God among men. The easily apparent good of all this Asiatic movement is the new valuation

put upon men as men—the new sense of human worth. East may still be East and West West, but the West has a new respect for the East and the East a deeper and more reasonable self-respect. The ancient superstitions and follies of the centuries, which had no reason for existence but immemorial custom, have received a rude shock. For it is clearly seen that the Asiatic achieved success by welcoming and skillfully adapting the new intelligence and science of the West. The stir in educational circles all over Asia, even extending to questions of the education of women, bears witness to this awakening. Above all, the people are finding themselves. There has been a longer stride toward democracy during the quadrennium than in any half century, or, possibly, any century, of the past. And if these and other marks of good seem to be accompanied by a growing headiness—a new attitude of impatience, if not arrogance, toward all foreign suggestion, and a new inversion in the realms both of thought and endeavor, arising from the supposed sufficiency of Asia unto herself—this is and can only be temporary. The touch of arrogance that youth assumes in the presence of directing maturity is often the surest sign of felt immaturity. The East begins to know better than ever that the West holds the treasures of knowledge and experience in affairs that must be had for largest life. Many of the best minds already see that the chief of these treasures is religion; that knowledge of God and relation to him that enlarge the horizon, constrain conduct, compact society, and yet free men for the largest individual progress. Here and there the cry has been raised, particularly in India and by a kind of neo-patriotic movement of Chinese outside the empire (the four or six millions who live in the lands of Southern Asia), that their own religions are sufficient to the salvation of their people. But underneath is the deeper persuasion that the ethnic faiths hold an attitude toward current life that prove them anachronisms, and that the only hope of raising the East to the coveted level of the West is not only by using our science in all its varied applications to create economic values and military fitness, but by receiving those great fundamental ideas of religion that have hitherto been considered merely the ideals of missionary enthusiasts but are now clearly seen to underlie and to conserve every great progress in actual life.

In again placing before you the vast fields of Southern Asia we would remind you not only of the vast areas and the many millions but briefly of such depth of need and response to effort as challenge attention and command interest and support. The review which follows will make this clear.

It is with deep gratitude we record the fact that no serious illness has befallen the Bishops of Southern Asia or of their families. Of the missionaries we regret to report the deaths of

D. L. Thoburn, the capable agent of the Lucknow press; John Blackstock, who had spent many years in useful life in India; Merrill G. Miller, an efficient teacher in the Singapore school; and the Misses Dr. Tuttle, Curts, Stumpf, and Lois Buck, devoted women who fell at their tasks. There are also several green mounds that mark the graves of dear children from missionary homes in India and the Philippines. The health of the missionary body at large has been unusually good, except in the Philippines, where inadequate housing and overwork amid conditions as yet imperfectly understood have led to breakdowns many and severe.

One sad tragedy has given us and many in the homeland deep sorrow. Bishop James N. FitzGerald was appointed to visit Southern Asia, and was accompanied by his family on this visit The exacting nature of this tour of the Conferences has never been understood. Only the strongest men can be expected to endure the fatigue of Indian travel and the changes of climate, with the added cares of administration and continual inspection and inquiry into mission affairs. From the first it was evident that the Bishop's tasks were too great for his strength. Earnest and unflinching, faithful to duty, he stood to his work as best he could until leaving India on a hurried trip to the Malay Peninsula, by way of Rangoon, Burma, his daughter Cornelia, a gracious, capable young lady (who won the hearts by her modest, gentle ways), was stricken with smallpox and rapidly succumbed. She was buried in beautiful Penang. The Bishop felt the blow keenly. From the hour when the ambulance carried Miss Cornelia away to the hospital, lovingly attended by a missionary's wife, dear Bishop FitzGerald seemed to lose energy and desire to live. The good man's heart was broken. Sadly he went on to Hongkong and while there his strength utterly failed him, and wearily but trustingly he laid himself down to die. It was a sad family party that conveyed the body to his native land. In fair Penang, where Miss Cornelia's body lies, and where Bishop FitzGerald last discharged his episcopal duties, it is proposed by loving hearts in this land to erect a suitable monumental stone over the grave and to build the "FitzGerald Memorial Church," in memory of a good man and his child.

INDIA

This great field needs restatement before the Church. Two wrong and mischievous ideas prevail—first, that the land is on the whole already evangelized; second, that, being mainly under the British flag, it may safely be left to England for its gospel. Both these views are superficial and will not bear the pressure of facts. Among the great movements of the quadrennium is the launching of a "National Home Missionary Society" by the united native churches of India. The chief reason given for the

launching of this society in the preamble issued by its central committee is the fact that over one hundred millions of people in India are not yet touched by any of the gospel agencies at work. And among the other two hundred millions it should be remembered that all the combined missions of Europe and America have as yet really touched but a very small fraction. The completed program is yet a long way off. Nor is England able to meet the entire demand. Did she withhold her hand in China, and Africa, and South America, and elsewhere, she might more nearly meet India's needs. But even then the Englishman is under a disability from which the American is free. He is of the dominant race. He cannot altogether escape being classed with the rulers, toward whom there is increasing restlessness.

When Charles Cuthbert Hall, the eloquent Christian apologist, appeared before the intellectual leaders of India he was careful to prevent any break in the force of his apology by the conscious presence of any race feeling. He was careful, therefore, to announce himself as a university man from America, a man of catholic temper and of nationality unrelated to any of the irritating questions that might disturb the minds of his hearers.

The advantages of British rule are great and the good it has conferred illimitable. Nevertheless, the shadows which accompany the lights do not lie across the American. Perfect protection of life and property and perfect freedom in work, with kindly recognition of all sociological and economic efforts—and this without any trace of the popular bias that prevails against the ruling class—are the inviting conditions under which American missions are asked to work in this wide, needy empire. Let it be remembered, too, that the material to be wrought upon is among the most valuable in all the non-Christian world. The Indian has a genius for spiritual religion. To others religion may be a department of life; to him it fills the earth and sky. A living intensity of religious desire possesses him. In all Asia is no such religious temper, in all the world no such religious aptitude. Japan may be the scientific brain of Asia and China its strong laboring hands and burden-bowed back, but the burning heart of Asia is India. Once already has India religiously conquered Asia. Not only did she give Lao-Tse the philosophy of Taoism, but when the young enthusiasm of Buddha overleaped the mountains of the north she gave religion to China and Japan, and one half the world is to-day thinking the religious thoughts of India. Cannot Christ do with India what Buddha did? India on fire means Asia in conflagration. To this great-souled land let America hasten with the riches of Christ, and how abundant the fruitage let facts and figures, and not fancies and hopes, bear witness.

REVIVAL AND JUBILEE

The quadrennium in India has been marked by two notable things—the revival and the jubilee. The close of fifty years of notable history was made the occasion of a very happy gathering of a large body of American visitors, among whom we joyfully welcomed the official visitors, Bishops FitzGerald and Foss, with Drs. Goucher, Leonard, and Mrs. Bishop Foss, the president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and, above all, Mrs. William Butler—name most precious, presence most winsome. For all the interest shown and for the special jubilee gifts received from thousands of good friends we are deeply thankful.

More important in its bearing on the outcome of the four years is the great revival interest that has prevailed, particularly in our oldest fields in North India. The last General Conference appointed a Commission on Evangelism and gave new emphasis to the old Methodist position. We of South Asia carried this emphasis to our fields, and God has blessed us. Revival fires have burned upon our altars and the revival spirit has stimulated our pastors and entered our schools and colleges. Not only have we seen hundreds of pupils converted but a great number have been consciously called into the work of the ministry, and any reproach of barrenness that may ever have lain against our high schools and colleges has disappeared in the almost universal religious stir and enthusiasm in our places of learning. By actual count four hundred male student volunteers are found in our schools. Of these over a score are in the Reid Christian College, while in our girls' schools are large numbers of young women who expect under the limitations of Oriental life to be distinctly engaged in the service of the Church. Meanwhile the churches have been uplifted, the people deepened in religious life and experience, and such gains have been made from the surrounding non-Christians as give us greater fixity of hope that community and nation-wide movements are not improbable in a nearer future than any just thinking has hitherto dared to entertain.

At the jubilee one of the notable sessions was that in which five hundred and twenty-three persons were baptized from raw heathenism on profession of their faith. It was a question in the minds of some as to whether this sample of wholesale baptizing would not demonstrate, if followed up, the instability of the mass movements which have prevailed among us. Particular pains have, therefore, been taken to follow up the results, and to our grateful surprise the latest report from the district in which these Christians live shows, as a result of their personal testimony and earnest effort among relatives and friends, that one thousand persons have been baptized since the jubilee. No, the

revival in India is not a straw fire which will presently die down. It is a living movement. It is but a quickening of what in a measure has been there for the last twenty years, the proof of which is in the greatly increased spiritual power of the native ministry and the added weight of the testimony of plain people scattered throughout the empire.

MEMBERSHIP

On Bishop Thoburn's first furlough, after five years of service, he was able to tell the Church at home that he had the joy to report a Christian community of three hundred in the India Mission. At the end of thirty years that little company had spread into wider areas and increased to the number of eighty-six hundred. In the quadrennium preceding our jubilee celebration, areas had still widened and the numbers increased to one hundred and forty-six thousand. It is now our high pleasure—a pleasure accompanied by a deep sense of the obligations involved—to report that the community of Southern Asia during the past four years, adding the latest returns of the Philippine Conference, which was omitted in the Central Conference Minutes, has risen to a total of two hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety, a gain during the quadrennium of something over forty-nine per cent. When we consider the figures involved we believe this to be the noblest gain ever made by the Church over so wide an area among so many diverse peoples in pagan lands. Methodism in India is no longer an exotic. It is not chiefly the foreign missionary who is either its apologist or exponent. The sons and daughters of the soil have been gathered in great numbers, and, though it may be many years before the inspiring presence of the American with his godly traditions and vigorous grasp of Christian truth may be spared from India, and though it may be many years before India will come with any request for autonomy or even harbor the thought that the presence of her American teachers is anything but a source of inspiration to be recognized with gratitude and responsive affection, nevertheless, it is the Indian teacher, the Bible reader and the humble pathfinder and "holder-up" who are really the agents in that marvelous work of grace which is thrusting Methodism forward at so remarkable a rate in Southern Asia.

EDUCATION

It is well within the memory of the older missionaries that frequent controversies arose in former days regarding the comparative value of evangelistic and educational agencies. This has disappeared, for we now find that the school is the seed plot of the Church, and nowhere has the revival brought forth more blessed results than in the schools of India. It has been our great joy to read of the splendid results in the schools at home,

and we, too, have been blessed beyond measure in seeing our missionary schools in India almost without exception visited with marked revival power. Powerful have been the outpourings of God's Spirit in the District Conferences, and it may be said that equally striking demonstrations of the Spirit of God in the hearts of men have been among the boys and girls, young men and young women, of our India schools. And we joyfully announce to all our patrons who support orphans and provide scholarships in these schools that there are but few who pass through them who do not become the subjects of saving grace during their stay. In the Reid Christian College and the various high schools from Bangalore, in the south, to Calcutta and the Punjab, wherever a Methodist school is found, there may be found bands of happy Christians, singing the praises of their Lord and bearing earnest testimony to the work of the Spirit in their hearts.

The schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which are the strength of our work among the women of India, have shared equally in this outpouring from above. And perhaps it may be said without invidious distinction that no more powerful agency for the evangelization of India can be found in any single institution than in the school named for that noble woman who gave her life for India's redemption, "The Isabella Thoburn Woman's College of Lucknow." For all these schools, male and female, increased attention must be paid to the furnishing with appropriate buildings and stronger teaching staffs, for with the rise of intelligence the increased demands must be met. The large results secured from our school investments put the matter beyond any question that a more effective agency cannot be found for the extending of the kingdom than that of putting Christian teachers in contact with the children and youth of the land.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

In addition to our boarding and day school agencies is the Sunday school. The registered Sunday school attendance of Southern Asia is three hundred and sixty thousand. Of this number no less than ten thousand are in Methodist Sunday schools. We were the first to emphasize the Sunday school in India, and are to-day still easily in the lead. The Epworth Leagues also are gradually assuming a finer consistency and greater vigor. In over thirty languages five hundred chapters enroll over twenty thousand Leaguers, and the promise for the immediate future in this department is larger than ever.

THE PRESS

Great attention has been paid during the quadrennium to the development of the press as a means of reaching the awakening

intelligence of the country. There are four publishing houses in India and two in the territory outside of India. They have been at work endeavoring to provide Christian literature for the people of various tongues. The variety of languages and dialects and the comparative slowness of communication make it necessary to provide, so far as possible, for the wants of the people from these various points. When it is remembered that we are working in no less than forty-four languages it will be understood why so many publishing houses are necessary. All these houses have, in the main, been successful, and particularly does the Lucknow Publishing House, situated in the midst of our largest Christian population, fill a place of rare usefulness in furnishing to the Christian community in their own tongues a much-needed religious literature, while also publishing millions of pages of matter stimulating the non-Christians, who, in increasing tens of thousands, eagerly seek to know. The other publishing houses are also successful, but they need strengthening, and, while full of promise and demonstrating the necessity for their existence, they must be helped financially.

It needs to be brought prominently to the attention of investing laymen that no more worthy service can be rendered any of the awakening lands of the East than to strengthen the Christian press in these lands. For increasingly the people read, and the silent page, provoking no controversy, bearing its message deep into the intelligence of the reader, oftentimes provides the readiest carriage for fertilizing ideas. We ought to flood all Asia with Christian literature, and to this end all our presses should be greatly strengthened and their output increased a hundredfold.

Before leaving India we would call attention to British Burma, in farther India, where a most hopeful young mission is found among a Buddhist people of singular liveliness and temperament and hospitality in welcoming new ways. Though the mission is small, it is doing good work, and its direct evangelism has been successful beyond ordinary. This mission should be materially strengthened, for it holds promise of large success.

MALAYSIA

The next division of Southern Asia is Malaysia, that peninsula which points south from Asia, with the group of islands extending from its tip to the borders of Australia. Malaysia is a saucer into which the overflow of China and India is sending a continuous double stream of emigration. This double stream meeting the Malays, themselves divided into various tribes, is making a most curious and most interesting amalgam of human population, which under various flags (chiefly the English and the Dutch) is being compacted into civilized peoples, with stable government and enlarging opportunity for worthy commercial

and civic life. In all this subdivision the Methodist Church is the only American organization at work. And the American ministry of the gospel to seventy millions of the human family is confined to the missionaries of the Malaysia Conference. There are several difficulties in this field which are being met and splendidly overcome by as gallant and devoted a band of men and women as serve the Church in any of her foreign fields. The marked feature here is a chain of great schools extending from Penang, on the north, to Buitenzorg, in Java, on the south. In these schools over four thousand boys and girls are under teachers who, while enlarging their earthly horizon and giving them stirring new thoughts regarding the life that is, are also unceasingly bringing to bear upon the problems of that life the knowledge of that larger life "which is and shall be forevermore."

The boys' schools of this Conference are almost wholly self-supporting, and the great contributions that these large and well-appointed schools are making to the evangelization of these lands is one which ought to command the appreciation of the Church. Besides teaching in the classrooms, the teachers at these schools are continually to be found serving the Church in various offices, all the way from the presiding eldership to the teaching of Sunday school classes without any draft on the missionary appropriations. Noble buildings massed in several groups have been provided by local aid and at very little cost to the Church. Properties now valued at half a million dollars, current coin, are being used for the Christian education of the youth of Malaysia. The publishing house here is erecting a very handsome three-story building on one of the most prominent sites in the city. Singapore is so strategic a point in the world's commerce that the printed matter distributed here reaches more millions of diverse peoples, perhaps, than from any other port in all the world. This gives the publishing house located here peculiar significance and value.

It would be impossible to review the quadrennium without calling attention to the planting of a mission in Java by the Epworth Leagues of the Pittsburg Conference. This movement is without parallel in our history. These bands of young people offered to provide a sufficient sum of money to open a new mission in the densely populated Island of Java, where over thirty million people are found in a territory not much larger than the state of Ohio. The mission is three years old, and already more converts have been reported and more splendid beginnings made than have ever been known in the history of our missions in pagan lands in a similar period of time. And the whole enterprise has been so owned of God as to put it beyond a peradventure that the genesis of the movement was from above. Southern Asia thanks Pittsburg with depths of gratitude.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The youngest of our Conferences in Southern Asia is the Philippine Islands Conference. The growth here has been phenomenal, and the change of sentiment among the people is such as demands notice at our hands. Four years ago the Philippine Islands could scarcely have been described as entirely satisfied with existing conditions. The American occupancy was but six years old. The first two of these years had been marked by disturbances, which were immediately repressed by the strong hand of the military forces by which the islands were administered. Then came the early era of civil government, when the American people, through their representatives, the governor-general and the Philippine Commission, endeavored to create for the people the institutions which should conserve their liberties, promote popular intelligence and rapidly fit the people for the high task of self-government. A public school system was created, which in many regards is the noblest Asia has ever seen. About one thousand school teachers have been scattered through the islands, teaching not only the English tongue and all the rich deposits of inspiring truth that are found in its literature, but incidentally conveying in their own character and conduct new ideas of manly worth and womanly grace and usefulness. Courts of law and all the paraphernalia of institutions for the perfect protection of life and property and the preservation of personal independence have been erected. In a word, the largest opportunity has been given to the eight millions of this archipelago to progress in all directions of human welfare. Whatever may be thought of the governmental policy to be pursued in the future, there can be but little question that the American people have been most happy in their treatment of the Philippines up to this time. And when at the close of the tenth year of American occupancy it can be said that over ninety per cent of all the governmental offices are in Filipino hands, that a considerable portion of the higher offices are already administered by the natives, and that for more than a year there has been in existence a Filipino Assembly, in which alone legislation can be originated in all matters affecting the life of the islands, it may be seen that the American administration of these islands is something new in the history of colonial rule. Never has one people treated another with such conspicuous kindness, and, it may be added, conducted their mutual affairs with such marked ability. All this has given rise to a new era of good feeling. Nowhere in all Asia are two races living together in such mutual respect and goodwill as to-day in the Philippine Islands.

Meanwhile the Methodist Church has steadily pressed its missionary work with increasing efficiency. At no time during

the four years has there been a body of more than seven male missionaries on the field free for evangelistic work. The terrible pressure upon these men, the unfamiliar climate, the poor housing, the scanty food to be found in the provinces, and the prevalence of tropical disease have made the results in the breaking of health and enforced departures from the field a constant source of the utmost anxiety and embarrassment. The Board and the Missionary secretaries have helped us nobly, but in spite of it all the field has been undermanned and the men overworked to an extent that has caused such an aggregate of physical breakdowns as the Church ought not to require of any band of men and women. And yet such has been the blessing of God, and such the eagerness of the people to hear, and such the zeal of the Filipino workers, aided by this little band of Americans, that the quadrennium closes with the astonishing figures of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred probationers and members, an increase of about two hundred and fifty per cent during the four years. The work is much more compacted, the membership better trained, the churches better organized, and the religious life of the people greatly deepened. Churches and chapels have sprung up all over the land. On the Sunday of the last Conference session the great church on Calle Cervantes, seating fourteen hundred people, was opened by Bishop J. E. Robinson. This church, projected by Dr. Stuntz, our former superintendent, is perhaps the noblest Protestant building in Manila. At its opening the building was crowded and there were at least eight hundred young men in the audience. On the same day Saint Paul's Church, in Tondo, seating six hundred people, was dedicated, and the Gifford Memorial Church was opened in another part of the city and was filled with eager hearers, among whom Protestant worship was being held for the first time. And as in Manila so in all other portions of the territory—the people are eager to hear and opportunity is wide. O that the Church might embrace the day of its opportunity and send forth laborers and added means into this dead-ripe harvest field. In the northernmost portion of the Island of Luzon, in the Cagayan Valley, Oscar Huddleston, of Kansas, returns at the end of a single year to declare that, having organized fourteen congregations with a membership of seven hundred and seventy-two people, if he be given another missionary and his wife, with a mission house, a steam launch, and a few native preachers, he can promise a Methodist Church of twenty thousand members within the next ten years. And the promise is not extravagant. A Bible Training School for native preachers is being built by a good man in Kansas to the memory of his wife, while the Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School in Manila and a smaller similar institution in the north are providing the women leadership for the coming hosts of

Methodism. A spirit of close fraternity prevails among the various denominations in these islands, and a movement is now on foot to create in Manila a Christian college, in the creation of which all the Protestant missions which operate in Luzon shall make a union effort.

PROPERTY

In the planting of the Christian Church among great populations in ancient lands the closest attention should be paid to the mission buildings, churches, hospitals, etc., which concrete and give outward expression to those ideas which Christianity conveys through the ministrations of her missionary agencies. A building in Asia is not merely a convenience for the carrying on of a piece of work—it is a significant, though silent, witness to the fact that Christianity has come and that some of its institutions have taken permanent and visible form. In reading a report of our Church properties in Southern Asia we but continue our statement of the progress of religion. The valuation of property in 1903 was 5,771,000 rupees; in 1907 the property value has risen to 9,561,000 rupees, an increase during the quadrennium of 3,790,000 rupees, a gain of sixty-five and two thirds per cent. We regret that this is not all paid for, for there is a debt against these properties of 1,160,000 rupees. Let it be noted, however, that the whole indebtedness, though large, is less than twelve per cent of the amount invested, and the gain for the quadrennium is more than three times as large as the entire amount of the indebtedness. While we greatly need help to clear this indebtedness, the figures are not such as to give any special anxiety.

The Board of Missions has not been able, from lack of resources, to make any large contributions for the purchase of property. There is, therefore, much room for special gifts to help in the property difficulties of Southern Asia.

In the support of the current work, however, and in affording all possible aid, we gratefully acknowledge the splendid help of the society now known as the Board of Foreign Missions, whose secretaries have been our ever-kindly advisers and friends, and of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, that splendid organization whose benefactions convey world-wide blessings, and whose praises are heard to the ends of the earth.

When twenty years ago Bishop Thoburn said at the Boston Social Union, in speaking of India, that he "expected to assault the gates of hell in that old historic land with a million Methodists at his back," it was looked upon as the wild venture of a confirmed optimist, with but little reasonable expectation of fulfillment. But the fifteen thousand Indian Methodists of that day already approximate a quarter of a million; add those detached from paganism and already within the power of the gos-

pel, though not yet within the pale of the Church, and you will have a quarter of a million more. And if God will give his honored servant two more quadrenniums while life's shadows slowly lengthen toward the close of his earthly day his vision will probably be fulfilled before he goes hence.

It is morning in all these Oriental lands. Already the sunlight touches the hilltops and lies along their sloping sides. The teeming valleys below are yet in darkness, but the mists grow thin. The day advances; the shadows disappear. It will soon be high noon, and the glory of the Lord shall burst upon all the darkened millions of earth.

IV. JAPAN AND KOREA

Report of Bishop M. C. Harris

Dear Fathers, Brothers, and Sisters: The last General Conference laid upon me a crushing burden of responsibility. In obedience to your order I now submit to you my quadrennial report.

First, it is my privilege to bring you the greetings of the missionaries and native Christians of Japan and Korea. They have no complaints to present to you. The expression of your confidence and generous support through the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society supplemented by the gifts of hundreds of churches and individuals toward various objects, and the millions of prayers sent to heaven for them, excite their gratitude and increase their efficiency. Your missionaries on the "far-flung battle lines" charge me to thank you in their behalf and assure you of their fealty to Christ and their joy and pride in being permitted in your stead to make known the unsearchable riches of Christ to the Gentiles. In this litany of thanks I must include the native members. Deeply moved by your unselfish love and service to them in the gospel I assure you that you are in their hearts to live and to die with them. The peoples of Japan and Korea may well be included in these expressions of gratitude, where both the governments and the peoples have extended to us the largest hospitality and have afforded us perfect protection in the conduct of our work.

THE WAR

When I entered upon my duties the Russo-Japanese war was raging. The people had consecrated their lives and all their possessions to the sacred cause of nationality. During one year and a half they were wholly absorbed in this struggle. Early in the conflict the representatives of the various religions met

together in Tokyo and reached the unanimous conclusion as to the issues involved. Bishop Moore, then in charge of Japan, represented the Methodist Episcopal Church. This agreement was proclaimed to the world and produced a very happy effect. Any vestige of doubt concerning Christianity was entirely removed. The missionaries of our Church continued their work without abatement of zeal from the very beginning to the end of the war. The baptisms and conversions went on and the faith of the Church was purified by the tribulations of war. The conduct of our missionaries through this whole period was in the highest sense Christian. The effects produced upon the government and people by the conduct of the Christian Churches and the missionaries, the Army Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other Christian institutions were deep and lasting. All doubts as to the loyalty of native Christians were entirely dissipated. This is evidenced by the fact that the Court during the war made large donations to the Young Men's Christian Association for its Army Department, and also to noted Christian charities. Since the return of peace, in August, 1905, our Church and all the churches have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. The past year (1907) has been the most fruitful in the past thirty years. The great conflict profoundly moved the religious sentiments of the people. In a new and significant sense thoughtful minds treat the subject of religion with great respect and seriousness. Dr. Anezoki, professor of the philosophy of religion, invited a Christian professor to deliver a series of lectures on Christianity. The invitation was accepted. In the educational world, beginning with the Imperial University and extending down to the lower grades of schools, all give perfect respect to religion and are especially drawn toward Christianity.

The Japanese Government has removed all hindrances to Christian private schools, according recognition to every school government when requested (and not only so, but it has especially encouraged schools of academic and college grade). The government finding itself unable to supply secondary, collegiate and university privileges to her growing numbers of students, encourages all Christian schools of a high grade.

THE UNION OF METHODISM

The last General Conference approved the basis of union submitted by the joint committee of the Methodist bodies of Japan, and appointed commissioners with power to act with those representing the other Methodisms. In harmony with this action I took it for granted that the union would, during the quadrennium now ended, be carried into effect, and I shaped my conduct accordingly. After my return to Japan I carefully investigated the conditions as bearing upon this problem and

as a result became convinced that the time had come to unite the various Methodisms and create a national Methodist Church. From that time forward I felt it my duty to encourage this movement. As your commissioners have prepared a full report dealing with this matter (which will be submitted to you), I will confine myself to other phases of the subject.

The plan of organization as prepared by the joint Commission of the three bodies, and accepted by the General Conference of the new Church, is to be commended for its preservation of the essentials of our polity and creed, and is well adapted to the needs of the infant Church. The Methodist Church of Japan in the first year of its history finds it workable and satisfactory. The presence of the six commissioners representing the three Churches and the joint commissioner and their assistance and direction at such a critical moment was necessary. The wisdom and carefulness of these statesmen of the three Churches in dealing with all the delicate matters involved gave entire satisfaction.

Let me say that in the treatment of this question of union in Japan—which has come before previous General Conferences—there has always been perfect respect shown and a desire manifested to grant every request which might tend to the furtherance of the kingdom. The Methodist Church of Japan has no grievance against the Methodist Episcopal Church or the two other mother Churches as touching this question. You have granted all their prayers, and it now remains for the Methodist Church of Japan to prove its gratitude and worthiness of your continued confidence.

When the time came for me to make a decision growing out of the union of Methodisms it seemed perfectly clear to me, after conference with Bishop Cranston, Dr. Leonard, and the commissioners present, that it was my duty to continue in the relation in which the last General Conference had placed me and round out the quadrennium, and submit the question to your godly consideration. As to the New Church, I pledged coöperation and service to the fullest limit of my time and duty in relation to Korea. The General Conference was pleased to honor me with the position of Honorary, or Bishop Emeritus, and extended to me a hearty welcome to fellowship of service and bade me be at home among the churches and freely preach, baptize, and dedicate churches. At the recent Conferences Bishop Honda asked me to unite with him in the ordination services. He ordained the deacons and I the elders. Thus during the first year of the new Church our relations have been perfectly cordial, frank, and brotherly.

I take this occasion to say that the selection of Brother Honda, the first Bishop of the Methodist Church of Japan, met the approval of the Christian bodies in Japan and made a deep and

favorable impression upon the nation at large. It is the glory of our Church to have furnished the first Christian Bishop ever elevated to this office in Southern or Eastern Asia.

Since his elevation to the episcopacy he has traveled, preached, lectured, and administered the duties of his office in a way that entitles him to be a successor to Asbury and all who came after him. He is a Bishop *ex natura,* and truly called of God to this office and ministry. Bishop Honda longed exceedingly to be present at this historic Conference and to convey his gratitude to you, but the care of all the churches, which comes upon him daily, and the poverty of the people forbade.

FORWARD MOVEMENT

It was determined at the session of its General Conference that the organization of the new Methodist Church be signalized by an evangelistic campaign lasting through two years and to be national in scope. Early in the summer the Board of Evangelization was organized and the Rev. Hiraiwa made the chairman. This work began early in October and continued until the Conference meetings in March. The pastors and members all took part, large numbers attended and over a thousand conversions took place. The Church developed *esprit de corps,* and is now deeply enthused and moved by a passion for gospelizing the nation. The two Conferences reported gains in members, conversions, and self-support; the baptisms totaled about two thousand, the biggest gain ever known. The annual sessions of the Conferences were seasons of harmony. Missionary and native preachers, as heretofore, acted together as one organic body; and imperfect as it has been from the beginning, missionary and native in the Conference never acted or voted as such, but as members one of another, and, please God, this will continue as long as missionaries remain.

In the nominations for presiding elders there was no discrimination against the missionaries. The missionaries all joined one of the Annual Conferences.

Thus far the new Church has met expectations, and I fully believe will continue to do so.

CO-OPERATION

The plan of coöperation agreed upon by the commissioners and affirmed by the Missionary Societies is vital to the life of Methodism in Japan. The Church can in a few years attain self-support, but the great question is the evangelization of the fifty millions of people. Shall they be left wholly to the new Methodist Church and her sister Protestant churches but one hundred thousand strong? Is it the will of our Lord that this course be followed? I strongly confess that until Japan become

Christian a duty to help this tremendous work lies heavily upon the conscience of the Methodist and other Christian Churches.

You ask, Why, then, independence? I answer, for the more speedy evangelization of the people. Already the Anglican Church, the Congregational, Presbyterian and Baptist churches had organized national independent churches. The Methodist and Catholic bodies only were excepted. The new Church exists. It begins its life under happy auspices. The mother churches have consented and have promised help; the relations of missionaries and native Christians have never been darkened by doubt. The fields are white unto the harvest. Our schools are open to the fair youth of Japan. Our chapels and churches are filled with worshipers and inquirers. The sale of Christian literature is ever increasing. The new Buddhism is half Christian. Buddhist priests in twenty-five years have decreased to twenty thousand. Before, Confucius and Buddha (or Shakamuni) occupied the field; now Christ fills the horizon. Thirty-five years ago I hardly dared name the name of Christ. Now from the housetops the gospel is proclaimed. Your child, the Methodist Church of Japan, prays for your coöperation.

JAPAN AND AMERICA

As bearing on the problem of missions, I bear testimony to the good will of the government and people of Japan. Thank God, the emigration question is settled. The cordial invitation of the emperor, his majesty, to the fleet to visit Japan has been accepted and caused universal joy. The reception to our fleet on its arrival will surpass that being given by the city of San Francisco. This will be her opportunity to show her love of peace and perfect trust in America, her oldest and best friend. The treaty of arbitration just announced is another proof that Japan seeks peace with the republic now and forever. She has come all the way to Washington to negotiate this treaty. If great in war, she is also great in peace, as witness her alliance with Great Britain, her alliances with France and Russia. Japan and Russia are now arm in arm (the new treaty between them being laid in justice, and Tokyo will be the first to accept and fulfill). O, ye Methodists, in such a time, when fifty millions of people are to be evangelized, will ye let your child, the Methodist Church of Japan, stand alone, unsupported, in her days of weakness? I know you will not. Out of your stores of experience and learning, your material riches and your sons and daughters, you will supply her lack of service.

KOREA—COUNTRY AND PEOPLE

The peninsula called Korea is ninety thousand square miles in area and contains a population of ten million souls. If the

resources were developed twenty million people could easily be sustained. Korea is Little China. Her history reaches back thousands of years, and her most famous ruler was Ki Tsze, contemporaneous with King David. At times in the past she has attained distinction in art, letters, and government. Korea was the highway of civilization from Asia into Japan and was Japan's first teacher.

President Goucher, in the year 1883, saw a vision of New Korea and heard a voice calling: "Come over and help us." He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision, and by a gift of $5,000 the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened in 1885.

PROSPERITY OF THE MISSIONS

There was no night of waiting. From the beginning the work prospered. At the last session, the Korea Mission Conference was constituted an Annual Conference, with twenty-five full members and twelve probationers, with a membership of twenty-five thousand, including probationers, and twenty thousand enrolled seekers (being regular attendants on worship), thus giving a constituency of forty-five thousand attained in less than a quarter of a century.

REVIVAL

The gains during the quadrennium have been remarkable, being the result of preparatory seed-sowing and the Epochal Revival, beginning in January, 1907. Drs. Jones and Noble have made a full report of this divine visitation. It began among the missionaries. From them it spread among the preachers, the members, and to the people at large. The stages of the revival were as follows: first the thunders of Sinai against sin, awakening and terrifying the conscience; second, the sacrifice for sin through the cross of Calvary; third, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit at Mount Zion.

EFFECTS

The effects following this movement are wholly good—the Church raised to a higher spiritual level, almost entire absence of fanaticism because of previous careful instruction in the Bible; not one case of insanity, but many thousands clothed in their right mind; scores of men called to the holy ministry; greater congregations, searching the Word, as many as two thousand meeting in one place for the study of the Bible; many thousands learning to read, and making inquiries; multitudes of them pressing upon the tired missionary and native pastors, praying, "Give us to eat." I beseech you do not listen to any word suggestions of doubt as to the vitality and reality of this. Drunkards, gamblers, thieves, adulterers, murderers, self-right-

eous Confucianists and dead Buddhists, and thousands of devil-worshipers have been made new men in Christ, the old things gone forever.

Why is Korea becoming Christian? I could give you many reasons. We are face to face not with a theory but with a condition. What do the Koreans think of Christ? They believe that he came down out of heaven full of grace and truth, a Divine Saviour to save the world—to save Korea now. They believe that Christianity is the New Jerusalem descending from God upon them, their refuge in trouble. How strange! Not a sentence of infidel literature in the empire. If there were, no one would read it. No Koreans could ask captious questions concerning the great truths of the gospel. Our Lord came to his own and they received him not. He has come to Korea and hears only hosannas in the highest. Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. The first shall be last and the last first. Korea, the last of the ancient peoples to be called, promises to be the first to be chosen.

These Korean believers gather a little nearer about our Lord and love him a little more than any others. They have gone with him to prison and to death. In scenes of fire and blood, in storm and war and stress of the times, and when men's hearts have failed them for fear, these Christians have remained unmoved.

SILVER ANNIVERSARIES

As has already been shown, the actual inception of our work in Korea began in 1883; the first missionaries were appointed in 1884 and reached the field in 1885. This makes the present period one of great interest and significance. The year 1909 is to be observed as the quarter-centennial year by all the evangelical missions in Korea, a Quarter-Centennial Conference being held in the city of Seoul in September of that year. After carefully considering the matter, the Korea Conference asks that Methodism celebrate this auspicious anniversary in the history of our Church in Korea by a silver anniversary gift of $350,000, which will include the $100,000 now in process of collection for the reinforcement of the mission with twenty-five new men, and the sum of $250,000 necessary for the institutions, educational, medical, and publicational, in connection with our several mission stations. I would suggest that the third Sunday in September, 1909, be observed as Korea Day throughout our Church, and that our pastors be invited to present to our people an account of the great and marvelous work which under God has been accomplished among the Korean people by our pastors. I know of no theme that is more full of inspiration and spiritual uplift than the story of the evangelization of the Korean people, and it will be a blessing to our churches to have it pressed home upon their thought.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND SOULS

At a meeting of our pastors and preachers in Seoul the question was asked them as to the extent of our work. The answer was that our present enrollment of forty-five thousand must be multiplied by ten to express the number who to-day stand just outside the threshold of our Church in Korea, ready to accept the Christian faith if we only give them the chance. It is a matter of men and money *now*. The present conditions will not abide permanently in Korea. To-day Christianity is the national enthusiasm of the Korean people. Surely, half a million souls are worth a supreme effort upon our part as servants of the Christ who died upon the cross—yea, arose and ascended for them and for us. Are not all these things providentially related? Is not this the finger of God? The auspicious anniversary of the mission, the silver gift of our own great and prosperous people and five hundred thousand souls for Jesus Christ. This is Korea's message to this General Conference.

COMITY AND CO-OPERATION

Four Presbyterian and ten Methodist Episcopal Churches have agreed to coöperate for the speedy evangelization of the empire. Of the ten million population three million are assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church; to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, one million; to the Presbyterian, six million. These divisions are not mechanical and arbitrary, but natural and workable. The missionaries are of one mind that reduplication and overlapping should be avoided. This agreement gives all-around satisfaction. There is union in Christian literature, in medical work, and to some extent in education. A union hymnal has been prepared. Thank God, the forces are being utilized to the highest extent, avoiding waste and attaining the largest results. The Methodist Missions have united in theological school work, with one hundred and forty students in training, one of the largest seminaries for the education of ministers in Asia or the world.

NATIVE CHURCHES AND PASTORS—SELF-SUPPORT

Our pastors and churches are our joy and pride. They love our discipline and church order. They do not amend our rules, but keep them. We have a national Missionary Society which is very effective. One pastor presides over four thousand souls, with four local preachers and forty exhorters. The First Church of Seoul pays its pastor the highest salary given to a native pastor, and supports three mission churches. The Chemulpo Church is splendidly organized and is entirely self-supported. It maintains two day schools, the buildings of which have been given by that noble almoner of God's gifts, Truman D. Collins,

who, when asked to send $3,000 for the girls' school replied: "That is not enough; I will send you $5,000."

For the endowment of these schools this church has hit upon a unique plan. Four hundred families have formed a society, each family to contribute the sum of five cents when a child is born in any one of the families. The advent of each child is celebrated by hoisting on the flagstaff, in front of the church, the school flag, a blue field with a white star—the Star of Bethlehem. On the death of a member the same amount is contributed to funeral expenses, and any balance goes to the school fund. The flag floats frequently, and one day it was run up six times. A child without parents is cared for until eighteen years of age. In the District and Annual Conferences the preachers are models of deportment and intelligent participation in all the business in hand. The native Church is eighty-five per cent self-supporting. They all give, and give cheerfully, as the Lord has prospered them. They bid fair to rival our German churches in systematic giving and in the perfect ordering of all church matters.

RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENT

The Church in Korea occupies a delicate position. It is a great power, and during the troubles of last year, guided by the missions, it stood aloof from all disturbances and held the people in order. I have no doubt that the Christians in Korea during the last year saved the lives of thousands of people by their efforts. They are guided by the words of Christ, "Unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, unto God the things that are God's." I refer to this because it has been published abroad that our American missionaries and the Korean preachers and the Church in Korea are mixed up in politics. Such is not the case. Our missionaries in Korea give themselves absolutely and wholly to the work of evangelizing the people. They are not connected, directly or indirectly, with any domestic or any political problems. They preach the gospel. They are establishing a people in the principles of the gospel, and to this work they are ever loyal.

Just this word concerning the schools: In our own Methodist schools we have five thousand pupils and only two schools out of scores that have any school furniture—no furniture in our churches, no furniture in our schools, no tables and desks save in two of these. Such poverty of equipment cannot be found in any other mission field under the care of Methodism. The great question in Korea is the care of our splendid youth; all these children are Christians, having been baptized in the name of Christ. We have no room for those who are not Christians. Korea has really come to her birthhour, and is now reaching for the light. There are hundreds of boys and girls who will not burn the midnight oil—they burn the all-night oil. Such

takes place when Christ comes—when He comes to Japan or comes to Korea.

I was glad to hear Mr. White this morning speaking a word for the Layman's Movement. Last year a Presbyterian layman came to Korea and studied the situation for two months. Then he called the missionaries together and said to them: "I guarantee to you, in view of the crisis here in Korea—all facts being taken into consideration—I guarantee to you $150,000 this year. He came home, reported it to the Board in New York, and they said that was not enough, and they added another hundred thousand. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be raised this year to reinforce the missions of the Northern Presbyterian Church of Korea? Thank God, our Church, our Mission Board, has made provision for an appeal for $100,000 to send out twenty men. All our missionaries are overworked, overwhelmed, smothered by the people pressing upon them from every direction. Brother Cable came up to the Conference with his report and said: "I have seventeen thousand in my district." If Brother Cable were to do his best, he could not get around his district in one year. If he only had colaborers, to-day instead of seventeen thousand I would bring you a report of seventy thousand.

Brethren, I have done. I thank you for your kind attention to this brief and imperfect report. You have recognized God's visitation to this "hermit land" in our day. God bless the work of our Church there, and all the churches in Korea and Japan, and in all the earth!

Report of Isaac Crook, LL.D., Fraternal Messenger to the Reformed Episcopal Church, to the General Conference

On May 18, 1906, I attended the convention of the Reformed Church of America, at Philadelphia. I had the genial company of Bishop Charles C. McCabe, who spoke to the convention for fifteen minutes in an address which bubbled over with humor and brotherly kindness. After my address on "Unity Not Unification," I was treated with great courtesy and given a most hearty welcome for Zion's sake. My plea was for federation, not fusion; solidarity, not solidity; variety, not monotony; likeness, not sameness.

C. - REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS

I. AGGRESSIVE EVANGELISM

Report of Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu. See Journal, page 304

The General Conference at Los Angeles, California, in May, 1904, took unprecedented action in the appointment of a Commission on Aggressive Evangelism. By this action it was provided that this commission should include three of the Bishops and a representative from each of the General Conference districts. These were to be nominated by the Bishops and elected by the General Conference. The commission was ordered by the General Conference to meet and organize before the final adjournment. This order was obeyed and the commission was duly organized in Los Angeles as required. By this choice Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, was made president; Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, vice-president, and the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, as secretary and treasurer.

Bishop Joyce, who was one of the Bishops originally appointed, passed to his reward in heaven at an early part of the quadrennium, and Bishop L. B. Wilson was in due time elected to fill his place.

The commission now consists of the following members:

Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, Boston, Massachusetts; Bishop L. B. Wilson, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. L. B. Bates, Boston, Massachusetts; Rev. J. S. Chadwick, Brooklyn, New York; Rev. C. E. Mogg, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Rev. C. M. Boswell, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Rev. A. H. Norcross, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. R. L. Selle, Great Bend, Kansas; Rev. R. E. Gillum, Saint Louis, Missouri; Rev. C. R. Carlos, Saint Louis, Missouri; Rev. J. W. Jennings, Kansas City, Missouri; Rev. Robert Stephens, Danville, Illinois; Rev. M. M. Callen, Jackson, Michigan; Rev. J. F. Stout, Saint Paul, Minnesota; Rev. G. E. Hiller, Louisville, Kentucky; Evangelist Hugh E. Smith, Los Angeles, California; Mr. J. W. Powell, Buffalo, New York; Rev. Luther Freeman, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Rev. J. P. Brushingham, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. William Phillips Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut; Rev. S. K. Kirkbride, Denver, Colorado.

The large number—twenty-two—of members, and widely scattered as they are in their respective residences—all the way from East Boston, the home of the Rev. Dr. L. B. Bates, to the home of Evangelist Hugh E. Smith, in Los Angeles, California, has made it a matter of extreme difficulty to bring the members of the committee together. And it will be remembered that Bishop Spellmeyer was absent from the country for a consider-

able period, and so could not attend the meetings. Besides this, we were confronted with the question of expense, and it was not clear at first that it was intended that the Book Committee should assume the expense.

In point of fact we have only had three meetings of the commission during the four years, and neither of them attended by more than a very slight majority of the entire body—one in Boston, 1905; one in Brooklyn, 1905; one in Ocean Grove, August, 1906. Under these circumstances it was a very difficult problem that confronted the Executive Committee, which committee had been appointed, or rather chosen, at the meeting of the commission at Los Angeles.

It will be noticed that this Executive Committee was widely scattered, and also composed of very busy men, who were constantly preoccupied in the performance of the multiplied and onerous duties devolving upon them by the requirements of the official church work committed to them. It, therefore, remained for the officers of the commission to do what seemed best and possible to be done in order to carry out the plans and purposes of the General Conference.

The recorded action of the General Conference was practically the principal guide for this important work. For those who are familiar with this action no special information of its content and character need be given. But in view of the fact that many are not familiar with it, we call attention to it as copied from the Journal and printed upon the letter heads of the stationery that has been in constant use almost from the first.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

"There shall be a Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, consisting of three Bishops and one member from each General Conference district nominated by the Bishops and elected by the General Conference, whose duty it shall be to give careful attention to the subject of evangelism in its relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The commission shall meet and organize before this session of the General Conference shall finally adjourn.

"1. The commission shall urge our churches and institutions of learning to renewed zeal and earnest prayer for the conversion of souls.

"2. Special attention shall be given to the publication and circulation of evangelistic and devotional literature, adapted to promote general revivals of religion. The commission shall encourage and coöperate with our editors of periodical literature in securing the desired result, and shall encourage all pastors and laymen to engage in persistent efforts to promote revivals in order that Methodism may never cease to be a positive evangelistic force.

"3. The Annual Conferences shall be requested to furnish the commission with a list of accredited and approved evangelists within its borders which may be commended to inquiring churches.

"4. Encouragement may be given to special revival movements in large centers of population, in coöperation with local authorities; arrangement may be made for evangelistic convention work in connection with Epworth League conventions and similar organizations of the Church.

"5. The evangelistic commission will urge upon the Annual Conference the formation of a commission on Evangelistic work, consisting of ministers and laymen, which shall encourage persistent work in the various districts throughout the Conference year, and shall interest itself in evangelistic work at the sessions of the Annual Conferences, through the Bishops, pastors, presiding elders, committees on public worship, and in such other ways as may be deemed practicable.

"6. Such commission shall encourage our people to hold tent meetings, and open-air meetings, special revival services which shall be arranged by the interchange and coöperation of pastors, presiding elders, and by any other agency which may be decided upon.

"7. The commission shall seek to arrange for evangelistic work under the very best auspices at the seat of the General Conference.

"8. The purpose of the commission shall not be construed as supplanting, but rather supplementing, existing evangelistic forces of the Church. It shall seek to awaken and develop the evangelistic spirit among our ministers and laymen. It shall be educative in this direction, hoping to bring the whole Church into coöperation for the saving of men, till the prayer is realized, 'Would all the Lord's people were prophets.' The commission shall emphasize the fact always that while a variety of methods will doubtless be useful, chief reliance must be placed not upon human and visible mechanism, but upon the proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ and the power of the Holy Spirit."

It will be noticed that there are eight separate and distinct sections in the action of the General Conference, and a brief note in regard to each of these eight sections will suffice to show the effort that has been made to comply with the official requirements.

In Section 8 the purpose of the creation of the commission is clearly set forth, in both a negative and affirmative form. It declares that "the purpose of the commission shall not be construed as supplanting, but rather supplementing, existing evangelistic forces of the Church. It shall seek to awaken and develop the evangelistic spirit among our ministers and laymen."

The effort has been made to bring the whole Church into co-operation for the saving of men. The commission has always sought to emphasize the fact that while a variety of methods may doubtless be useful, the chief reliance must be placed not upon human mechanism but upon the proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the power of the Holy Ghost. These fundamental principles have been at the first and last, and all through the four years, constantly kept in mind. Their pre-eminent wisdom and timeliness have been recognized, and they have served to stimulate and direct all possible activities.

Section 7 makes it the duty of the commission to "seek to arrange for evangelistic work under the very best auspices at the seat of the General Conference." It will be seen by consulting the various programs already before the public, and others to appear in due time, that public services have been carefully arranged and provisions made to carry on the work of evangelism at this time, and in connection, beyond everything that was ever known in all the history of Methodism.

The afternoon services and evening services are so arranged and the places so located that it is hoped that all our Methodist people and the general public will be most satisfactorily accommodated and interested and profited in sharing the privileges that will be offered.

Section 6 says: "Such commission shall encourage our people to hold tent meetings, and open-air meetings, special revival services which shall be arranged by the interchange and coöperation of pastors, presiding elders, and by any other agency which may be decided upon." This item has been faithfully observed, and hundreds of letters have been written to presiding elders and pastors calling their attention to this important matter, and urging them to procure tents and directing them to the manufacturers of tents, from which we have secured a large percentage of discount for tents to be used for religious services. And it is believed that if all our pastors and presiding elders woud inaugurate tent campaigns, we could reach hundreds of thousands of people who rarely, if ever, enter any house of worship. Such possibilities as inhere in this movement ought not to be neglected but improved, for the sake of the unshepherded and unsaved multitudes who throng our ever-increasing centers of population.

Section 5 of the Action of the General Conference is of vital and far-reaching importance. It says: "The evangelistic commission will urge upon the Annual Conference the formation of a commission of evangelistic work, consisting of ministers and laymen, which shall encourage persistent work in the various districts throughout the Conference year, and shall interest itself in evangelistic work at the sessions of the Annual Conferences, through the Bishops, pastors, presiding elders, committees on

public worship, and in such other ways as may be deemed practicable."

I am sure that the members of the commission heartily approve, and that the General Conference itself will certainly and emphatically approve the effort that was made at the very beginning of the quadrennium to secure the faithful and prompt observance of this section. To this end many hundreds of letters have been written to the parties in interest. The result is that in nearly all of our hundred and a half Annual Conferences of our world-encircling Church, such action has been taken as to make ample provision for the performance of all that is required in this very important section. And there is very good reason for the opinion that much has been accomplished in awakening and stimulating an abiding interest on the part of multitudes of our preachers in the work of saving souls from the death that never dies. Besides this, the manifest results at the Conferences are in very many cases most encouraging. It is certain that thousands of our preachers, and tens of thousands of our people in attendance on the Conference sessions have been led to deeper, higher, and richer experiences of the divine life than they had previously known; and from all reports that have reached us it would appear that thousands of men and women have been converted at these Conference evangelistic services. And in quite a number of instances, east, west, north and south, outdoor meetings have been at street corners, parks, public squares, and such like places, where members of the Conference Evangelistic Commission and others have spoken to tens of thousands of people.

Section 4 is one of large importance: "Encouragement may be given to special revival movement in large centers of population, in coöperation with local authorities; arrangement may be made for evangelistic convention work in connection with the Epworth League conventions and similar organizations of the Church." And in carrying out its provisions many hundreds of Epworth League conventions, District conventions, and special revival meetings under the charge of local committees have been visited and the work of aggressive evangelism has been pressed upon the attention of our friends, and the members of our churches, and especially upon our young people who are identified with out Epworth League work.

Section 2 is manifestly one of the most important and far-reaching of all. It says: "Special attention shall be given to the publication and circulation of evangelistic and devotional literature, adapted to promote general revivals of reigion. The commission shall encourage and coöperate with our editors of periodical literature in securing the desired result, and shall encourage all pastors and laymen to engage in persistent efforts to promote revivals, in order that Methodism may never cease

to be a positive evangelistic force." Every item of this section has received the most careful and thorough consideration and it has been carried out to the utmost possible extent, considering the men and means at command.

The editors of all our papers, official and unofficial, in all parts of the world, have given heed to the appeals that have been made to secure their coöperation and assistance, so that the aims and desires and hopes of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism have been set forth in our various papers with more or less fullness during the entire quadrennium. Besides this, letters by the hundred have been sent to all our presiding elders in the home and foreign Conferences, to Sunday school superintendents, to State and district Epworth League presidents, to college presidents, and the principals or presidents of many of our secondary schools, and to all our Bishops at home and abroad, and personal letters to many of the students in our various institutions of learning. In furtherance of this work a world-wide Prayer League was originated, and the subjects for special prayer were specified, and signatures were solicited. A special card was also prepared, adapted to the needs of the students in our schools. In all some fifty thousand of these cards have been printed and put in circulation, and something like twenty thousand signatures have been secured, and the cards returned to the secretary of the commission. It is gratifying to know that the pledge cards have been translated into quite a number of foreign languages—Spanish, German, Swedish, Italian, Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and, possibly, others. There have been received many interesting responses to this effort to unite the scattered hosts of Methodism around the mercy seat to plead for the fulfillment of the gracious promises of God, in our own behalf, and in behalf of the unsaved millions in heathen and Christian countries. A very highly prized souvenir of this good work is a roll that bears the pledge translated into Chinese, that is signed by more than two hundred of our converts and missionaries.

Since the appointment of the Committee on Field Work at Ocean Grove, August, 1906, an abundant suppy of tract and booklet literature has been provided, and scattered far and wide. But before that much had been done in the preparation of tracts, cards, and newspaper articles to give information and incite the interest, and stimulate activity on the part of the members of our Church. Indeed, the president has written during the four years something like one hundred and thirty different articles for our newspapers, nearly all of which, whether appearing over his own name or as editorials, have had intimate relation to the work of aggressive evangelism.

There has been one underlying thought in all that has been done. It has been the thought that what our people, and our

preachers as well as people, have needed was not to cultivate the habit of depending upon outside help for carrying on the work of God, and building up the kingdom of Christ on this earth, and saving the souls of the perishing, but, rather, to bring preachers and people to feel and realize their individual and personal responsibility, and in renewing their own consecration, making it absolutely complete and irrevocable, they should enter most heartily and enthusiastically into aggressive evangelistic service. While nothing has been said, or written, or done to depreciate the importance of the work accomplished by our accredited evangelists, and while we have rejoiced in the great success that has crowned the labors of many of these faithful toilers in the great harvest fields of this needy world, we have still believed that the greatest need of these hurrying, crowded days in which we live was to bring all our forces into line and every man and woman and child already saved go about in downright earnest the work of saving someone else.

It may be remarked in this connection that, in addition to the three occasions on which the whole Church has been called on to unite in prayer, as in the instances in which the last three days of the year have been observed as days of special prayer for the Church and the world, there was sent out, some two months ago, a call to all parts of our Church—that all our Church members and pastors of every land and nation should make special prayer for the General Conference of 1908, and that the week before the opening of the Conference, commencing with April 29, and so on all through the Conference, daily and heartfelt prayers should go up to the throne in behalf of all concerned in the business of the Conference, that God might guide them in all things, and help them to do all that is possible to be done to forward the great work of saving this world already redeemed by the precious blood of the Lord Jesus Christ—and we are sure from reports that come from many lands and the islands of the sea that the call has been received and that our people, though far apart, separated by oceans and continents, are meeting around one common mercy seat and are realizing the fulfillment of the promise that where two or three individuals, or thousands, or millions, are met together in the name of Christ, he is there in the midst of them to hear and answer the petitions that are ascending night and day to the throne on high.

It only needs to be said in regard to the first section which reads, "The commission shall urge our churches and institutions of learning to renewed zeal and earnest prayer for the conversion of souls," that from the first it has been the constant aim to bring all possible influence to bear upon the teachers and students in our various schools. And since the appointment of the Committee on Field Work there have been special and largely successful efforts to reach thousands upon thousands of the young

men and women who are securing an education in our various institutions of learning. Many of the schools in the South, both for whites and blacks, many of our secondary schools, especially those east of the Alleghany Mountains, and a considerable number of our colleges and universities and theological schools, have been visited by our representatives, and in many cases the results secured have been exceedingly satisfactory. But a more complete account of this form of work will be found in the detailed deports of the Rev. Dr. Brushingham, the secretary of the commission, and of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the general field superintendent of the commission, who was elected to that position by the commission in November, 1905. The work of the commission has been made possible through the generosity of Mr. E. F. Robinson, of New York, and Mr. D. C. Cook, of Chicago, and others.

In conclusion, it is a real joy to be able to refer to the reports from the various Conferences, which go to show that during the now closing quadrennium there has been a net gain in our membership that probably exceeds the net gain of any quadrennium in the history of our Church. We commenced the work with a motto on our letter head that should have thrilled and inspired the whole Church—it is a motto that might well be emblazoned on all the banners of our Methodism: "Holiness unto the Lord. A perennial revival in every church. Salvation in every home—a million converts every year. We are coworkers with God."

We have not realized our ideal, but it is well to have a motto, and an ideal that stirs the blood, inflames the zeal, and arouses to intense activity, and then do our best to reach the ideal. We may well stand by our motto and pray and hope and have faith in its realization. In all these years God never needed the Methodist Episcopal Church more than he needs it to-day. A sinning, suffering, perishing world never needed it more than at this very hour. The question confronts us as to whether we will rise to the sublime opportunities that confront us; whether we will cast aside all weights, and discard the enervating follies and self-indulgences that offer us their temptations and allurements; whether we will turn once and forever from our besetting sins; whether with conscious and glad self-abnegation we will dare to share with Christ, the Christ of Gethsemane and Calvary, the fellowship of his sufferings, being made comformable to him in all things, in weal and woe, in joy and sorrow, in triumph and defeat, in rapture and in heart agony, if by all means we may be coworkers with the Triune God in ceaseless effort to bring in the glad millennial morning, when our forever-blessed and glorious Saviour, Jesus, shall reign from sea to sea and from shore to shore, and when he shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied—and heaven and earth together celebrate the

complete and eternal triumph of Him who died upon the cross of Calvary.

REPORT OF DR. J. P. BRUSHINGHAM. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 304

Immediately at the close of the last General Conference I began, in coöperation with Bishop Mallalieu, to send circular letters to Bishops, editors, presiding elders, pastors, and college presidents, Epworth League presidents throughout American Methodism, also to all presiding elders in foreign lands. The response to these appeals was prompt and gratifying. Revivals were called for at once, without waiting for the week of prayer or outside help. Every educational institution was urged to press personal salvation among the students. Suggestive programs and plans for evangelistic institutes were mailed and sent through the Church papers. The correspondence of the secretary in answer to inquiries sought to arouse the Church to the doing of its own work. The emphasis was upon pastoral evangelism, coöperative pastoral evangelism and lay evangelism. The response of the laymen has been one of the most encouraging features of the quadrennium.

SUBCOMMISSIONS

Your secretary visited briefly a large number of Annual Conferences during the years 1904 and 1905; subcommissions upon aggressive evangelism were appointed. During the quadrennium a subcommission upon evangelism has been arranged for in a very large number of the Conferences throughout the connection. Quite a number of large cities have organized commissions for local evangelistic work. At the close of the last General Conference your secretary visited the Preachers' Meetings of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver, urging upon them to plan for aggressive, systematic evangelistic work. Similar service was rendered Boston and other cities. Several weeks were spent by your secretary in coöperation with the Rev. A. W. Byrt, superintendent of Brooklyn City Missions; also thirty-five single services were given to the missions and smaller churches of Chicago. I submit that our commission should study carefully the most serious question before American Protestantism, namely, the problem of the larger cities. The value of these subcommissions in cities and Annual Conferences cannot be overestimated. The Annual Conference subcommission especially became a potent factor in swelling the net gain in our membership during the present quadrennium. For example: the Michigan Conference was very much discouraged one year with a net loss of five hundred members. The Conference had taken the main issue for granted. Your secretary visited this Conference, plans were formed for an aggressive campaign, and

the next year witnessed a net gain of one thousand seven hundred members, making a total difference of two thousand two hundred members. The work at the Annual Conference session has not only resulted in organized effort, but has been an inspiration for the great end in view. I have seen the majority of large Conferences arise to pledge themselves by God's help to win twice the number of souls as during the previous year. At the Saint Louis Conference twenty-five conversions were reported at the session; at the Maine Conference a large number of young people were converted, three of them children in parsonage homes. Aged men were heard to say: "This is like the ancient times. We have not seen such intense interest since the days of Dr. Keene." There can be no more hopeful evangelization indication than the increasing interest and demand for our services at the Annual Conferences. Your secretary conducted services at five Annual Conferences, white and black, in the South this season. Two of them have already urged upon us to return again and render similar service next season. The great embarrassment this spring has been the large number of invitations which could not be accepted to conduct services at Annual Conferences. The Newark, Wyoming, Northern New York, North Indiana, Maine, East Maine, Vermont, and a Kansas Conference sent urgent invitations. Owing to conflict of dates only four of them could be accepted. This interest is more significant, being manifested during the year of General Conference elections and discussions.

FOREIGN MISSION FIELDS

Nowhere has there been so hearty a response to our appeals as from the foreign mission fields. The Prayer League and other literature of the commission have been translated into many languages—Chinese, Scandinavian, German, Spanish, and other tongues. From the West China Mission more than sixty sent their names upon the same page upon which the Prayer League had been translated into Chinese. The India Witness and other foreign papers have devoted large space to the movement. Bishop Burt has used much of our literature in Italy and other parts of Europe. A large amount of our literature has been translated into Spanish by John W. Butler, of Mexico. A considerable number of communications have been received from Mexico in the Spanish tongue.

POWER OF PRAYER

Experience teaches us that prayer is fundamental in soul-winning. While the commission began with the cry, "Organize, Organize," it has not forgotten the profounder cry, "Agonize, Agonize." We have no right to talk to men about God till we have first talked to God about men. In May, 1906, the Prayer League was suggested by Bishop Mallalieu and was indorsed

by the Executive Committee. About fifty thousand cards have been sent out from the secretary's office. Some twenty thousand cards have been returned from Methodists the world round. These Methodists have covenanted to pray daily for the same great purposes. A small volume of profound interest could be written upon the responses to the Prayer League.

OPEN-AIR EVANGELISM

Open-air evangelism has received wide attention. Presiding elders have been urged to obtain tents to be used upon their districts. Special rates have been obtained from tent manufacturers for the benefit of our people. Open-air preaching at the sessions of the Annual Conferences, instituted by the secretary, has proved to be both an inspiration to the ministers and an object lesson. Many notable conversions have occurred at these open-air meetings. At the session of the Des Moines Conference a poor wretch fell prostrate upon the stone pavement, crying piteously for mercy. He would make no response to our inquiries concerning his state of mind. Afterward we found he had dropped a lighted match upon the bedding and burned his wife alive in a drunken stupor. The anguish of his remorse was terrible. The Rev. Foutch, of the Des Moines Conference, remained with him all night, until the man found the peace of a pardoning Christ. He was baptized and united with the Church on Conference Sunday. At the same meeting a business man stepped out of his store in his shirt sleeves and was converted, uniting with the same church. At the Vermont Conference an anarchist, driven from Paterson, New Jersey, was wondrously converted. He said: "Yesterday I was your enemy; to-day I am your brother." In all these meetings Christians have been encouraged and strengthened; many wanderers have been reclaimed and hundreds have been converted.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONSECRATION SERVICES

Some two years ago I was led at one of the Nebraska Conferences, because of dearth in ministerial supply, as reported by the presiding elders, to call for a mass meeting of young people Sunday afternoon. The high school was visited and young people of all denominations urged to be present. Nearly half a hundred young men and women responded to an heroic appeal. They presented themselves, ready for a sacrificial service, either at home or in foreign fields, either as deaconesses, nurses in the hospitals, pastors on poverty-stricken charges, while on bended knees they sing together, "I'll go where you want me to go, dear Lord." Many of these young people had hitherto been unconverted. These young people's rallies have been a climactic feature of your secretary's work at the Annual Conferences. There were fifty-five at the Vermont Conference. Nothing can be done

which will mean greater and more permanent results than this young people's movement.

REVIVAL CAMPAIGN IN THE CHURCHES

Great good has come to the churches. They have been visited upon the sole condition that pastor and people would undertake for God a week or two previously to our coming. Under such an arrangement there were one hundred and two clear conversions in ten days at Holbrook, Nebraska. They were eighty conversions at Norton, Kansas, in less than two weeks. The invitations for this kind of work are many times more than your secretary can accept.

THE CIRCUIT SYSTEM

In the Genesee Conference, the Des Moines Conference, and Central New York, and now the Vermont Conference, presiding elders have arranged for a continuous series of district meetings. One is to follow the other throughout the rounds of the Conference. It has been found that work at the Annual Conference needs to be followed up in the districts. Since your secretary was invited by the commission and appointed by the Rock River Conference to give his whole time to this work, in addition to correspondence required in replying to thousands of letters of inquiry from all parts of the world, besides addressing scores of preachers' associations, besides hundreds of detached addresses and sermons, he has conducted evangelistic services or delivered single addresses at thirty Annual Conferences, eight camp meetings, six evangelistic institutes, forty Epworth League conventions, twenty-seven district Conferences, nineteen preachers' associations, visited twenty-seven schools and colleges. I have had and am having many more calls than I can possibly fill, all the way from California to Nova Scotia. Before entering this work I knew something of the busy life of a pastor in a great city. For twenty-six years I served in that capacity in Chicago, never anywhere else, but the last year has been the busiest and, I must say, the most blessed of my ministry. By permission of Bishop Warren I began before our Rock River Conference adjourned in the State of Iowa, and have had no opportunity to even see Chicago but twice since that time, and then only en route to meet appointments. The demand has been so imperative, the opportunities so golden, the joy of soul-winning so exquisite that your secretary, while he has gone from place to place without intermission on the greatest business of the Church, has found the work not a burden but a delight.

To be sure, to go as the representative of a great Church and to do this work in the name of the Church is a mighty leverage, yet to constantly plead for an immediate verdict in the name of

Christ in any capacity is of absorbing and even thrilling interest. While we have had no great revival movement, yet with an annual net gain of nearly three times that of the years preceding the last General Conference there is reason for devout thanksgiving, such as was voiced by Bishop Wilson in a touching prayer at the annual meeting of our commission. I should feel condemned not to speak of what I am in a position to know better than anyone else, namely, the tireless devotion and utter abandonment of Bishop Mallalieu to this great work. Day and night he has given himself by thought and prayer and by financial sacrifice to this cause. May the Great Father spare him for many other years to come.

REPORT OF DR. T. S. HENDERSON. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 304

As general field superintendent of the General Conference Commission on Aggressive Evangelism I beg leave to submit to the commission the following report covering the period of two years, April, 1906, to April, 1908:

(1) ANNUAL CONFERENCES

Since April, 1906, our official representatives have conducted work at fifty-eight Annual Conferences, covering a territory of twenty-four States and extending from Maine to California. The main object of this work has been to create a stronger evangelistic confidence and increase the evangelistic efficiency of our pastors. Constantly the ideal has been presented that every Methodist minister, whatever else he may or may not be, must be an evangelist or be untrue to his calling and the spirit of Methodism. In the work of the Annual Conferences it has been our uniform plan to remain throughout the entire session of the Conference so that by every means we might tone up the enervated evangelistic purpose of many of our pastors who, from complex causes, have ceased very largely to do the "work of an evangelist." The Bishops have uniformly given your representatives not only their indorsement but personally and officially coöperated with us in stimulating the pastors to a more constant and heroic effort to win men to Christ as the supreme test of a gospel minister. Notwithstanding the distractions of the recent fall Conferences attendant upon the discussions and elections previous to the General Conference, the work of your representatives in twenty-six fall Conferences was abundantly blessed, not only in the quickening of pastors and Christian workers but in the conversion of sinners. On Sunday evenings when an evangelistic service was held it was the rule to see the altar filled with penitents who gave glad testimony to their salvation through Christ. In many Conferences God was so mightily and manifestly present that multitudes of pastors and presiding elders

have declared that not in a score of years have their Annual Conference sessions been marked with such spiritual power. Such a spirit permeating our ministry must mean larger and more continuous evangelistic triumphs throughout the Church.

(2) INSTITUTE WORK

Several important institutes on evangelism have been held, notably in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Chattanooga, Tennessee, Denver, and Pueblo, Colorado, Los Angeles and Riverside, California, and Portland, Oregon. The object of these institutes, sometimes covering the territory of a single Annual Conference and in some cases covering the territory of several adjacent Conferences, was to consider without the distractions and preoccupations of an Annual Conference, the placing of the evangelistic emphasis in the primary place of a minister's work, and the consideration of all the perils and possibilities of a pastor's life as touching his work as an evangelist. Methods and mechanics were made entirely secondary. The kindling power of a definite evangelistic mission was felt in these gatherings; men were led to reëxamine their call to preach in the light of their success in winning men to Christ; the ancient faith and fervor were exalted and made the inspiration of days spent not only with men but with God in the mount; our brethren went forth with a fire burning within, which was a prophecy of Pentecost in many a church. As a direct outcome of these institutes, apart from their inspirational value, there have come the coöperative evangelistic campaigns of all the Methodist churches of Chattanooga and Los Angeles, with invitations to Denver, Colorado, and Portland, Oregon; but in the latter cities we have been unable to undertake the work because of an already overcrowded calendar.

(3) STUDENT WORK

Our work among the schools and colleges of Methodism scarcely needs review by me. It is outlined in "Student Evangelism." But no type can report such signal displays of the power of God as we have witnessed during the past months. In the seats and centers of learning—where many have doubted if there was much response to the genuine gospel of Christ—there have occurred such revivals as have not been seen in twenty-five years, according to the testimony of the heads of the institutions.

(a) *Colleges visited.* We have visited and held services in the University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa; Morningside, Sioux City, Iowa; Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa; Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa; and Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa;

Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas; Ohio Wesleyan, Delaware, Ohio; DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana; Illinois Wesleyan, Bloomington, Illinois; Albion College, Albion, Michigan; Beaver College, Beaver, Pennsylvania; George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Missouri; Marionville Collegiate Institute, Marionville, Missouri; New Orleans University, New Orleans, Louisiana; Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee; Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin; Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York; Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Missouri; Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; and Woman's College, Baltimore, Maryland.

(b) *Secondary Schools.* Among those visited are Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont; Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vermont; East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, Rhode Island; Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Athens (University of Chattanooga), Tennessee; Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts; Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey; Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania; Northwestern Academy, Evanston, Illinois; and Cookman Collegiate Institute, Jacksonville, Florida. It has been necessary to refuse the invitations of more than a score of institutions because our calendars were already filled for the year.

(c) *Theological Schools.* In Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois; Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey; and Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia. In Gammon Theological Seminary a unique opportunity presented itself for the giving of a practical demonstration of the worth of the suggestions in the public addresses. The students of Gammon were put into active work in the special services held on the same campus in Clark University, and thus had not only in words but in actual service inspiration and instruction in evangelistic work. President Bowen, of Gammon Seminary, writes: "Our school community has not been so stirred for years. What are the results? Only a few of them may be tabulated thus: seventy-five young people converted to Christ; three young women gave themselves to deaconess work; eleven young men and women stood up in consecration to missionary work in Africa; fifteen young men gave themselves to the work of the Christian ministry, and scores made public confession and consecration to stand ready at the call of God to go wherever sent."

The value of the work thus done in these institutions of learning cannot be overestimated; here, in the plastic period of youth, religious convictions are formed which shall fashion the type of spiritual life of the leaders of the church of the future.

Mastered by the conviction that we were sent not only to win souls but to win soul-winners, we have emphasized in our colleges and schools the privilege and responsibility of special forms of Christian service, notably the gospel ministry, home and foreign missionary work, and deaconess work. Within the past two years hundreds of the best students have offered themselves for such forms of service.

In order that we might keep in vital touch with the young people of Methodism and assist them in some degree to determine their lifework, after they have unreservedly and irrevocably surrendered themselves to Christ for any service he may choose for them, your superintendent has invited them to unite with the King's Legion on the basis of the following covenant:

"I, ..., hereby freely and fully dedicate myself to Jesus Christ as a living sacrifice for the salvation of others, wherever, whenever, and for whatever service will please him.

"I will definitely seek the will of God for my lifework, and irrevocably covenant to do that will regardless of circumstance, condition, or cost."

This does not commit them to any specific service, but it does commit them to do what Christ chooses for them "regardless of circumstance, condition, or cost." Upon the signing of this covenant, and returning the same to our office, they are placed on the personal correspondence list of the superintendent who agrees to become their personal friend to aid them in any possible way in deciding their lifework. It is a more inclusive plan than the Student Volunteer Movement, as it includes all classes of special Christian workers, and its consecration is quite as exacting. At the present time the superintendent has more than one thousand young people on the King's Legion list, with whom he is in correspondence touching these vital issues of their life service for Christ. Already some of the young men are in our theological schools; others are preparing to go in response to the call of Christ; many men and women are preparing for home and foreign missionary work; several young women are already in our training schools preparing for deaconess work; almost daily comes a letter from some part of the country which means a special Christian worker in some field. This single phase of our work really justifies all we have spent in energy and money and has in it unlimited possibilities because they have been largely untouched by any other agency in the Church.

(4) CITY CO-OPERATIVE WORK

This form of work has been a test of the value of denominational evangelism. It united the Methodism of a community or city under the direction of the presiding elder and the pastors for a united, earnest, concentrated effort to win lost men to

Christ. The plans of the Commission on "Coöperative Evangelism" have been tested in cities of diverse sizes and conditions until it has been demonstrated that they will work anywhere and under any conditions when the ministerial and lay leaders will unite in an unselfish plan of work to touch the unsaved Methodist constituency of any community. For an entire year Hugh E. Smith, one of the field secretaries of the commission, devoted himself almost exclusively to the demonstration of the practical worth of the plan. Such was the success attending the experiment that arrangements were made and perfected to conduct work in some of the leading centers of Methodism. In Indianapolis, Indiana, where thirty churches joined in the work, Dr. Henderson was assisted by Secretary Smith, Mr. J. W. Patterson, a lay evangelistic worker of Long Beach, California; the Rev. F. W. Hannan, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Church, Brooklyn, New York; the Rev. W. H. Morgan, pastor of the Central Church, Newark, New Jersey; and the Rev. W. S. Bovard, Dean of the School of Theology, University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Here was demonstrated the value of pastoral evangelistic leadership; here was reaffirmed the power of the presiding elder in the leadership of the whole city in the work of Dr. C. E. Bacon, presiding elder of the Indianapolis District, on whose district practically all of the Methodist churches of Indianapolis are located. In Syracuse, New York, while Dr. Henderson was devoting his energies to the university his colleagues were at work in the Methodist churches of the city. In addition to Mr. Smith and Mr. Patterson, there were at work Dr. W. F. Stewart of the commission; the Rev. C. L. Mead, pastor of the Centenary Church, Newark, New Jersey; and the Rev. M. S. Rice, pastor of the First Church, Duluth, Minnesota. Bishop Berry came in to help the work in Syracuse. Never was there a more timely and helpful arrangement. By counsel, by coöperation, by public address and private conference his presence was felt with power throughout the city. So, too, was the work of Mr. William Phillips Hall, of Greenwich, Connecticut, president of the New York East Conference Commission on Evangelism, whose work among the men of Syracuse was notable. Here was illustrated how the leaders, episcopal and lay, of Methodism are available for such work, and the efficiency with which they did it is a guarantee of the future evangelistic possibilities of the policies of the Church.

In addition to these centers city campaigns have been held by Secretary Smith in Topeka, Kansas; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Boston, Massachusetts; Springfield, Illinois; and Evanston, Illinois. Secretary Mahood has directed similar work in San Bernardino and Los Angeles, California; Fort Collins, Colorado; Binghamton, New York; Milwaukee and Racine, Wisconsin; and for purposes of sympathetic coöperation has been as-

signed to represent Methodism in the interdenominational campaigns in Warren, Rhode Island, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Secretary Stewart has conducted similar work in Lima, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Kansas; Mount Vernon, Iowa; and in a section of Chicago, Illinois. By request of the Committee on Field Work the Rev. M. S. Rees, of the Genesee Conference, conducted work in the name of the commission in Quincy, Illinois, and Springfield, Massachusetts, and in both places genuine revivals have refreshed the community, while Mr. James W. Patterson has been at work in Wisconsin and Illinois in addition to assisting in the larger city campaigns.

Presiding elders, pastors, laymen, college presidents, and educators unite in testimony that the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism has justified its appointment by its achievements.

(5) SUMMER WORK

During the summer of 1907 we were occupied in the most important centers of Methodism for evangelistic work. At Storm Lake, where for two years we have been associated with the Northwest Iowa Conference in the development of a summer assembly which should stand preëminently for evangelism in all its manifold work, we had one hundred and thirty ministers present and as many more leading Christian workers, and this gathering promises to be one of the great centers of spiritual life and inspiration of the Methodism in the Northwest. At Des Plaines, Illinois, the Epworth Assembly, Lincoln, Nebraska, the Bible Conference at Lakeside, Ohio, and the Epworth League Institute at Lakeside, Ohio, and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, we had direction of the direct spiritual work in the centers of religious activity.

(6) LITERATURE

During the year we have secured the coöperation of the Methodist Book Concern in the publication of a series of booklets touching every vital phase of evangelism, so that there is at the disposal of every pastor, at a nominal price, burning messages from the most effective evangelistic pastors and leaders in Methodism which have been tested in experience. No other Church has such a series of booklets so powerful in the message presented and so practical in the methods suggested as these booklets which are grouped under the title of "Tools for Workmen." Through the generosity of friends of evangelism we have been enabled to send packages of "Tools for Workmen" to nearly two hundred presiding elders; four thousand copies of Bishop McDowell's address on The Minister as a Soul-Winner to as many pastors, and four thousand copies of Dr. Goodell's booklet on The Price of Winning Souls to as many additional pastors. An additional package of literature, entitled "Weapons

for a Win One Circle," intended for a guide in forming and conducting a class in personal evangelism, has proved its practical worth by the demand for it from every section of the country. We still believe that at the basis of the Win One Circle idea is the idea suggested by Mr. Wesley for his class meeting system, and wherever the Win One Circle has been formed it has proved a power in the perpetual winning of the unconverted to Christ and in the maintenance of a virile, vital Christian experience in its members.

(7) ITALIAN MISSIONS

A series of missions to Italians was held in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Fall River, Buffalo, and Utica. Bishop Burt has been present to open the mission in all but three of these cities, Bishop Goodsell performing that episcopal function at the meeting in Boston. The Rev. Alfredo Taglialatela, of Bologna, Italy, was the "missioner," being brought to this country by the Field Work Committee of the commission for this specific work. It was a Pauline tour in territory and product. The very success of the tour has been one of the most exacting tests of the power of the local church. To train and develop the large bands of converts will greatly deepen, expand, and establish the little societies where this evangel has been so winningly heralded. This work has discovered the fact of the theory often advocated that the Italian population of our country is one of the greatest missionary opportunities facing Methodism. The meetings were arranged and carried out under the direction of the Rev. J. O. Randall, field secretary of the commission.

(8) THE OUTLOOK

If the past two years are any index of evangelistic possibilities, then we are beginning a new era in evangelism. Nothing can prevent a superb evangelistic triumph in the future except discord from within. With a united Church, ever ready to change her policy to meet the needs of the hours and adapt her plans to changing conditions, nothing can prevent with God's favor a modern Pentecost, not in form but in fact.

The city coöperative movement is in its infancy. It is Methodism's largest evangelistic opportunity. We have seen one thousand souls born into the kingdom in a day within a few months past. The college movement is the most strategic evangelistic opportunity before us at the present hour. Nearly every Methodist institution has invited us to come in and labor in the name of Christ and Methodism. It is appallingly splendid in possibility. May we not miss it.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE S. HENDERSON.

II. CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The last General Conference made provision for a Commission to prepare a Plan for the better support of the Superannuated Preachers and other Conference Claimants, to consist of three Bishops, three Ministers, and three Laymen. (General Conference Journal of 1904, Page 469.) The Board of Bishops appointed the following to this Commission:

Bishops, Isaac W. Joyce, Earl Cranston, and John W. Hamilton. Bishop John M. Walden was appointed later to the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Joyce. *Ministers.*—Joseph E. Stubbs, William H. Wilder, and James Hamilton. *Laymen.*—John E. Andrus, Robert T. Miller, and Marvin Campbell.

The Commission organized by electing Bishop Walden President, and Rev. William H. Wilder Secretary.

The General Conference referred to this Commission the following papers relative to the subject, namely:

1. "A Connectional Plan for the Support of all Conference Claimants in the United States." (A Report from the Committee on Temporal Economy, which after consideration had been recommitted.)

2. "A Revised Report" from the same Committee (the original Report revised and presented as an amendment to that Report).

3. "A substitute for the entire report" (on which no action had been taken).

At the time the Commission was ordered, the Revised Report had the precedence, and it contained this section:

"We recommend that ¶ 295 and ¶ 296 shall be stricken from Chapter II of the Discipline, and that the other paragraphs of said Chapter be made to harmonize with this Plan."

This was a significant recognition of the practical value of this Chapter and of the adaptation of its provisions to the purposes in view. (See Discipline of 1904, ¶¶ 292-296.)

Discipline of 1904

The above-named reports were to be considered, but the provisions of this Chapter, being already in the Discipline, came to the Commission with a fuller sanction than the other referred matter. The Disciplinary provisions have been slowly evolved by successive General Conferences from action taken by the "Christmas Conference," until brought to the present form in 1896. That these provisions have defects, are wanting in harmony, and are not logical in arrangement, must be conceded; but that they rest upon principles which must underlie any effective plan to provide for the comfortable support of the Conference Claimants must likewise be admitted. Whatever in these provisions is essential will be found incorporated in the Plan proposed by the Commission.

An Inherent Right

The Conference action in 1781, referred to above, and all related actions which have followed, assume that all Preachers, whether Effective or Superannuated, have a common claim for a support, and that their families have a common claim to share in such support; but these claims are rights which have not been distinctly set forth. What has been assumed in the past, is made plain in the initial declaration of The Proposed Plan (See ¶ 292, § 1), and is given this place as the fundamental principle to which every Provision in the New Chapter is related.

A Pro-rata Claim

One new Provision (¶ 294, § 5) makes the allowance to Conference Claimants a *pro-rata* claim with that of the Pastors, Presiding Elders, and Bishops. This was recommended in both the Original and Revised Reports; and the Discipline now applies this rule to all of these claims except that of the Conference Claimants. (See ¶ 288, ¶290.)

The Several Funds

The Proposed Plan retains the two Funds established by the Discipline, namely, the "Conference Claimant Fund" and the "Annuity Fund," and also makes provision for a new Fund to be connectional in its object and character. These several Funds being for the benefit of the Claimants, the following designation seems preferable, namely:

The Claimants' Special Relief Fund [which is to be distributed on the basis of special need].

The Claimants' Annuity Fund [which is to be distributed on the basis of service].

The Claimants' Connectional Fund [which is to be the means by which the Conferences, whether strong or weak, shall co-operate in making a general provision for Claimants who are in need, especially those in the less favored fields.]

Service a Basis for Distribution

Accepting the principle that service is the only equitable basis for the distribution of the Annuity Fund, the Commission has conformed the proposed method to that creditable usage through which persons retired from Public Service on account of age receive half salary. (See ¶ 297, § 2 [1]-[2].) It is assumed that thirty-five years of service entitles a Preacher to one-half the average support received by his co-laborers within the United States. The method which rests on such pertinent facts will at present indicate the same allowance as that fixed arbitrarily in the Old Chapter, in 1896, and further, will also secure to the Conference Claimants a ratable proportion of the future increase in the average of the pastoral support in the United States.

Relation of the Annual Conference

The responsible relation the Annual Conferences early assumed to Conference Claimant matters was confirmed, in 1812, by the first Delegated General Conference. In 1824 authority was given to these Conferences, as individual bodies, to create and manage Permanent Funds for the benefit of Conference Claimants. Under these highly-prized and time-honored usages there exist forms of administration and vested Funds which are closely connected with other interests in the respective Conferences. The intimate relation between an Annual Conference and its Claimants enables the Conference to secure the information needful and helpful to an administration which may be at once intelligent and sympathetic. In view of such facts, and of the untoward outcome of the Connectional Plan enacted in 1888, and of the attitude of the General Conference of 1904 toward the Connectional Plan before it, the Commission could but conclude that its Proposed Plan ought to commit to the Annual Conference the larger share of the management of the Conference Claimant matters. This principle is not more clearly observed in the present Discipline than in the provisions of the New Chapter.

The Annual Collection

The annual contribution in every congregation of our Church, long known as "The Fifth Collection," has been, should be, and is likely to be the chief support of the Conference Claimants. The relative importance of this collection is significant. The Permanent and Mutual Aid Funds created by the Annual Conferences are reported to aggregate less than $3,000,000. The Conference Claimant collection within the United States in 1906 was $379,269, or five per cent on a Fund of $7,585,380. The increase in this collection has kept pace with the quickening of interest in the cause. It amounted in 1886 to $187,383; in 1896 to $275,251; in 1906 to $379,269; an average annual increase of $8,786 for the

former decade and $10,401 for the latter. This collection has doubled within twenty years, and this increase can be and should be augmented. In a few Conferences the average contribution per member, in 1906, reached twenty cents, but in the entire country it was less than thirteen cents. The proposed Provisions relating to the Conference Claimant Collection and the public presentation of the Cause (See ¶ 294, §§1, 2, 4, 5, 6) are based upon the fundamental declaration in ¶ 292, § 1, and they make possible the complete and effective co-operation of the Conferences and the Churches, the Pastors and the People. The Plan, if observed, will steadily promote an increase, year by year, in this sacred collection.

Permanent Funds

According to the Reports, about seventy of the one hundred and eleven Conferences in the United States, exercising the authority granted in 1824, have created either Permanent Funds, or Mutual Aid Funds, or both, ranging in amount from $200 to $280,000. In a number of the Conferences the Claimants are materially benefited through the earnings of these Funds. The Proposed Plan provides (See ¶ 294, § 3) for their perpetuation and normal increase, and recommends that they be protected by incorporation. But the fact that none but the stronger Conferences can create large Funds must not be overlooked. It appears that only nineteen Conferences have Funds each of $50,000 or more, and only in four does the amount reach $100,000 each. Some of the weaker Conferences have small Funds, but their increase has been so slow that it emphasizes the statement that this class of Conferences can make but little provision for their Conference Claimants through this form of relief.

A Connectional Fund

There is in the Church a growing sense of obligation to make ample provision for Conference Claimants in the weaker Conferences, particularly for those worn out by their toils and hardships in pioneer fields. To meet this demand there must be the co-operation of the stronger with the weaker Conferences. Such co-operation can be secured only through provisions that are connectional. The Commission was confronted with the problem of combining with the long-established Annual Conference administration such connectional measures as will meet this urgent demand for relief in the less favored Conferences. These new Provisions (See ¶ 298), include a Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund to be distributed annually among the Conferences; and a Connectional Fund, which may be built up by the whole Church, so that it will yield in time an annual income that will insure a largely increased and more equitable support to the Conference Claimants.

While the Annual Collection is the most constant and helpful

source of income, it is plain it can not possibly meet the needs of Conference Claimants in the weaker Conferences, and equally plain that the income from any Permanent Funds which they are able to create will be limited. These facts and conditions imperatively demand the creation of the Connectional Fund provided for in ¶ 298; and they strongly re-enforce the grave reasons already given for the other Connectional measures incorporated in the New Chapter.

Should there be a lack of harmony at the first, in the working of the diverse parts of the Proposed Plan, it will nevertheless furnish a practical basis for more perfect adjustments. Methodist legislation has frequently failed to meet its entire purpose at the first; but the genius of our Church is to improve its polity through changes which are warranted or demanded by experience.

¶¶ 299 and 300 are ¶¶ 295 and 297 of the Old Chapter, slightly changed, and are submitted with the query whether they should be continued in this Chapter, or transferred to another part of the Discipline.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAN

Basal Principles—Funds Classified

¶ 292 § 1. Support an inherent Right.
§ 2. Who are Conference Claimants?
¶ 293 § 1. Classification of Funds, namely:
The Claimants' Special Relief Fund. (See ¶ 296.)
The Claimants' Annuity Fund. (See ¶ 297.)
The Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund. (See ¶ 298.)
§ 2. These Funds to be administered in accord with the Discipline.
§ 3. Sacred Obligation to be met.

The General Funds—How Obtained

¶ 294 § 1. Conference Claimants' Anniversary by each Annual Conference.
§ 2. Co-operation of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences.
§ 3. Permanent Funds; Mutual Aid Funds.
§ 4. Fixing and apportioning amount to be collected in each Pastoral Charge.
§ 5. Duty of Stewards in each Pastoral Charge.
§ 6. Conference Claimants' Day in each Congregation—The collection. Paid to the Annual Conference Treasurer.
§ 7. Conference Treasurer's Duties.

The Several Funds—How Administered

¶ 295 § 1. Estimates by Quarterly Conference.
§ 2. Election of Conference Board of Stewards.
§ 3. Action of Conference Board of Stewards—Items (1) (2) (3) (4) (5).
§ 4. Debt of Claimant to Book Concern.

¶ 296 § 1. *Special Relief Fund*, distributed on basis of special need as provided in ¶ 295.
Sources of this Fund specified, Items (1) (2) (3) and (4).

¶ 297 § 1. *Claimants' Annuity Fund* distributed on basis of service, as provided in this Paragraph.
Sources of this Fund specified, Items (1) (2) and (3).
§ 2. Regulations for allowance to Claimants:
(1) For Effective Relation of average length.
(2) For Effective Relation under average length.
(3) For the Widow.
(4) For the Child.

¶ 298 § 1. *Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund* through which the stronger and weaker Annual Conferences are to unite in securing a more general support for Claimants.
§ 2. Sources of this Fund specified, Items (1) (2) (3) (4) and (5).
§ 3. (1) Administered by the Board of Trustees. (See ¶ 324).
(2) Measures for increasing the Fund.
§ 4. (1) Amount for distribution.
(2) Distribution to Annual Conferences.
§ 5. Proportion to more needy Conferences.
§ 6. Distribution to other Conferences.
§ 7. Transmission of the dividends to the Conference Treasurers.
§ 8. Data for guidance of the Trustees in fixing the Annual distribution to the Conferences.

PLAN FOR SUPPORT OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

Presented by the Commission as the Substitute for the present Chapter in the Discipline of 1904

DISCIPLINE, PART VII, CHAPTER II. (AS PROPOSED.)

SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS AND OTHER CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

¶ 292, § 1. The claim to a comfortable support inheres in the Gospel Ministry and rightfully inures to the benefit of the Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when he is admitted to membership in the Annual Conference. Such Preacher may voluntarily relinquish this claim, but it can neither be justly questioned during his active service, nor invalidated by his being superannuated; and at his death it rightfully passes to the dependent members of his family.

§ 2. Superannuated Preachers, the widows of deceased Preachers, and their children under sixteen years of age, are Conference Claimants; and, when recognized by an Annual Conference, become the beneficiaries of the Funds hereinafter provided. No such Claimant shall be deprived of his claim except by action of the Annual Conference, taken after opportunity to be heard has been given.

¶ 293, § 1. For the support of Conference Claimants the following Funds are established:

The Claimants' Special Relief Fund (¶ 296);

The Claimants' Annuity Fund (¶ 297);

The Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund (¶ 298).

§ 2. These several Funds, derived from public collections, private gifts, bequests, and other sources, shall be administered as hereinafter provided.

§ 3. That the Church may effectually meet the sacred obligation to provide a comfortable support for Conference Claimants, the rules and regulations herein provided for obtaining and administering the Funds established for this purpose shall be ob-

served by all our Pastors, Presiding Elders, and Bishops, and by all Pastoral Charges, Quarterly and Annual Conferences.

The Several Funds—How Obtained

¶ 294, § 1. Each Annual Conference shall hold one service during its session, to be known as the Conference Claimants' Anniversary, for the promotion of the interests of Conference Claimants.

§ 2. The Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences are recommended to hold a joint session quadrennially in the interests of Conference Claimants, and, jointly, to adopt such measures as will successfully promote during the quadrennium the active co-operation of Preachers and People in the liberal support of this cause.

§ 3. The Annual Conference is authorized to establish and maintain a Permanent Fund under such plan, rules, and regulations as it may determine, the income from which shall be applied for the support of Conference Claimants. It is recommended that each Annual Conference appoint a Board to administer such Permanent Fund, and that this Board be incorporated.

§ 4. The Conference Board of Stewards, in determining what shall be apportioned to the several pastoral charges in the Conference shall first estimate the total amount required for the support of all its Conference Claimants; from this amount they shall subtract the income received during the previous year from the Book Concern and from all other sources for this purpose, not including the receipts from the pastoral charges for annual distribution; to this remainder shall be added such per cent for the Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund (See ¶ 298, § 2 [1]), as shall be fixed from time to time by the General Conference, and when approved by the Annual Conference this final sum shall be equitably apportioned among the several pastoral charges in such a manner as the Conference may determine.

§ 5. The Stewards of each Pastoral Charge shall provide for raising the amount apportioned to it by the Annual Conference for the support of Conference Claimants, either by a public collection, or in such other ways as they may deem best (¶ 294, § 6). The amount apportioned shall be a claim for Ministerial Support, in common with that of the Pastor, the Presiding Elder, and the Episcopal Fund, and the moneys raised for this Support shall be applied *pro rata* to these several claims on the basis of the authorized apportionment for each.

§ 6. Each congregation shall annually observe one Sunday as Conference Claimant-day, on which the Pastor will present the obligation of the Church to provide a comfortable support for

Conference Claimants, and, unless otherwise provided by the Stewards ¶ 294, § 4), the people shall be asked to contribute on that day the amount apportioned for this purpose. The amount contributed shall be forwarded to the Conference Treasurer (¶ 294, § 7).

§ 7. The sum received from the congregations for Conference Claimants shall be paid by the Pastor to the Treasurer of the Annual Conference, who shall receipt to him therefor. The Conference Treasurer shall forward to the Treasurer of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church the per cent named in ¶ 294, § 4, for the Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund; also a certified copy of the report of the Conference Board of Stewards as adopted by the Conference, together with other data named in ¶ 298, § 8, for the guidance of the Trustees in making the distribution of the Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund.

The Several Funds—How Administered

¶ 295, § 1. The Quarterly Conference of each Pastoral Charge, to which Charge a Conference Claimant is related, shall require its Committee for estimating the Preacher's salary also to estimate the amount necessary to provide for such Conference Claimant a comfortable support—giving full information in all cases of special need; after this estimate has been considered and approved by the Quarterly Conference, it shall be certified by the President and Secretary of the Quarterly Conference and sent to the Secretary of the Annual Conference with which the Claimant is also related, for the information of the Board of Stewards.

§ 2. Each Annual Conference shall elect a Board of Stewards, which may consist of both Preachers and Laymen, and may be arranged in classes so that one-third of the members shall be elected each year.

§ 3. (1) The estimates received from the Quarterly Conferences for the support of Conference Claimants, together with the name of each Claimant, shall be annually referred to the Conference Board of Stewards.

(2) This Board shall ascertain what claimants are in special need (that is, those whose needs require more than can be paid them from the Claimants' Annuity Fund—¶ 297, § 2), and, using as a general basis the estimates received from the Quarterly Conferences and other available information (¶ 295, § 1), the Stewards shall make an equitable allowance to the Conference Claimants severally.

(3) Upon the recommendation of the Annual Conference, this Board may consider and act upon any claim which the Quarterly Conference may have overlooked.

(4) Each Annual Conference shall determine for itself whether its Board of Stewards shall make a preliminary report; whether it shall be read in open Conference; and whether the action of this Board shall be final.

(5) When the allowances made to the Conference Claimants by this Board are approved they shall be paid *pro rata* from the moneys available for this purpose.

§ 4. Should any Conference Claimant be in debt to the Book Concern, the Conference of which he is a member may apply the amount allowed him, or any part thereof, to the payment of such debt.

¶ 296, § 1. **The Claimants' Special Relief Fund** shall be distributed on the basis *of special need* as provided in ¶ 295, and consists of:

(1) Such part of the annual receipts from the congregations, and of the Dividends from the Book Concern, and from the Chartered Fund as each Annual Conference may determine;

(2) The Dividend from the Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund (¶ 298, §§ 4-8);

(3) The income from such gifts and bequests as are made to this Fund for permanent investment;

(4) Such gifts and bequests as are made to this Fund for immediate distribution.

¶ 297, § 1. **The Claimants' Annuity Fund** shall be distributed on the basis *of service*, as provided in ¶ 297, § 2, and consists of:

(1) Such part of the annual receipts from the congregations, and of the Dividends from the Book Concern, and from the Chartered Funds, as each Annual Conference may determine;

(2) The income from the Permanent Fund created by the Annual Conference, and from other Funds available for this purpose, such as endowments, bequests, or gifts of money for permanent investment, or grants of property held in trust, for this Fund;

(3) Such gifts and bequests as are made to this Fund for immediate distribution.

§ 2. The allowances from the *Claimants' Annuity Fund* shall be made to Claimants according to the following regulations:

(1) The allowance of the Superannuated Preacher who has been in the Effective Relation thirty-five (35) years—(taken to be the average length of this Relation)—shall not be less than one-half of the average of the annual support paid to the Pastors in all of the Annual Conferences within the United States—estimated to

be $700, house rent excluded—until definitely ascertained under ¶ 298, § 7.

(2) The allowance of each Superannuated Preacher, determined by this standard, will be not less than one-seventieth (1-70) of the above-named pastoral support, multiplied by the number of years of his Effective Relation; but no Claimant shall be allowed more than two-thirds (2-3) of the average support paid to the Pastors for the previous year, in the Conference of which he is a member; except in those Conferences whose Claimants receive their allowance in full.

(3) The allowance of a widow shall be determined by the number of years during which she was the wife of a Preacher in the Effective Relation, and shall be one-half the allowance of a Superannuated Preacher for this term of years.

(4) The term of the father's Effective Relation shall determine the claim of his child, and the allowance shall be one-fifth of that of a Superannuated Preacher for this term.

¶ 298, § 1. **The Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund** is established that the Preachers and the People of the stronger Annual Conferences may be united with those of the weaker in one Connectional Plan (¶ 294, §§ 4, 7; ¶ 298, §§ 4, 5), in order that by this co-operation a more equitable and general support may be secured for Superannuated Preachers and other Conference Claimants, especially for those in the weaker Conferences.

§ 2. *This* Relief Fund consists of:

(1) That part of the annual collections for Conference Claimants forwarded from the Annual Conferences under ¶ 294, § 7;

(2) The income of the Connectional Fund (¶ 298, § 3 [?]);

(3) The income from funds, endowments, bequests, and grants of money for permanent investment, or property held in trust, for this Fund;

(4) The income from all bequests for the benefit of Conference Claimants, the custody or administration of which is not otherwise designated;

(5) Such gifts and bequests as are made to this Fund for immediate distribution.

§ 3 (1) This Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund shall be administered by the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the General Conference action. (¶ 324.)

(2) This Board of Trustees is authorized to adopt such measures as in its judgment are necessary to build up and administer the

Connectional Fund which is hereby established, and to increase its revenues for the benefit of Conference Claimants.

§ 4. (1) The Trustees, as soon as possible after January 1st of each year, shall ascertain the amount of the Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund at their disposal for distribution to the Annual Conferences.

(2) The distribution of this Relief Fund shall be made by the Trustees to the Annual Conferences severally, and not to the individual Claimant.

§ 5. The Trustees, in determining the allowances for special relief, shall ascertain from the authorized reports received from the Annual Conferences (See ¶ 298, § 8), in what Conferences the Claimants are in need of special relief, and shall make the distribution to such Conferences according to the relative needs as this shall appear from these reports, but the allowances to such Conferences shall not exceed one-half of the moneys subject to distribution.

§ 6. The remainder of the available Fund shall then be distributed among the other Conferences. The Trustees shall first ascertain from the reports of the Conferences the total amount of deficits in such Conferences, and determine the proportion between the sum available for distribution to these Conferences and the total deficit in them, and each Conference shall then receive this per cent of its deficit.

§ 7. The Treasurer of the Board of Trustees shall send to each Annual Conference a draft payable to its Treasurer, for the amount of the allowance thus made to it; he shall also send a report for the preceding year in which is shown the sources, the amount and the distribution of the income of this Fund; and, in addition thereto, the average of the allowances paid (house rent excluded) for the support of the Pastors of the several charges in the Annual Conferences in the United States during the preceding year. (See ¶ 297, § 2 [1].)

§ 8. The Conference Treasurer when remitting to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees the part of the collection designated in ¶ 294, § 7, for the Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund, shall forward therewith a certified copy of the report of the Conference Board of Stewards as adopted by the Conference, in which is shown the allowance made to and the amount received by each Conference Claimant, together with the following additional data for the guidance of the Trustees in making the distribution of the Claimants' Connectional Relief Fund:

(1) The total amount estimated for Conference Claimants by the Annual Conference Board of Stewards (See ¶ 294, § 4).

(2) The total amount received for Conference Claimants from each of the several sources of income.

(3) The total amount of the allowance made to the several Conference Claimants by the Board of Stewards (See ¶ 295, § 3 [2]).

(4) The total amount paid to Conference Claimants (See ¶ 295, § 3 [5]).

(5) The average of the support paid to the Pastors of the several charges (house rent excluded), (See ¶ 296, § 6).

(6) A copy of "Statistics No. III" (See ¶ 84).

¶ 299. Should the people among whom a member of an Annual Conference has labored fail to pay him his allowance, he may present a claim for the same to the Conference, and the Conference may authorize the Board of Stewards to pay part or all of said claim out of the funds at its disposal for such purposes, and shall include in its report the name of the charge with the amount paid. In no case, however, shall the Church or the Conference be held accountable for any final deficiency.

¶ 300. Should a member of an Annual Conference be accused of crime in the interval of the Conference session, and be suspended by a Committee, and be subsequently found guilty by his Conference and expelled, his claims upon the Funds of the Conference shall cease from the time of his suspension. Should a member of an Annual Conference be suspended and afterwards be restored, he shall have no claim on the congregation nor upon the Funds of the Conference during the period of such suspension.

Adopted by the Commission on Plan for Support of the Conference Claimants, April 12, 1907.

JOHN M. WALDEN, *President.*

WILLIAM H. WILDER, *Secretary.*

¶¶ 299 and 300 somewhat changed from ¶¶ 295 and 297 of the Old Chapter are submitted with the query whether they should be continued in this Chapter, or transferred to another part of the Discipline.

III. CONSOLIDATION OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Report and Recommendations of the General Conference Commission on the Consolidation of the Benevolent Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Committees of the Benevolent Societies

The legal and legislative action necessary to the carrying out of the plan adopted by the General Conference for the consolidation of the benevolent societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church having been taken, the commission on such consolidation herewith presents copies of the new or revised charters which have been secured, and which have been fully approved by the commission.

From these charters it will appear that the work of foreign missions is to be prosecuted and cared for by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the work of home missions by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the work of education, Freedmen's Aid, Sunday Schools, and tracts by the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The commission has decided:

I. That the plan adopted by the General Conference, and now rendered practicable by the legal and legislative action above set forth, shall become operative on the first of January, 1907.

II. That, in the exercise of power conferred upon the commission by the General Conference, transfers of secretaries shall be made as follows, to take effect on January 1, 1907:

(a) The corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Adna B. Leonard, shall become the corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the first assistant corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Henry K. Carroll, shall become the first assistant corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(b) The corresponding secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, James M. King, shall become the corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the first assistant corresponding secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Robert Forbes, shall become the first assistant corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(c) The corresponding secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, William F. Anderson; the corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison C. B. Mason; the corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society, John T. McFarland, shall become the corresponding secretaries of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

III. That all money and other contributions that may be paid on or after January 1, 1907, shall be transferred and paid as follows:

(a) Those in aid of the work of foreign missions into the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions.

(b) Those in aid of the work of home missions or Church Extension into the treasury of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

(c) Those in aid of the work of education, Freedmen's Aid, Sunday Schools, or tracts into the treasury of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

IV. That all appropriations now made or hereafter to be made, payable on or after January 1, 1907, shall be paid as follows:

(a) Those for foreign missions from the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions.

(b) Those for home missions from the treasury of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension

(c) Those for Education, Freedmen's Aid, Sunday Schools, or tracts from the treasury of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

The commission recommends the following:

1. That, in harmony with the action of the General Conference, in the administration of the work of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, the corresponding secretaries have more particular supervision of those interests to represent which they were respectively elected.

2. That the General Missionary Committee, at the session to be held in November, 1906, having regard to the equitable percentage of division, make appropriations as usual for both foreign and home missions with the understanding that the appropriations so made for the home missions shall be paid by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

3. That, in the making of the miscellaneous appropriations for the year 1907, the General Missionary Committee provide for the needs of both the Foreign and Home Boards in such proportion as the respective needs of said boards may seem to require, the appropriations so made for the Home Board to be met and paid out of the treasury of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Bishops

(Signed) HENRY W. WARREN,
CHARLES H. FOWLER,
JAMES N. FITZGERALD.

Ministers

JAMES S. CHADWICK,
JAMES M. BUCKLEY,
GEORGE P. ECKMAN,
FREEMAN D. BOVARD,
SAMUEL PLANTZ.

Laymen

JOHN L. ROMER,
JAMES E. INGRAM,
WILLIAM FLETCHER BOYD,
CLARENCE D. ANTRIM,
GEORGE I. COCHRAN.
EDWARD L. DOBBINS.

Commission on the Consolidation of the Benevolent Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I

Amended Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

Sec. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. The objects of the said organization are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions in foreign countries, and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America, or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

II

The Charter of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as decreed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, is amended as follows:

First. By striking out, from the present Charter, the words, "The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and substituting therefor, "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Second. By inserting, in the present Charter of the Corporation, a new section, to be Section 2 thereof, as follows:

"The objects for which said corporation exists are to enable the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church to extend and establish their Christian influence throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship and other church property as may promote the general design; and to have in addition to the foregoing powers all such as are necessary and proper for the prosecution of the mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the limits of the United States and such other mission work of the said Church in the countries under the jurisdiction of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference."

III

AMENDED CHARTER OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

WHEREAS, The Methodist Episcopal Church, through its General Conference, has determined that the work heretofore prosecuted by its Board of Education, its Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, its Sunday School Union, and its Tract Society, shall be combined and hereafter administered by this one corporation under the name of "The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and that the office of the said corporation shall be in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE DO, THEREFORE, amend the existing articles of incorporation of this corporation heretofore known as "The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE I. This corporation shall hereafter be known as "The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and its principal office shall be at Cincinnati, Ohio.

ART. II. Its object shall be to continue the work heretofore committed to the several corporations named above, which objects are: to diffuse generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to establish and maintain, or aid in maintaining, institutions of Christian education among white and colored and all peoples everywhere, and to advance the interests and promote the cause of Sunday schools in the United States and elsewhere, all under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (1) By assisting in establishing and maintaining institutions of Christian learning, and promoting the cause of Christian education, including aid to young people preparing for the ministry, and for missionary and other Christian work. (2) By laboring for the education and relief of freedmen and their descendants, and others. (3) By cherishing the interests and advancing the work of Sunday schools. (4) By issuing and distributing tracts and other publications. (5) By carefully carrying out and performing all the conditions and trusts attached to the several funds and properties that shall come to this corporation from the several corporations above named. (6) And in such other ways as the said General Conference may from time to time authorize, direct, or approve.

ART. III. There shall be, under this amended charter, a board of managers or trustees, consisting of the effective Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church resident in the United States, *ex officio*, and twenty-five (25) ministers and twenty-five (25) laymen of said Church, or such other number of each as may hereafter be deemed expedient by the General Conference of the said Church, to be elected quadrennially by the said General Conference, and the terms of service of the members of such board and their successors in office shall begin on the second Wednesday in June next succeeding their election, and continue during the succeeding four (4) years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Said board shall have such powers and prerogatives as are needful for conducting the work of this corporation, and shall hold its annual meeting on the third Wednesday of October, or at such other time as the board may direct. It shall provide for such other meetings as it may deem necessary. Any vacancy in the board of managers, caused by resignation, death, or otherwise, shall be filled by such board in the interim of the sessions of the General Conference.

ART. IV. There may also be a General Committee of such number and with such powers over, and such relations to, the administration of this corporation as the said General Conference may from time to time determine, and the board of managers shall provide for proper representation in said General Committee.

ART. V. The officers of this corporation shall be a president, three or more vice-presidents, one or more corresponding secretaries, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and an assistant treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by the board of managers at their annual meeting each year, except as hereinafter provided.

The corresponding secretary, or corresponding secretaries, shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and may hold office for four (4) years. Should there be a vacancy in a corresponding secretary's office or in an assistant corresponding secretary's office, caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, the board of managers shall provide for the duties thereof until the Bishops of said Church shall elect a successor.

One or more assistant corresponding secretaries may be elected by the General Conference, and one or more assistant secretaries may be elected by the board of managers as they shall from time to time deem necessary, and these shall render such services, and each shall receive such a salary, as the board of managers shall determine.

ART. VI. The board of managers shall report annually to the General Committee, and quadrennially to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and may publish information concerning the work of the corporation at such times and in such forms as they may determine.

ART. VII. This corporation shall have power to sue and be sued, to have a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure. It shall also have power to contract and be contracted with, purchase, acquire, hold, sell, and convey both in law and equity, any estate or interest therein, in any kind of property, personal, real, or mixed, as may be necessary or convenient for conducting the affairs of the corporation, and to take and hold such property, or any of it, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and to sell and convey the same, as well as to accept, take, and hold gifts on the annuity plan, and to receive, hold, and administer property of any and all kinds in trust for the uses and purposes of the corporation, and the interests it is designed to promote.

ART. VIII. The board of managers shall make such by-laws, and provide for the amendment of same, as may be deemed necessary or convenient to carry forward the work of this corporation, provided they are in harmony with the provisions of this charter.

IV. REPORT OF DEACONESS COMMISSION

The Commission on Deaconess Work ordered by the last General Conference, to consist of fifteen persons, including five Bishops, was appointed by the Board of Bishops as follows:

Bishops—John M. Walden, James N. FitzGerald, Luther B. Wilson, Charles H. Fowler, Daniel A. Goodsell.

Bishop Edward G. Andrews was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop FitzGerald.

Ministers— Leonard C. Murdock, Charles L. Goodell, William O. Shepard, Christian Golder, Samuel W. Thomas.

Laymen—J. Edgar Leaycraft, Roswell S. Douglass, James N. Gamble, Norman W. Harris, George W. Brown.

The first meeting was at Ocean Grove, July 26th and 27th, 1905. Bishop Walden was elected President; Bishop Wilson, Secretary; and James N. Gamble, Assistant Secretary. The second meeting was held in Cincinnati, October 11 and 12, 1906; the third in Chicago, July 16 and 17, 1907. Between each of these meetings a committee, which included the officers of the Commission, devoted much time to subjects referred to it; also to gathering information, and it presented the results to the Commission in a form to facilitate its work.

The Commission was directed "to consider and report to the next General Conference what further changes, if any, are desirable or necessary in Chapter III, Part IV, of the Discipline, to secure the more complete unification and greater efficiency of the Deaconess Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

The basis of this Chapter is the six brief paragraphs about as formulated for the introduction of the Deaconess Work in 1888; the other paragraphs were added in 1896 and 1900, and there were amendments in 1900 and 1904; the result is a composite product, a Chapter needing revision throughout. In view of this, the Commission, in incorporating its recommendations, has re-arranged and edited the entire Chapter, modifying its provisions where required to harmonize them with our recommendations.

Besides a studious consideration of the Chapter in the Discipline, due attention was given to the Recommendations submitted to the last General Conference by our Bishops, as the General Deaconess Board, deduced by them in part from their observations, in part from the action of a representative Deaconess Convention

convened by the Bishops in 1903, and in part from correspondence with workers in and friends of the work. These recommendations not only indicated some of the more important subjects which the Commission found it necessary to consider, but suggested some of the more needful changes. The scope and pertinency of the Bishops' recommendations may be seen in the following summary:

> First—A working unification—a practical co-operation—which will tend toward and lead to unification in the most desirable form.
>
> Second—Only such legislation as will harmonize with the widely-indicated desire that our Deaconess Work be in the thought and on the heart of the Church as one work in keeping with the connectional genius of Methodism.
>
> Third—The enlargement of the General Deaconess Board to include consecrated Deaconesses, ministers, and laymen.
>
> Fourth—The creation of a Permanent Fund for the benefit of all Deaconesses retired on account of age or failing health, without regard to the form of Deaconess Work with which they may have been associated.
>
> Fifth—The employment of properly accredited Deaconesses without question as to the particular Deaconess School in which they were trained or the particular Home with which they may have been identified.

The Bishops also gave their favorable estimate of the Conference Deaconess Board as a practical provision for maintaining an effective relation between the Annual Conference and the Deaconess Work.

The first National Deaconess Convention in 1903 was so fruitful in practical suggestions that it was evident that similar conventions might bring within easy reach of the Commission valuable information in a form more available than could be reached otherwise. Two such conventions were held, one in Cincinnati in 1906 and the second in Chicago in 1907, each being just in advance of a meeting of the Commission, that members of the Commission might be present.

Each convention was a notable occasion and helpful to the Commission. The Commissioners were brought into touch with the current thought, purpose, and hope of devoted and intelligent workers. Helpful recommendations were received from both conventions.

The aim of the General Conference was: First, to secure the more complete unification of the Deaconess Work, and second, its greater efficiency. First, as to unification: The judgment of the Bishops, the consensus of the opinion of Deaconesses and other workers as voiced in the three representative conventions and the

trend of some General Conference proceedings, all emphasize the fact that the most complete unification which can be reached is both desirable and necessary. It is neither desirable nor necessary that the obstacles in the way of this consummation be abruptly removed. It is better for the cause that a readjustment be brought about gradually. This conclusion, reached carefully by the Commission, controlled in its recommendations. It is believed that conformity to every provision in the new Chapter may be reached, after a time, to the substantial advantage and practical unification of our Deaconess Work.

Second, as to efficiency: It must be recognized that the efficiency of the Deaconess Work is dependent on the Deaconesses themselves, and on those things which fit them for and help them in their service, such as Deaconess Homes, the kinds of work provided, the methods to be pursued, and like things which are tested by experience and improved and regulated in a practical way, and for which it were better that the General Conference make only general provisions. The Commission has studied to make every provision in the accompanying Chapter helpful to the Deaconesses in all their labors of love.

The new Chapter is long, but all that it contains has been tested by experience, or sanctioned by practical workers in, or careful students of, the Deaconess movement. Such is the vitality of this movement, such its inherent force, that it may be maintained under the old Chapter, but so great a work should not be subject to inadequate provisions when the experience and observation of twenty successful years are available for their needed change and improvement. The Commission, excluding every item that was not actually required, has sought to employ the concise statement which is proper for the Discipline. In the re-arrangement of the Chapter, the provisions most nearly related are brought together, and all are grouped into the following Divisions:

I. The Deaconess.
II. Episcopal Supervision.
III. The General Deaconess Board.
IV. The Conference Deaconess Board.
V. Regulations for Deaconesses.
VI. The Retired Deaconess and her Support.
VII. Deaconess Institutions.

The aim has been to form a Chapter in the Discipline which will bring this relatively new cause clearly to the thought of the Church and promote the systematic organization and development of the work.

In Division I is set forth the vocation and the work of the Deaconesses—they being the elect persons around whom the whole

movement centers. Coupled with the complete summary of the work of the Deaconess adopted in 1888 is the statement of her rights and of her relation to the Church as revealed by the progress of the work.

The provision for Episcopal supervision in Division II defines a part of the Bishops' oversight "of the spiritual and temporal business of the Church," but this is desirable because the Deaconess movement is new and has not yet fully come into the relation long since attained by Conferences, Churches, and other of the older forms of Church work.

The provision for the General Deaconess Board is in accord with the recommendation of the Bishops and a prevailing sentiment in favor of some such Board invested with direct control of Deaconess matters. There is a general impression that this Board may prove to be all-important in securing the "more complete unification" of the Deaconess Work. Being representative in its membership, it is the better adapted to the varied services assigned to it. The carefully guarded provision for an Executive Committee with only specified duties, will meet the demand in many cases which, without such Committee, would necessitate the meeting of the entire Board.

The provision for an Executive Committee in the Conference Deaconess Board, based on the recommendation of the Bishops and the experience of members of these Boards, it is thought, will be of advantage in the prompt attention which may be given to matters requiring dispatch.

The Regulations for Deaconesses are based on the experience and observations reported by those most familiar with the home-life and the services of the Deaconesses. The unique relation of Deaconesses to the Church, the sacred character of their work in all of its forms, the uniformity in their support and in their costume, demand not only considerate care of them, but sympathetic co-operation with them; these, the Regulations will encourage and promote.

The provision for the support of Deaconesses retired as being no longer effective because of long service or because of health impaired in the service, is based upon their right to such a support inherent in their call to this service when recognized by the Church. Deaconesses come into their vocation only through the sanction of the Church, and each and all, when retired, should alike be entitled to share in the support provided by the Church. The aim has been to make the administration of the Deaconess Relief Fund so equitable and so safe as to inspire the confidence and enlist the favor of all who are immediately concerned as well as of the Church at large.

The provisions in Division VII for Deaconess Institutions correspond very nearly with those of the old Chapter, except modifications required to harmonize legislation of 1896 and 1900, and the necessary amplification in § 2. "May, 1900," is inserted in § 4 in the interest of the institutions excepted in that provision. ¶ 212 is given the present form to meet all the legal necessities arising in Europe, and to indicate the expectation that in all else there may be conformity to the Discipline.

The obvious intent of the General Conference in ordering the publication of this Report in the Church papers prompts the Commission to announce that it will hold for the use of the General Conference such suggestions as may be received and intended for this purpose. Such communications may be addressed to Bishop John M. Walden or James N. Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Plan, which follows, is a proposed substitute for Part IV, Chapter III, of the Discipline of 1904:

THE NEW CHAPTER

I. The Deaconess

¶ 205. § 1. A Deaconess is a woman who has been led by the Spirit and the Providence of God to forego all other pursuits in life that she may devote herself wholly to the Christ-like service of doing good; and, having received this Divine call, has been tested and trained during a probation of at least two years; and, after such preparation, has been approved by the Church and solemnly set apart to this vocation in the Church.

§ 2. No vow of perpetual service is required of the Deaconess. She renders a free-will service and, so long as she is in good standing as a Deaconess, is entitled to a suitable support. Her relation as Deaconess being voluntary, she may withdraw from it at any time, but she shall give reasonable notice of her intention.

§ 3. The single aim and controlling purpose of the Deaconess is to minister, as Jesus did, to the wants of a suffering, sorrowing and sin-laden world. Her work is to visit the sick, pray with the dying, comfort the sorrowing, seek the wandering, save the sinning, relieve the poor, care for the orphan, and to take up other Christ-like service.

§ 4. The work of the Deaconess is a part of the work which the Church does in the Master's name, and Deaconess Homes and other authorized Deaconess institutions are the agencies of the Church for the promotion of that part of its work which is done by the Deaconess.

II. Episcopal Supervision

¶ 206. § 1. The Board of Bishops shall have general oversight of the Deaconess Work of the Church, and early in each quadrennium shall arrange the Annual and Mission Conferences and Missions into Deaconess districts, and shall appoint one of the General Superintendents or a Missionary Bishop to each district as its superintendent.

§ 2. Each Bishop shall have general oversight of the Deaconess Work within the district assigned him; he shall promote the interests of the work by all practical means, and authorize within his district such conventions and general meetings as will advance the cause.

§ 3. Not later than January in each year each Conference Deaconess Board and all Deaconess institutions, including Homes for the Aged and for Retired Deaconesses, in his district shall furnish him with reports covering the preceding calendar year, and shall also furnish him with other reports as requested by him; he shall render an annual report of the Deaconess Work in his district to the Board of Bishops and submit to the General Deaconess Board information and recommendations relative to this work.

§ 4. Should any matter of serious import arise within a district, which can not be satisfactorily arranged by the Administrative body or bodies concerned, or by the Conference Board, the Bishop in charge of that district shall bring it before the General Deaconess Board or its Executive Committee.

III. The General Deaconess Board

¶ 207. § 1. The General Deaconess Board shall be composed of five Bishops, to be designated by the Board of Bishops, together with four ministers, four laymen, and six women, three of whom shall be consecrated Deaconesses, to be nominated by the Bishops and elected quadrennially by the General Conference; the persons so elected to remain in office until their successors are elected. Any vacancy occurring for any cause shall be filled by the Board of Bishops. The annual meeting of this Board shall be held at the time and place to be named by its Executive Committee, of which due notice shall be given. At any regular, or called meeting, nine members shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall adopt such other rules or By-laws as it deems necessary.

§ 2. In a mission field, where two or more Missionary Bishops have supervision, there may be a Board composed of the Missionary Bishops, together with two ministers, two laymen, and two consecrated Deaconesses, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference, which Board is authorized to exercise within its field the

powers and perform the duties of the General Deaconess Board. Any vacancy occurring for any cause shall be filled by the Missionary Bishops of that field.

§ 3. The General Deaconess Board is authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of not less than seven of its members, including at least one from each class, which shall have power to act for the Board during the interim of its meetings in the matter of emergent appeals, or other emergent cases, and in all matters referred to it by the General Board. A majority of the members shall be a quorum. This Executive Committee shall keep a record of its transactions and shall submit the same to the next succeeding meeting of the General Board for review. This Committee shall have an office at the place designated by the General Board.

§ 4. The General Deaconess Board shall have power to authorize, on the recommendation of the Annual Conference, or its Deaconess Board, the establishment of any Deaconess Home, Mother-house, Training-school, Hospital, Orphanage, Old People's Home, Home for the Aged or Infirm, Home for Retired Deaconesses, or other institution in which Deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church are maintained or employed. Before making a recommendation the Annual Conference, or its Deaconess Board, shall satisfy itself that there is evident need of the proposed institution in the locality designated; that it would not be likely to affect unfavorably any existing institution; that there is good prospect for its adequate support; and that its property, of whatever form, is not financially embarrassed.

§ 5. To increase the interest of our preachers and people in the Deaconess Work, it is recommended that the General Deaconess Board publish in our Church papers each year a report or statement in behalf of this cause and a reference to the Relief Fund. (See ¶ 210, § 10.) This Board may also authorize conventions and other general meetings in which two or more Deaconess districts are to co-operate for the promotion of Deaconess Work.

§ 6. All questions of difference arising between institutions or societies in the administration of Deaconess Work shall be presented in writing to the Bishop in charge of the district, who shall submit the same to the General Deaconess Board, or its Executive Committee, at the earliest date practicable. The final determination shall be with the General Board.

§ 7. The Deaconess being entitled to a suitable support, the General Deaconess Board shall fix the maximum allowance, and the support shall be as uniform as practicable throughout the Church.

§ 8. The General Deaconess Board shall have general supervision of all Deaconess Work throughout the Church, and shall

adopt general rules (App. ¶ 60, § 1) for the government of Deaconess Homes, Mother-houses, and other Deaconess institutions, and also for the government of all Deaconesses, however maintained or employed.

§ 9. The General Deaconess Board shall adopt a distinctive garb, to be worn by all Deaconesses throughout the Church for their designation and for the protection of themselves and the office. It also shall adopt a distinctive garb to be worn by candidates during their probation. This Board shall secure legal protection of this garb as the distinctive dress for Deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

§ 10. The General Deaconess Board is authorized to appoint, at its discretion, one or more consecrated Deaconesses to secretarial work in the interest of the Deaconess movement and to determine the form and scope of such work. This provision does not preclude the General Board from appointing, or recognizing the appointment of, persons other than Deaconesses to work for the promotion of the Deaconess cause under general directions of the Board.

§ 11. Upon the vote of two-thirds of the General Deaconess Board, present and voting, it is authorized to organize a Deaconess Sisterhood, or to approve the same whenever organized in a satisfactory form.

IV. The Conference Deaconess Board

¶ 208. § 1. In each Annual Conference a Conference Deaconess Board of nine members, of whom at least three shall be women, shall be appointed by the Conference, the members to serve for three years; the election to be so arranged that three members shall be chosen each year. The President, Vice-president, and Secretary of this Board shall be an Executive Committee to perform such duties as may be referred to it by the Board.

§ 2. This Board is authorized to license Deaconesses (see ¶ 209, § 2); to make, consent to, or approve their transfer in accordance with ¶ 209, § 10; to determine who shall be placed on the list of Retired Deaconesses; and those who are entitled to aid from the Deaconess Relief Fund (see ¶ 210, § 1); and it shall have a general oversight of all Deaconesses within its Conference, in matters for which other provision has not been made. It shall have a record kept of the names and work of all Deaconesses within its jurisdiction.

§ 3. An Annual Conference may invest its Deaconess Board with power to recommend to the General Deaconess Board the establishment of any Deaconess institution named in ¶ 207, § 4, and ¶ 210, §5.

§ 4. This Board shall encourage and promote the establishment and support of Deaconess institutions authorized by the General Deaconess Board; it shall have the oversight of all Deaconess institutions and Deaconess Work within its Conference, and, according to the provisions of this Chapter, shall exercise general control of all Deaconess interests within its jurisdiction in matters for which other provision has not been made. It shall see that all charters, deeds, and other conveyances of the property of Deaconess institutions conform strictly to the Discipline and to the laws, usages, and forms of the State or Territory within which such property is situated, that all such property is well insured, and that all Disciplinary regulations for such property are observed.

§ 5. This Board may exercise appellate authority in questions arising between institutions, or individuals and institutions, within its jurisdiction. Its decisions shall stand unless reversed by the General Deaconess Board. These questions of difference, however, may be referred direct to the General Deaconess Board, as provided in ¶ 207, § 6.

§ 6. This Board, with the approval of the General Deaconess Board or its Executive Committee, may appoint a Deaconess or other person to promote the interest of the Deaconess Work within the bounds of its Conference, under such rules as it may prescribe. It shall secure the public presentation of this cause during the session of its Annual Conference.

§ 7. This Board shall furnish each year to its Annual Conference and to the Bishop in charge of the Deaconess district a statement of the names and conditions of the Deaconess institutions within the bounds of the Conference (including titles and other matters named in § 4 of this paragraph); the number of Deaconesses connected with each institution and how employed; the amount of money received and expended; and such other information as may be requested by its Annual Conference, or the Bishop in charge of the district.

V. Regulations for Deaconesses

¶ 209, § 1. The Deaconess license may be given only to a candidate who is unmarried and over twenty-three years of age, provided that she be recommended by the Quarterly Conference of the Church of which she is a member: that she present a certificate of good health from a reputable physician; and when coming from a Deaconess Home, a Training-school, or other recognized Deaconess institution, that she present a recommendation from the Superintendent or Manager of the same. She must have given two years of continuous probationary service, but two years of satisfactory study in a training-school, or two years of service in

a hospital, or two years divided between the training-school and the hospital, may be counted as an equivalent of one of these years of probationary service. She must have passed an examination satisfactory to the Conference Board as to religious qualification, and in the course of study prescribed for Deaconesses by the Bishops.

§ 2. The Conference Board may license women thus qualified and recommended, and when so licensed they are entitled to consecration as Deaconesses according to the Order of Service prescribed by the Discipline. (See App. ¶ 61.) The Consecration shall take place at the session of the Annual Conference whenever practicable; in other cases, at such place and time as the Conference Board shall determine.

§ 3. No person shall be recognized or employed as a Deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church who fails to comply with the Disciplinary requirements. Each Deaconess shall wear the prescribed distinctive garb. (See ¶ 207, § 9.) The wearing of this distinctive Deaconess garb by a member of our Church, who is not entitled to wear it, shall be regarded as a violation of our Order and Discipline.

§ 4. The annual renewal of the license of a Deaconess by her Conference Board is necessary to her recognition and employment as a Deaconess, and her license may not be renewed unless she present to her Conference Board a certificate of character and standing from the Quarterly Conference of the Church with which she is connected.

§ 5. The annual approval of a Deaconess by the Annual Conference, within whose bounds she holds her Deaconess membership, shall be necessary for her continuance in this vocation; and such approval may not be given without a recommendation from her Conference Board after the renewal of her license.

§ 6. A Deaconess who has resigned, or has been discontinued, shall return her license and Certificate of Consecration to the Conference Board having jurisdiction in her case, and shall refrain from wearing the distinctive Deaconess garb.

§ 7. Any Deaconess who has faithfully performed her duties, and who, for reasons satisfactory to her Conference Board, wishes to retire from the service, shall receive from that Board a certificate of honorable discharge. A Deaconess receiving such discharge, on her formal request, may be allowed by her Conference Board to retain her license and Certificate of Consecration, but the date of her discharge must be inscribed on each by the President of the Board. Any Deaconess having been honorably discharged may be restored to the service and receive a license at the discretion of the Conference Board from which she received her discharge, without

re-examination in the course of study or undergoing a new probation, but she shall present a recommendation from a Quarterly Conference and a new certificate of health. When a Deaconess who has been discharged is thus restored, the President of the Conference Board shall inscribe the date of such restoration on her Certificate of Consecration.

§ 8. Each Deaconess shall be enrolled as a member in a Deaconess Home, or Mother-house, or other Deaconess institution; and shall be subordinate to and directed by the Superintendent in charge or other officer invested with this authority, except when absent on detached service. While engaged in such detached service, the Deaconess shall bear a certificate of good standing in the Home where she is enrolled. The membership of a Deaconess may be changed from one Home to another within the bounds of a Conference by the mutual agreement of the Administrative bodies of the Homes concerned. The change when made shall be duly noted on their records and promptly reported to and recorded by the Secretary of the Conference Board.

§ 9. A Deaconess, when detailed for service in a particular Church, or in connection with a particular institution, shall, during such detached service, be under the direction of the pastor of the Church or officers of the institution in which she is engaged. Deaconesses engaged in other detached service outside of an organized charge or in institutions not related to the Conference Board, shall be under the direction of this Board.

§ 10. A Deaconess may be transferred from the bounds of one Conference to those of another by and with the consent of the two Conference Boards concerned, or of their respective Executive Committees, when such transfer has been arranged for by the Administrative bodies concerned; and the change of a Deaconess from one Conference to another to meet a pressing emergency may be recorded as a transfer when approved by the Conference Boards concerned. (See ¶ 208, § 2.)

§ 11. When a Deaconess is to be transferred she shall receive a certificate of transfer issued and recorded by authority of her Conference Board, or its Executive Committee, and she shall present the same, as soon as practicable, to the Secretary of the Conference Board to whose jurisdiction she is transferred, who shall register her name and thereby complete the transfer.

§ 12. Young women, graduates from our advanced schools or having an educational training satisfactory to the Conference Deaconess Board, who are not free to enter the Deaconess Work for a life-long service, but earnestly desire to engage in it, as a duty, for not less than three years, including the period of suitable training, may be received into any Deaconess institution on the approval

of the Conference Deaconess Board. Before issuing its approval to any applicant the Board must have a recommendation from the Quarterly Conference of the Church of which she is a member; and she shall furnish the Board with evidence of satisfactory educational attainments, and satisfy the Board that she seeks the position from her conviction of duty to engage in this service for Christ's sake. Those who are accepted shall be subject to the rules of the institution with which they are associated, and wear the probationer's garb. Any one to continue in this relation must have the annual recommendation of the Quarterly Conference and the annual approval of the Conference Deaconess Board. (See ¶ 209, § 4.)

VI. The Retired Deaconess and Her Support

¶ 210, § 1. A Deaconess who is no longer able to continue her work on account of age, loss of health, or other disability, may be retired from active service and placed in the list of Retired Deaconesses by action of her Conference Board, based on satisfactory information given by the Deaconess Home, or other Deaconess institution, in which she is enrolled as a member. Each retired Deaconess to continue in this relation must be approved annually by her Conference Board.

§ 2. Should the Administrative body of a Deaconess institution and its Conference Board unite in the judgment that a Retired Deaconess would be able to render some other needful service, and should concur in counseling her to engage in such service, the Deaconess shall be guided by this counsel, but her rights as a Deaconess shall not be impaired by such service.

§ 3. To make provisions for worthy Deaconesses who are retired and are without a home and adequate means of support, the General Deaconess Board may authorize the establishment and maintenance of Homes; and to make further provision for the support of Retired Deaconesses, a Deaconess Relief Fund is authorized to be created and managed as hereinafter provided.

§ 4. Each Retired Deaconess who entered the work under thirty-five years of age, so long as she is approved by her Conference Board, as provided above in § 1, shall be entitled to receive from the Deaconess Relief Fund and other funds for the support of Retired Deaconesses such an allowance as may be determined by the General Deaconess Board. (See ¶ 210, § 12.)

§ 5. A Home for Retired Deaconesses, authorized by the General Deaconess Board on the approval of the Conference Deaconess Board, may be established and maintained by the Administrative body of any Deaconess Home or other Deaconess institution. Two or more of such institutions, with like authority and approval, may unite in establishing and maintaining a Home for

Retired Deaconesses. A Deaconess Home or other Deaconess institution, with the approval of its Conference Board, may make provision for the care of retired members in a Methodist Home for the Aged.

§ 6. The Deaconess Relief Fund shall be held in trust and administered by Trustees elected by the General Conference and incorporated under the name of The Trustees of the Deaconess Relief Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

§ 7. Said Trustees shall receive contributions, donations, and bequests, and when received in cash, or converted into cash, unless otherwise directed by the donors, the same shall be invested in city, county, or school district bonds, provided the net indebtedness of said city, county, or school district, shall not exceed five per cent of their assessed valuation for taxation; or in first mortgage upon real estate, said mortgage not to exceed forty per cent of the value of said real estate; or in first mortgage bonds of railroads or public service corporations, provided the net income of said corporation for three years prior to the date of said investment shall have been at least double the amount of interest on all their outstanding bonded indebtedness; preference being given to such bonds as can be registered in the name of said Trustees. The securities herein named may also be accepted as collateral for loans.

§ 8. The said Trustees shall require that their Treasurer file with said Trustees a bond for the faithful performance of his duty and safe-keeping of all funds or property received for the Deaconess Relief Fund, issued by a satisfactory Indemnity Corporation to an amount of at least one-quarter of the total amount of funds of property so held; and that all securities be placed in a box in a safe deposit company vault, for the opening of which two keys shall be necessary, one to be kept by the Trustees, the other by some officer designated by them.

§ 9. This Deaconess Relief Fund shall consist of:

1. A Permanent Fund, the income of which alone is to be used for the support of Retired Deaconesses.

2. An available fund, all of which may be distributed annually for the support of Retired Deaconesses.

The Permanent Fund shall consist of:

(1) All sums received from congregations contributed for this fund.

(2) Gifts and bequests designated for this fund.

(3) It is recommended that $10 per annum be added to the allowance of each licensed Deaconess, to be paid by her into this fund.

The Available Fund shall consist of:

(1) The income from the Permanent Fund.

(2) All sums received from congregations for immediate distribution.

(3) Gifts and bequests designated for immediate distribution.

§ 10. The said Trustees shall present to the General Deaconess Board at its annual meeting a report for the preceding calendar year, showing in detail the state, earnings, and expenditures of the Permanent Fund, and how invested; showing also in detail the contributions, gifts, and other sums received for the Available Fund for immediate distribution and how applied, with such other facts as will give to the Board a clear understanding of the administration of this trust. The Trustees shall also furnish to each Deaconess institution an annual report of all receipts and distributions.

§ 11. Each Deaconess Home or other Deaconess institution before the close of October each year shall furnish its Conference Board with a list of Retired Deaconesses enrolled among its members.

§ 12. Each Conference Board, before the close of November each year, shall forward to the Treasurer of the Trustees a list of the Retired Deaconesses who are members of the Deaconess institutions within the Conference, and entitled to an allowance. (See ¶ 210, § 1.) The Available Fund in hand at the close of the calendar year shall be distributed by the Trustees according to the allowance determined by the General Deaconess Board (see ¶ 210, § 4), but if the sum is not sufficient to meet this allowance in full they shall make the distribution pro rata. This distribution shall take place as soon as practicable after the first of January each year. The Treasurer of the Trustees shall send the amount available for the Retired Deaconesses enrolled in any Home or other Deaconess institution by draft, payable to its Treasurer, and his receipt shall be the proper voucher. The institution to whose Treasurer the draft is sent shall be accountable for the application of the sum received to the intended purpose. The Treasurer of the Trustees shall also advise each Conference Board of the distributions made within its jurisdiction.

VII. Deaconess Institutions

¶ 211 § 1. No institution for the prosecution or maintenance of any form of Deaconess Work shall be recognized as a Deaconess institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church until it has been authorized by the General Deaconess Board, as provided in ¶ 207, § 4, and ¶ 210, § 5; and every such Deaconess institution shall conform to the regulations of this Chapter.

§ 2. Any Deaconess Home, Mother-house, or other institution herein named may be under the control of a local board, a local association, or any of the Disciplinary societies maintaining or employing Deaconesses. The rules and regulations adopted by either of these Administrative bodies for the institution or institutions under its management, must be approved by the Conference Board having jurisdiction. It is recommended that the provisions made for Deaconesses in these institutions and the rules and regulations for them be as uniform as practicable.

§ 3. All property for Homes and other Deaconess institutions shall be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this may be by any of the Disciplinary societies of the Church or by a Board of Trustees elected by the local society with which the institution is connected.

§ 4. The provisions of this paragraph (¶ 211) shall not disturb the tenure of existing Homes or institutions operated for Deaconess Work, nor exclude any societies or associations engaged in Deaconess Work in May, 1900, but any of these are authorized to employ Deaconesses, and, under the provisions of ¶ 207, § 4, to establish and operate Homes and institutions for the Deaconess Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church according to the provisions of this Chapter.

§ 5. Each institution and each society which maintains or employs Deaconesses, or holds property for Deaconess uses, within the bounds of an Annual Conference, shall report regularly to its Conference Board at least one month before the meeting of the Conference, according to such form as the General Deaconess Board shall adopt for use throughout the Church and shall furnish such other information as its Conference Board may request.

¶ 212. The foregoing provisions shall relate to all Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, but in those parts of Europe where the Deaconess Work exists as a legal corporation with an Inspector appointed by the Annual Conference, any of the foregoing provisions, not compatible with the provisions of such legal corporation, shall be inoperative.

FOR APPENDIX TO THE DISCIPLINE

¶ 60, § 1. In the formulation of general rules for the government of Deaconess institutions and Deaconesses, it is directed that, as far as practicable, the General Deaconess Board confer with the Administrative bodies of Deaconess institutions. After final revision, the rules shall go into effect when approved by two-thirds of the Board present and voting.

§ 2. To secure a uniform garb for Deaconesses throughout the Church, the General Deaconess Board shall refer the matter to

the Deaconess members of the Board, together with three or five Deaconesses or other women connected with Deaconess institutions, selected by the Board in view of their practical knowledge. This committee shall employ the measures which seem best adapted to secure all necessary information from Deaconess institutions in the various parts of the country, to enable it to devise a satisfactory attire in which at least the chief distinctive parts will be of uniform color and style. The garb adopted by the Committee, when approved by the General Board, shall be the recognized garb of a Methodist Deaconess. A uniform garb for Deaconess probationers shall also be adopted.

§ 3. When it shall appear to the General Board that the organization of a Deaconess Sisterhood is desirable, the preparation of a form of organization shall be referred to the Deaconess members of the Board, together with three other Consecrated Deaconesses selected by the Board. When the form of organization adopted by this committee is considered and approved by the Board, it shall be the authorized provision for the Deaconess Sisterhood of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Adopted by the Commission on Deaconess Work, July 17, 1907. JOHN M. WALDEN, *President.*

LUTHER B. WILSON, *Secretary.*

JAMES N. GAMBLE, *Assistant Secretary.*

Further, it is recommended that the General Conference give careful consideration to the following propositions, submitted by the Commission on Deaconess Work, upon request of two Deaconess National Conventions, namely:

"*Resolved,* That the call and work of the Deaconess entitle her to membership in the District and Quarterly Conferences, and that the best interests of both the Church and the Deaconess Work would be conserved by giving her this recognition. Where a number of Deaconesses belong to the same Church, they should not exercise a preponderating influence in its affairs, but in the few cases where such conditions exist, they could be provided for by special legislation." ATTEST: The Officers of the Commission.

V. FEDERATION

Dear Fathers and Brethren: We desire to congratulate the Church of Christ, and especially our branch of the same, on the extraordinary progress which has been made since the appointment of your Commission twelve years ago, in the elimination of minor but irritating denominational differences, the emphasizing of the fundamental principles which make for the advancement of his kingdom, the coördinating of agencies for the establishment of righteousness throughout this nation, and the extending of Christian missions and developing of Christian education in all non-Christian lands.

The last General Conference enlarged the powers of your Commission on Federation; and it gives us pleasure to report that during the quadrennium there has been decided progress in the removal of causes inimical to the unity of the spirit and brotherly coöperation in the spread of our Redeemer's kingdom, and in the development of closer friendly relations between churches of our great denominational family.

The introduction, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of a common order of public worship, a common hymnal and a common catechism, the organic union of the Japan missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church, Canada, into the Methodist Church of Japan, and the spreading and strengthening of the spirit of Christian fraternity in all lands, are facts of historic record.

Owing to the severe illness of some and the protracted absence from the country of other members of both Commissions, there has been during the quadrennium but one joint session of your Commission with the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This meeting was held in Baltimore, April 18-19, 1906, and like all other meetings of the Commissions, was characterized by a spirit of courtesy and frankness in both discussion and personal intercourse, worthy of the high Christian service the Commissioners were striving to further.

I. There were three items which the joint session of the Commissioners recommended for the approval of their respective General Conferences.

(a) Concerning interchange of ministers.

At the first meeting of the Joint Commission, January 7, 1898, it was agreed that: "We recommend to our respective General Conferences the provision of a plan by which a traveling preacher of an Annual Conference in either Church may be received into an Annual Conference of the other Church, retaining his credentials without the formality of having his orders recognized."

This was approved by your General Conference of 1900. (See Journal, pages 369, 370.)

Also the General Conference of 1904 adopted the following (see Journal, page 535): "We agree with the Episcopal Address that steps might be wisely taken toward a more facile interchange of ministers and members and to promote other measures of practical fraternity between the two chief branches of American Episcopal Methodism, and refer the subject to the Board of Bishops and the joint Commissions on Federation, to adopt such measures as in their judgment shall fulfill the spirit of this resolution."

At the joint session of the Commission, April 18, 1906, this subject was discussed and a resolution was passed recommending the formation of a definite plan for making the same possible.

The Standing Committee on Federation appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in Birmingham, Alabama, May 21, 1906, to whom were referred the recommendations of the joint Commissions, reported, "Your Committee does not believe that the time has come for the adoption of the recommendation of the Joint Commissions as to the interchange of ministers between the two Churches," which was adopted.

(b) Concerning a practical method of putting Federation into operation.

"*Resolved,* That where there are churches of the two branches of Episcopal Methodism here represented, and recommendations shall have been made by joint committees from the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, covering said territory, and a majority of the membership of each of said churches shall have expressed the desire for union, such union shall be consummated by the approval of the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having Episcopal supervision of said Conference."

This resolution having been misplaced, the Commission of the Methodist Church, South, was not able to present it in its report to the General Conference, and therefore no action was taken.

Your Committee heartily commend it for your approval.

(c) Concerning a Federal Council.

"*Resolved,* That the growth of the spirit of fraternity and of practical federation in evangelical churches in many communities, and especially in this country, between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, suggests the advisability of instituting a Federal Council for these two churches, which without interfering with the autonomy of the respective churches and having no legislative functions, shall yet be invested with advisory powers in regard to world-

wide missions, Christian education, the evangelization of the unchurched masses, and the charitable and brotherly adjustment of all misunderstandings and conflicts that may arise between the different churches of Methodism."

This was adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and your Commission recommends its adoption by this General Conference, and that you instruct the Commission on Federation, which may be appointed for the next quadrennium, to serve as members of such Federal Council for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For the detailed statement of the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Birmingham, Alabama, May, 1906, concerning federation, we refer to their Journal, pages 260, 261.

II. The General Conference of 1904 (see Journal, page 535) passed the following resolution: "*Resolved,* That the powers of the Commission on Federation be so enlarged as to meet like commissions from other churches, receive overtures, and report to the General Conference of 1908."

1. Acting under these instructions your Commission appointed a committee, consisting of Bishop J. M. Walden, Rev. John F. Goucher, and Mr. R. T. Miller, who had an informal meeting with the Bishops and other representatives of the Evangelical Association at Cleveland, Ohio. A cordial reception was given this committee and a favorable introduction to fraternity and coöperation was made. This was followed by the visit of Rev. Albert J. Nast, D.D., fraternal delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, held at Milwaukee, October 14, 1907, who was most cordially received, and his address, full of spiritual insight and brotherly love, made a deep impression which found expression in the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That a Committee on Church Federation and Union, consisting of sixteen ministers, including the Bishops and five laymen, be appointed. That this Commission be empowered to meet like commissions of other churches of the same faith and polity, to make and receive overtures, to coöperate with them in evangelistic and missionary activities, and in meeting the evils and perils of the age, and to report to the General Conference of 1912."

2. While your Commission has had no formal or official communication with any officially appointed representatives of the United Brethren Church, there have been personal and unofficial assurances of the growing spirit of fraternity with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Your Commission respectfully recommends that you invite the Evangelical Association and the United Brethren to confer, through a similar commission, with the Commission on Federa-

tion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, concerning federation or organic union as in the judgment of those churches respectively may be most desirable, and to report to the General Conference of 1912.

3. Such has been the growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Protestant Church along the lines of their individual development, each gradually modifying its policy and practice to meet the enlarging demands confronting it, that providentially the radical differences of polity which occasioned their separation have been so nearly eliminated that many among the most godly in both Churches are convinced there is no longer sufficient cause for the maintenance of two distinct ecclesiastical organizations. Having a common origin, holding a common faith, possessing so much of discipline and polity in common, and above all, the deep-rooted and growing conviction that the union of the various Methodisms would strengthen the local churches, secure economy of resources, make for aggressive evangelism, and hasten the kingdom of our Lord, they earnestly desire that the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches shall become organically one. Your Commission strongly recommends that this General Conference, by special resolution, cordially invite the Methodist Protestant Church to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church in order that both may fulfill the better their commission by preventing the waste of rivalry and exalting the God of peace.

And inasmuch as the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church is about to convene in Pittsburg, that this General Conference send a deputation, consisting of one Bishop, one minister, and one layman, to convey to the Methodist Protestant Church this invitation together with the most cordial greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

III. The General Conference of 1904 further ordered, "That the Commission on Federation take such steps as it may deem wise and necessary to bring about a closer unity and a greater fraternity and coöperation in Christian work between the colored Methodist churches having an Episcopal form of government." (See Journal, page 535.)

In harmony with these instructions, your Commission appointed a committee consisting of Bishops Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. John F. Goucher, and Thomas H. Murray, Esq., to open correspondence with the various colored Methodist Episcopal churches. This Committee addressed a letter to the Senior Bishop of each of the Churches referred to, in which they said:

"We greatly rejoice in the intellectual, moral and religious progress of the colored race, and believe that such progress would be promoted by the increase of fraternity between the various branches of Episcopal Methodism among colored people.

"Permit us, in our representative capacity as a committee constituted for this purpose, to suggest that the appointment by each of the colored Methodist Churches of a Commission on Federation for mutual conference with similar commissions would doubtless tend toward the fulfillment of the Saviour's prayer, 'That they all may be one.' Organic union may not be practicable at an early day, nor at the present time altogether desirable; but, surely, through some well-considered and carefully guarded plans of federation much can be done to develop a warmer fraternal spirit, to prevent the unnecessary 'setting up of altar against altar,' and, possibly, to secure coöperation in educational enterprises; and in these and other ways to hasten the coming of the kingdom. Moreover, the meeting of the authorized representatives of almost two million colored church members for fraternal and prayerful consultation about the interests of their race would of itself be a very impressive object lesson to all the churches and to the whole country."

This communication was kindly received and in February last twenty-six of the twenty-eight Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, met in Washington City, and agreed to recommend to their respective bodies the adoption of a common hymnal, a common order of service and a common catechism, and that no one should be received from one of these churches by another unless he possessed an indorsement as to his moral character by the Church which he desired to leave.

The increasing evidences of closer fellowship and prospective union between the various branches of colored Episcopal Methodism in the United States is one of the most striking and hopeful indications of the growth of the spirit of Christian unity; and we recommend that you instruct your Commission on Federation to further these results as far as may be practicable.

The problems essential to a united or a closely federated Methodism are varied, subtle, and intricate, complicated by the many points of contact and the varying local conditions and agencies involved, and while there is very much to be desired which is beyond immediate accomplishment it is a fact of blessed promise, and worthy of sincere gratitude, that world-wide Methodism is emphasizing more and more those things upon which they can agree and seeking with growing Christian charity to eliminate those things which have had a tendency to cause irritation thus seeking the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace, and fulfilling the prayer of our Lord "that they may all be one."

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. Foss, Chairman.

R. J. Cooke, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTER-CHURCH FEDERATION. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 441

In response to the invitation of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, at its meeting held in Washington in February, 1903, the General Conference of 1904 on the 16th day of its session, provided that fifty accredited delegates should be appointed to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Inter-Church Conference on Federation, to be held in New York in November, 1905. This was done, and with the official representatives of twenty-seven other evangelical denominations, the delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church participated in this momentous and inspiring conference.

During this Inter-Church Conference, on November 20, 1905, a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal delegates was called by Bishop Andrews, who was chosen chairman, and C. B. Spencer secretary. Bishop Foss stated that the object of the meeting was to provide for a report of the delegates, as requested by the Inter-Church Conference, to the General Conference of 1908.

A committee of nine was ordered on this report, and this committee designated a sub-committee of three, consisting of Bishop Foss, C. W. Smith and C. B. Spencer, to draft the report. Bishop Foss was designated to bring the report to this General Conference. In the lamentable absence of Bishop Foss, we beg to report that in adopting a plan of federation, to be recommended for approval by the constituent bodies, the conference professes that the time has come when in the Providence of God it seems fitting more fully to manifest the essential oneness of the Christian Churches of America in Jesus Christ as their Lord and Saviour, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and coöperation among them. In pursuance of this belief, a plan of federation was prepared "with great care and deliberation" by a committee of forty distinguished members. This plan was transmitted to your Committee by an official letter bearing the signatures of the president, Rev. William Henry Roberts, D.D., LL.D., moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Frank Mason North, secretary, and Elias B. Sanford, corresponding secretary.

Your Committee would beg to report that the objects stated in the "Plan" are:

"To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church; to bring the Christian bodies of America into harmonious service for Christ and the world; and to secure a larger combined influence for the churches in all matters affecting the moral and physical condition of the people."

We would respectfully transmit the Plan of Federation, together with the accompanying official letter, with a request that these be referred to the special Committee on Federation for

action and early report to this body. It will be observed that the General Conference is requested to provide for the appointment of sixty-five delegates to the first meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in December of the present year, the same to serve without expense to the Church.

The Committee would make record of the profound manifestations of the present Christ in the sessions of the Inter-Church Conference and the passionate desire of the official representatives of the twenty-eight evangelical denominations that their essential oneness in our common Lord might be realized and set forth before the world; that the high priestly prayer of our Lord and Saviour may be realized when he prayed that his disciples might be one even as the Father and he were one, that the world may believe that the Father hath sent him into the world.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAUDIUS B. SPENCER,
CHARLES B. MITCHELL,
CHARLES F. RICE,
CHARLES W. SMITH,
J. W. E. BOWEN.

PLAN OF FEDERATION RECOMMENDED TO THE CONSTITUENT CHRISTIAN BODIES FOR THEIR APPROVAL

Whereas, In the providence of God, the time has come when it seems fitting more fully to manifest the essential oneness of the Christian Churches of America in Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Saviour, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and coöperation among them, the delegates to the Inter-Church Conference on Federation, assembled in New York city, do hereby recommend the following Plan of Federation to the Christian bodies representing this conference for their approval:

1. For the prosecution of work that can be better done in union than in separation a Council is hereby established whose name shall be the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

2. The following Christian bodies shall be entitled to representation in this Federal Council on their approval of the purpose and plan of the organization:

The Baptist Churches of the United States.
The Free Baptist General Conference.
The Christians (The Christian Connection).
The Congregational Churches.
The Disciples of Christ.
The Evangelical Association.
The Evangelical Synod of North America.

The Friends.
The Evangelical Lutheran Church, General Synod.
The Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
The Primitive Methodist Church.
The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America.
The Methodist Protestant Church.
The African Methodist Episcopal Church.
The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.
The General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America.
The Moravian Church.
The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.
The Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church.
The Reformed Presbyterian Church.
The United Presbyterian Church.
The Protestant Episcopal Church.
The Reformed Church in America.
The Reformed Church in the U. S. A.
The Reformed Episcopal Church.
The Seventh Day Baptist Church.
The United Brethren in Christ.
The United Evangelical Church.

3. The object of this Federal Council shall be—

I. To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church.

II. To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world.

III. To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches.

IV. To secure a larger combined influence for the Churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social conditions of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.

V. To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aims in their communities.

4. The Federal Council shall have no authority over the constituent bodies adhering to it; but its province shall be limited to the expression of its counsel and the recommending of a course of action in matters of common interest to the Churches, local councils and individual Christians.

It has no authority to draw up a common creed or form of government or of worship, or in any way to limit the full autonomy of the Christian bodies adhering to it.

5. Members of this Federal Council shall be appointed as follows:

Each of the Christian bodies adhering to this Federal Council shall be entitled to four members, and shall be further entitled to one member for every fifty thousand of its communicants or major fraction thereof. The question of representation of local councils shall be referred to the several constituent bodies, and to the first meeting of the Federal Council.

6. Any action to be taken by this Federal Council shall be by the general vote of its members. But in case one third of the members present and voting request it, the vote shall be by the bodies represented, the members of each body voting separately; and action shall require the vote, not only of a majority of the members voting, but also of the bodies represented.

7. Other Christian bodies may be admitted into membership of this Federal Council on their request if approved by a vote of two thirds of the members voting at a session of this council, and of two thirds of the bodies represented, the representatives of each body voting separately.

8. The Federal Council shall meet in December, 1908, and thereafter once in every four years.

9. The officers of this Federal Council shall be a president, one vice-president from each of its constituent bodies, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee, who shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers.

The corresponding secretary shall aid in organizing and assisting local councils and shall represent the Federal Council in its work, under the direction of the executive committee.

The executive committee shall consist of seven ministers and seven laymen, together with the president, all ex-presidents, the corresponding secretary, the recording secretary, and the treasurer. The executive committee shall have authority to attend to all business of the Federal Council in the intervals of its meetings and to fill any vacancies.

All officers shall be chosen at the quadrennial meetings of the Council, and shall hold their offices until their successors take office.

The president, vice-presidents, the corresponding secretary, the recording secretary, and the treasurer shall be elected by the Federal Council on nomination by the executive committee.

The executive committee shall be elected by ballot after nomination by a nominating committee.

10. This Plan of Federation may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members, followed by a majority vote of the representatives of the several constituent bodies, each body voting separately.

11. The expenses of the Federal Council shall be provided for by the several constituent bodies.

This Plan of Federation shall become operative when it shall

have been approved by two thirds of the above bodies to which it shall be presented.

It shall be the duty of each delegation to this Conference to present this Plan of Federation to its national body, and ask its consideration and proper action.

In case this Plan of Federation is approved by two thirds of the proposed constituent bodies the executive committee of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, which has called this Conference, is requested to call the Federal Council to meet at a fitting place in December, 1908.

VI. GENERAL CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT

See Journal, page 342

O. P. MILLER, TREASURER

In account

GENERAL CONFERENCE EXPENSE ACCOUNT, 1904

RECEIPTS

To balance on hand	$624 94
To amount collected, 1904 apportionment	12,430 22
To amount refunded by delegates	388 15
	$13,443 31

DISBURSEMENTS

By repaid Eaton & Mains, balance due on money loaned	$11,000 00
By interest on loan	361 85
By sundry expenses	156 34
By stationery, books, etc., 1904 Conference	399 07
By transferred to 1908 account	1,526 05
	$13,443 31

OSCAR P. MILLER, TREASURER

In account with

GENERAL CONFERENCE EXPENSE FUND, 1908

RECEIPTS

To amount transferred from 1904 account	$1,526 05
To amount collected from Conferences, as per detailed account	139,991 10
To amount interest received on daily balance, Lyon Co. National Bank	1,017 53
To amount interest received on certificates of deposit	1,062 82
	$143,597 50

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid expenses as follows:

By Commission on Aggressive Evangelism	$2,837 17
By Commission on Consolidation of Benevolences	1,347 97
By Deaconess Commission	634 32
By Conference Claimants Commission	731 87
By General Conference Commission (including expenses of treasurer)	7,167 83
By Fraternal Delegates	1,441 06

By Unification Japanese Methodism	$103 80
By General Conference Secretary	777 53
By Judicial Conferences	652 67
By interest on loans	140 95
By Superannuate Commission	74 60
By refunds, overpayments	81 50
By balance	127,606 23
	$143,597 50

RECAPITULATION

To total amount received account 1908 General Conference		$143,597 50
By amounts disbursed	$15,991 27	
By balance	127,606 23	
	$143,597 50	$143,597 50

Baltimore, Md., May 18, 1908.

Detailed annual reports have been made to the Book Committee and same have been audited by a special committee and found to be correct.

OSCAR P. MILLER, Treasurer.

VII. CONSOLIDATION OF METHODISM IN JAPAN

See Journal, page 277

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Session in Baltimore, Md., May, 1908.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: As early as 1887 the missionaries and native preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Church of Canada in Japan, agreed upon a tentative plan for the union of the missions of said Churches into a Japanese Methodist Church, which plan was referred to our General Conference in 1888, with several memorials praying for its acceptance.

On the last day of the session, May 31 of that year, Report No. XV from the Committee on Missions was adopted, by which report not only was the project approved but our mission in Japan was "advised to earnestly seek a union with all the bodies of Methodists in Japan"; and the Bishops and Board of Managers of the Missionary Society were directed to make all arrangements for the "independence" of the Methodist Church of Japan whenever it should appear to the Bishop in charge of the Mission and to the Board of Managers that it was "the desire of the Methodists in Japan to be so declared independent," and whenever arrangements satisfactory to the Bishops and Board had been made "securing the real estate" held by the Missionary Society in that country.

It was furthermore ordered that in case of such union during that quadrennial period the General Missionary Committee and Board "might continue, under proper regulations, the payment of appropriations to the work in Japan." The report went even so far as to provide for the status of missionaries in the Methodist Church of Japan.

Whether this well-laid plan failed through providential interposition or human obstruction may not here be discussed; but the conditions that made for such a movement did not change. With varying but persistent earnestness the subject was agitated in Japan, from time to time, until 1904, when in response to the urgent appeals that came from the field, based upon facts that gave sanction and force to their urgency, the General Conference at Los Angeles, having under consideration the question of the *"Unification of the several Methodist Bodies in Japan,"* adopted the following report:

1. That we recognize the desirability of the union of the several Methodist bodies in Japan.

2. That all papers submitted to this General Conference on the subject of Methodist union be referred to a commission of five to consist of one Bishop, the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, and three other members, two of whom shall be laymen, to be appointed by the Bishops.

3. That said Commission shall have full power to confer with similar Commissions appointed by other Methodist bodies proposing to enter into the union, and to take final action in the adoption of a plan of unification, provided it shall secure the approval of four out of the five Commissioners; and provided, further, that in case a plan of union is agreed upon by our own and one other of the negotiating bodies, said plan of union may be adopted without further legislation on the part of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pursuant to this action, the Bishops, at their spring meeting held in New Haven, Conn., in 1905, constituted the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the appointment of Bishop Earl Cranston, the Rev. Charles W. Smith, D.D., of Pittsburg Conference; the Hon. Lemuel Scidmore, of New York city; and the Hon. C. Z. Lincoln, of Albany, N. Y.; Dr. A. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, having been already designated by the General Conference.

It has been a source of regret to the other Commissioners that the Hon. C. Z. Lincoln was unable to attend any of the meetings. His interest was manifest, however, in suggestions made through correspondence.

Your Commissioners have now the duty of reporting to you their action under the authority given them, resulting by God's favor and guidance in the organization of the Methodist Church of Japan. Realizing the number and importance of unsettled questions that must claim the attention of the General Conference we shall not attempt even an outline of the negotiations conducted, but report, as briefly as consistent, such facts as may appear helpful toward an understanding of our action; at the same time asking leave to file with the Secretary, for reference and for such other use as the General Conference may direct, all minutes and other documents that are of legal and historic value in the case.

Your Commissioners entered upon the work assigned them with the determination to keep entirely within the terms of their commission; but distinctly impressed that the General Conference expected them to meet the Commissioners of the other churches concerned in a spirit of fairness and fraternal purpose; and to bring about, if possible, such a union of Methodist bodies in Japan as would best secure the fruits of past labors and expenditures, and give largest promise for the kingdom of Christ through the renewed zeal of our Japanese ministry and people.

Conscious of our limitations, we have sought to serve the Church by following as God led us along step by step. With the conclusion of our work there is one land where a practically united Methodism moves under one banner to the conquest of an empire.

Having knowledge of the repeated agitation of the question, and the unanimity of desire amounting almost to a passion for autonomy on the part of both missionaries and Japanese Methodists, your Commissioners were the more ready to bear with the embarrassments which, in the course of the negotiations, from time to time presented themselves, growing out of the repeated informal attempts of the missionaries and preachers of the several churches in Japan to reach an acceptable basis of union. The concessions offered in these conventions, when all parties were under the stress of convictions almost compulsory, appeared to be in some instances quite radical, but it is only just to say that as between the two types of church polity represented the balance was fairly well preserved; and the cordial unanimity with which the work of the joint Commissions was at last accepted by all parties is in itself an evidence of their general desire to promote the cause of Christ rather than to secure the triumph of their personal preferences as to church polity.

Notwithstanding the impatience of our brethren in Japan for early action, the Commissioners of all the churches deemed it best to await the return of peace to the empire before beginning their deliberations, so that the first joint meeting was not held until January 3, 1906. On that date there assembled in the city of Baltimore the accredited representatives of the following churches: The Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Church of Canada, and the Methodist Protestant Church.

This first meeting occupied the greater part of two days, during which the plans proposed by the several Conferences in Japan were considered, and the chief obstacles to a union, which should include all the bodies represented, were gradually brought into view. The spirit of these sessions was cordial and fraternal; but after a free discussion of the questions involved it was agreed that the joint Commission should adjourn subject to the call of the chairmen of the several Commissions. Pursuant to a second call the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Church, Canada, the Methodist Protestant Church, and representatives of the United Brethren Church, met at Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1906. After a frank and fraternal discussion it was agreed to adjourn without action, but with the distinct understanding that any two or more of the churches concerned might at any time proceed without embarrassment or

prejudice to form a basis of union including their own organizations only. Acting upon this understanding the Commissioners of the two Methodist Episcopal bodies immediately met, and, upon motion of Bishop Galloway, it was declared "wise to effect at once a union of the missions of these two churches in Japan." Whereupon Bishop A. W. Wilson, of the Church, South, and Bishop Cranston, of your Commission, were appointed a special committee to prepare a basis of union to be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the Commissioners of the two churches, to be held upon the call of the Committee.

The two Bishops named met at the residence of Bishop Wilson, in the city of Baltimore, on the eighth of the same month; and, without five minutes' disagreement on any single point of doctrine or polity, formulated a basis of union which was duly presented to a joint session of the two Commissions, in the same room, at the residence of Bishop Wilson, a week later, and unanimously adopted, with but trifling changes, and in the spirit of entire harmony.

In this basis of union the Articles of Religion were left unchanged in their essential meaning; but by eliminating certain declarations, which are no longer timely, and combining other statements, for the sake of brevity and convenience, the number of Articles was reduced to eighteen. As an item of interest it is worth stating that at no time in any of the discussions of the Commissioners, whether two churches or more were represented, did there appear any divergence of doctrinal beliefs. When the Commissioners came to the consideration of the General Rules and the details of organization, it was deemed wise to leave a number of questions to be determined in consultation with the Japanese brethren; and in order to a more satisfactory understanding and a speedier consummation of the wishes of the General Conferences, it was deemed necessary that two Commissioners from each church should be sent to Japan clothed with such discretionary power as might be required in carrying out the plan adopted and effecting the organization of the Japanese Church in such form as would be satisfactory to both the American Churches. These deputized Commissioners were specifically empowered to make any concession necessary to conform to the Japanese laws as to the holding of property; to exercise their discretion concerning non-essential points of polity; to substitute for the abbreviated Articles of Religion, the original number and form, if preferred by the Japanese brethren; and, finally, to determine on the ground any points overlooked in the deliberations of the Commissioners at home.

Having thus so readily and happily reached an agreement the joint Commission adjourned with the impression that their labors had concluded all necessary negotiations on this side the Pacific Ocean.

Later, however, after two of the Commissioners of the Methodist Church of Canada had visited Japan and studied the conditions there, and upon intimations growing out of this visit, a call was made for another meeting of the Commissioners of the three churches, to be held at Washington city; and, on June 25, the Commissioners of the two Episcopal Methodisms met Drs. Carman and Sutherland, representing the Methodist Church, Canada, in the office of the American University. No one appeared to regard the already completed agreement between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a barrier to further negotiations with the Canadian brethren. On the contrary, the opportunity was welcomed with the sincere desire that some understanding might be reached which would include them in the union—the need of which had become more and more apparent with every passing month.

The immediate result of this joint meeting was the appointment of a committee of three, one from each church, charged with the duty of formulating a basis of agreement between the three churches to be submitted to a joint session of the three Commissions. Bishop Cranston, the Rev. Drs. W. R. Lambuth, and A. Sutherland were appointed such committee. July 18 was fixed as the time of the next meeting of the three Commissions for the hearing of the report, with Niagara Falls or Buffalo as the place of meeting.

In the deliberations of the Special Committee, just referred to, the basis of union already agreed upon between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, became the working plan, and the task before the Committee was, of course, to suggest such modifications therein as would in the largest possible degree meet the views of the Canadian Church, thus giving to Japan a practically united Methodism.

The crucial questions were those touching Bishops, their powers and tenure of office, the presiding eldership, and the method of choosing presiding elders—concerning which it was evident that some concessions must be made by both sides. But it was impossible for your Commissioners even to enter upon a discussion of the subject of general superintendency for the proposed Japanese Church without some reference to the present status and future relation of Bishop M. C. Harris, who had been in 1904 duly elected and consecrated as "Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea." The legal difficulties besetting the situation were frankly stated by your representative to the other members of the Special Committee. In the presence of those complications it was evident that our negotiations could proceed only upon a conditional basis. Hence, at this juncture, the following statement was formally presented, with the request that it be made a part of the record of the proceedings of the Com-

mittee, and as such be incorporated in its report to the joint Commission:

In the present renewal of negotiations for the union of the several Methodist bodies in Japan it is hereby distinctly set forth by the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

1. That they are compelled to regard Missionary Bishop M. C. Harris as an integral part of the said Church in Japan and Korea by virtue of his election to that office by the General Conference of 1904;

2. That they, the said representatives, have no power to change the relation of Bishop Harris, nor to modify his powers or limit his incumbency, as the same were understood by himself and the General Conference that elected him;

3. That, consequently, any concession that may be made in the pending negotiations by the said representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with reference to the form, powers, or period of service of the General Superintendency proposed for the United Methodist Church of Japan, is not to be understood either as affecting the episcopal relations of Bishop Harris to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan, or determining his status in the United Church, but simply as the expression and following of an earnest desire to reach, if possible, some basis of permanent organization and union satisfactory to all the negotiating bodies, leaving the future relation of Bishop Harris for special consideration and satisfactory adjustment in the final deliberations.

With this distinct understanding as to the question involved, the negotiations proceeded both in the Special Committee at Washington, and, subsequently, in the joint session held at Buffalo the month following. (As to the final disposition of this difficulty we beg to refer you to the correspondence between your Commission and Bishop Harris, bearing date May 19 and 24, 1907, and printed elsewhere in this report.)

On July 28, 1906, the Commissioners of the three churches met at Buffalo, N. Y. Upon presentation of the report of the Special Committee the significance of the above statement filed by your Commissioners and appearing as part of the report at once engaged attention, and naturally called forth the question whether all negotiations might not fail at the last because of this legal complication, with which your Commissioners had no power to deal authoritatively. That the same General Conference, which had declared for union in Japan, had also elected and consecrated a Bishop for Japan and Korea was a fact incontrovertible. But at this point your Commissioners felt justified in stating, without reserve or qualification, that the two acts were not related in the thought of our General Conference, nor did they involve the slightest purpose or attempt to forestall the free action of the united church, either as to the office or choice of General Superintendent. Even the suggestion of such duplicity would be a most offensive reflection upon the integrity of that great body. It was unthinkable that it should declare in favor of union and deliberately prepare a barrier, or at least

an embarrassment to union, by the election and solemn consecration of an American Bishop for the Japanese Church, in direct contravention of the reasons which had led to the declaration in favor of union.

In the dilemma thus unintentionally thrust upon your Commissioners by the General Conference their only hope for a satisfactory outcome was in the earnest and frequently expressed desire of Bishop Harris that the union should be consummated without any regard to his present or future status. And with this hope on our part the negotiations at Buffalo proceeded.

That the spirit of the other two churches may not be misunderstood, it should be here mentioned that at no time in all the deliberations of the joint Commission did there appear in any statement, or even in a question, the slightest antagonism to Bishop Harris, personally, or a doubt as to his official integrity and usefulness.

At this point it is well to recall that the determining purpose of the General Conferences in favoring union was the speedier evangelization of Japan through this concession to the national spirit, which, while always strong, was so greatly intensified by the result of the war with Russia that it did not require the prophetic gift to foresee that the same sentiment which made for a native autonomous church would also require—in the nature of things, not through any ungracious demand—a native superintendency. Every reason for the one was an argument for the other. It was well understood by all concerned, Bishop Harris included, that to secure the end sought by union the Japanese Church must have a Superintendency created and supported by itself; and that for a time it would not need, nor would it be able to maintain, more than one Bishop.

With this tentative and temporary disposition of the obstacle encountered in the case of Bishop Harris, the joint Commission proceeded to consider the recommendations of the report, with the result set forth in the "Basis of Union in Japan, agreed upon by the Commissions," representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church, Canada, at Buffalo, N. Y., July 18 and 19, 1906, a printed copy of which, with additions subsequently adopted by the Commissioners in Japan, under the special authority given by the joint action of all the Commissioners, is herewith submitted.

Comparing the plan of organization of the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai with our own, it will be seen that the joint Commission was generously appreciative of our form of Constitution and general organization. Concerning the limited tenure of the General Superintendents it should be considered not only in the light of a concession for the sake of union, but also from the prudential standpoint. We were planinng for a people without

ecclesiastical traditions, responsibly entering upon a new and strange career, with an organization necessarily experimental, its efficiency dependent largely upon the strength and quality of the first leaders and exponents who might be called to execute its powers for a constituency representing somewhat diverse views as to some of its principal provisions. Aside from this feature, we believe that every factor essential to the efficiency of the episcopal office is transmitted to the Church in Japan.

The duty of preparing a Ritual for the Church in Japan was intrusted to three missionaries and three Japanese ministers to be named by the Missionary Secretaries of the uniting churches. A copy of the Ritual, as adopted, is submitted with the "Basis of Union."

Under the action of the joint Commission directing that six Commissioners, two to be chosen from each of the three churches, should be authorized to proceed to Japan for the completion of the work of the joint Commission, the following were duly authorized by their respective Commissions: The Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Earl Cranston, the Rev. A. B. Leonard, D.D., Missionary Secretary; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Bishop A. W. Wilson, the Rev. W. R. Lambuth, D.D., Missionary Secretary; the Methodist Church of Canada, A. Carman, President, the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., Missionary Secretary.

It was directed that before leaving for Japan these Special Commissioners should hold a meeting for the consideration of such suggestions as might in the meantime be made by other Commissioners through correspondence, by way of improving the Basis of Union as to the language or arrangement of any of its parts. Such a meeting was held in New York on January 8, 1907. Thirty-four suggestions were presented and passed upon, and the Special Commissioners then adjourned to meet subject to call upon arrival in Japan.

On April 2 a very brief, informal meeting was held in Aoyama, Tokyo, where it appeared that the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, would be compelled to hasten to China on important business connected with their missions in that country. Therefore it was determined that subsequent meetings of the Commission should be held in Shanghai; and that prior to their departure for China the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Methodist Church, Canada, should carefully study conditions in Japan in order that the work of the joint Commission might be completed as rapidly and safely as possible.

Agreeably to this arrangement the six Commissioners met at the Astor House, Shanghai, China, on April 8; at which meeting, besides some special provision for the election of delegates to the approaching General Conference in Japan, Bishop Cranston and

Superintendent Carman were appointed a committee to prepare an Address to be given at the opening of said General Conference, appointed to meet in Tokyo, May 27, 1907. It was also ordered that Drs. Sutherland and Lambuth should report an order of business for the opening and preliminary work of said Conference. The joint Commissioners held subsequent meetings at the same place in Shanghai on May 2 and 3, and then adjourned to meet in Tokyo on May 20, two days prior to the assembling of the delegates chosen by the Japanese Conferences to organize their General Conference, as previously arranged by the Commissioners.

At this meeting, held May 21, at the residence of Bishop Harris, the clauses defining "The Relation of the American and Canadian Churches to the Japanese Church" were adopted, with the very important provision that the rule should "never be so construed as to exclude or embarrass the operations of either of the uniting churches in what is now the Territory of Korea."

On the following day, at a session held in the College Chapel at Aoyama, the Secretary was instructed to revise and correct the English Basis of Union recently printed in Tokyo, and to add to that Basis after the "Declaration of the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church" with reference to Bishop Harris, the following correspondence of said Commissioners with Bishop Harris on the subject of his official relation as affected by the organization of the Japanese Methodist Church; and Bishop Cranston was authorized by the Commission to make a statement to the Japanese General Conference, at a suitable time, which statement should be accompanied by copies of said correspondence in English and Japanese, with the request that this correspondence be entered in the permanent records of that General Conference.

TOKYO, JAPAN, May 19, 1907.

THE REV. M. C. HARRIS, D.D., MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR JAPAN AND KOREA.

DEAR BISHOP: You are aware that the General Conference of 1904, by which you were elected Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea, also directed the appointment of a Commission fully authorized to confer with like Commissions from other Methodist bodies supporting Missions in Japan, for the purpose of framing, if practicable, a Basis of Union, by which the several Conferences and Missions of the churches concerned might be organized into one body constituting the Methodist Church of Japan. Of the desire of the Japanese Methodists leading to the above action, and of the measures since taken by the duly appointed Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church in connection with like representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Methodist Church of Canada, looking to such union, you are also thoroughly advised, the Commissioners of our own Church having, from time to time, freely communicated with you touching the progress of negotiations, and having been also encouraged in their work by your earnest advocacy of the movement.

At the outset of these negotiations the Commissioners, representing your own Church and the General Conference by which you were elected, placed upon the records of the proceedings of the joint Commission the enclosed statement setting forth your official status and consequent relation to the matter in hand, and their construction of the limitations and conditions upon which they might proceed with the negotiations, in view of the facts recited. With this action you were also acquainted.

The agreement reached in Buffalo, N. Y., in July last, has already been in your hands for some months. Nothing has transpired since that action by which your rights have been compromised. Now that representatives of the several Commissions are in Japan with full authority to conclude the negotiations and to organize the Church in Japan in accordance with the agreed Basis of Union, it becomes necessary before the final steps are taken by the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that they shall be officially advised as to your desire and purpose in the premises. The cordial assurances, given the Commissioners, from time to time, of your ready acquiescence in any plan they might deem expedient, cannot, of course, invest them with the powers they have disclaimed. Nor do they feel authorized to represent the General Conference even to the extent of accepting the resignation of your jurisdiction in Japan, as has been suggested.

The missionaries remaining on the field would naturally and lawfully be under your supervision, until the General Conference shall determine your future status and jurisdiction, should you choose to retain your relation to the home Church; should your decision be otherwise, that point will remain to be considered by the Commissioners. Under these conditions you will perceive the importance of a prompt and definite statement of your decision.

In conclusion the Commissioners beg leave to express, not only their appreciation of the delicacy of your position at this important juncture, but their admiration for the earnestness with which you have advocated the union so greatly desired by our Japanese brethren, while all the while aware that the success of the movement must inevitably precipitate this crisis in your personal and official life.

With fraternal regard,

EARL CRANSTON,
A. B. LEONARD, Commissioners.

TOKYO, JAPAN, May 24, 1907.

THE REV. BISHOP EARL CRANSTON, D.D., LL.D.
THE REV. A. B. LEONARD, D.D., LL.D.

DEAR BRETHREN: Your letter, requesting me to inform you as to my decision concerning my future relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church in view of the impending organization of the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai, has been prayerfully considered.

After serious deliberation I feel compelled to reply that I have decided to continue in my present Church relations until the meeting of our next General Conference, not feeling at liberty to vacate the office conferred upon me by that body during the quadrennium. While my sense of duty to my own Church compels this conclusion, I am at the same time ready to serve the cause of Methodism in Japan in any way that you or the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai may deem to be both lawful and consistent with the above decision.

I take this occasion to express my deep sense of appreciation of the great courtesy and consideration shown me in the negotiations and deliberations resulting in a Plan of Organization for the new

Church which, I believe, will meet the conditions in Japan and satisfy the three Mother Churches.

May the Head of the Church grant you and your associates sure guidance in the discharge of your solemn duties.

Sincerely and fraternally,

MERRIMAN C. HARRIS.

Thus, through the loyal action of our Missionary Bishop of Japan and Korea, your Commissioners and the cause of united Methodism in Japan were effectively relieved of the legal complication which at one time appeared to be an insurmountable obstacle to the carrying out of the expressed wishes of the General Conference. He now awaits the order of the General Conference as to his future duties.

THE FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF JAPAN

On May 22, 1907, the delegates chosen by the several Annual Conferences concerned assembled in the new chapel of the Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, for the purpose of organizing the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan under the plan fixed by the Basis of Union. Before such an organization could be consistently attempted it was necessary that those details and points of discipline, which had been left by the joint Commission in America for the consideration of the brethren in Japan, should be determined. The Commissioners therefore thought it wise to conduct proceedings under their own presidency, treating the body as a delegated convention until the Discipline should be completed, a General Superintendent elected and consecrated, and the organization perfected in accordance with the Basis of Union. It was in pursuance of this plan that immediately after the first devotional service the "Address" prepared by the Commissioners was presented to the delegates, in both the English and Japanese languages. It forms a very important part of this report:

To the Delegates of the Annual Conferences of Japan representing the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Episcopal Church, South, of the United States in America, and the Methodist Church, Canada, in General Conference Assembled in Tokyo, Japan, May, 1907.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: In the good providence of our God, and, as we believe, in the prosecution of his purposes in the extension of the kingdom of his Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, this Conference assembles to give effect to the faithful labors and prayers of many devoted men and women, for many years, and to promote the interests that amid toils and sacrifices have been guarded and cherished to this historic hour. We have entered into the labors of brave and noble spirits, and some of them have entered into their rest.

No doubt the parent churches in America hold in high regard and in warmest love for Christ's sake these churches in Japan, their

precious and carefully nourished offspring. And now that these churches, already one spiritually in Christ, are to the sight of the world to become one organization and grow, we trust, more vigorously and fruitfully into the living body of our common Lord, the parent churches in America cannot but regard this united church in Japan with ever increasing affection and interest, and be ready to assist in its establishment and growth in the wisest and best ways possible. Their desire is very strong and sincere that these uniting churches in their new form and relation, as the Methodist Church of Japan, may be well furnished for every good work and filled with greatly increased power. The highest welfare of the Church in Japan is the one object we all have in view in these movements; and this can be reached only by hearty, brotherly coöperation on our part, and by the abundant blessing of God our Father upon our united prayers, sympathies, and labors.

Wherefore the Delegated Commissioners of these churches in America in joint delegation, as duly empowered and instructed by their respective General Conferences, in setting forth the Basis of Union upon which, by the grace of God, the Methodist Church of Japan is under full and proper authority to be constituted would respectfully present certain considerations and directions to guide the Conference in its organization and deliberations.

In presenting these considerations the joint Commission would remind the General Conference that in due time matters treated under the provisions of the Basis will come within its control: so that the need of the present time is simply to perfect the most effective organization practicable and to await the benefits of deliberation and experience. In doing this after necessary provision has been made and powers, duties, and rights defined, the Discipline of the Church will be framed, the officers of the Conference will be elected, and the Missionary, Educational, and other Societies and institutions within the Church provided for, and given their sphere of work as may be required by the conditions in Japan.

In the procedure of our American General Conferences the method adopted is, at the earliest stage of the Conference, and sometimes under rule before the Conference assembles at all, to appoint committees on all subjects that are to come before the Conference and subsequently to deal with the reports of these committees in the interests of the Church as a whole. On this plan the Conference discusses measures and general principles without reference to individuals, or parties, and so reaches the best conclusions and wisest and safest general plans of action. Having these things in mind it will no doubt be the better way for the Commissions, as they may determine, to preside in the Conference till the reports of the Committees on subjects of Discipline, Conferences, Societies, and Officers shall have been adopted. The Conference and the Church having been thus equipped with its working plan, and the rights and duties of all concerned having been defined, we shall know what our machinery is, and how to put it in motion.

The several committees should be chosen with studied adaptation to their special work. There is much to do, and there must be great patience and forbearance one with the other. Above all there must be much prayer, united prayer to God our Father, for the constant guidance of his Holy Spirit, that we labor not in vain. Be it ours to know the will of God, and obediently and earnestly do it.

It is the duty of the Commissioners, as it will be their wish and pleasure, to render the Conference all the assistance in their power. As an Advisory Board, up to the time of the full organization of the new Church, they will endeavor to secure the best arrangements for the future action of the Conference and the growth of the Church,

looking both to our relations to the churches in America and to this youthful and hopeful Church in Japan.

That you may better understand our spirit and purposes, permit us to speak with brotherly frankness concerning the matter submitted to us and the Basis we have adopted. We need not remind you that the people of the United States and Canada respect the right of every other civilized people to regulate their own affairs without compulsory interference from abroad. The governing bodies of our several churches did not hesitate to recognize this principle when they were petitioned to grant independent organization to their societies in Japan, though we dare not conceal the fact that their action was taken not without regret, and even with serious misgivings in the minds of many, as to the expediency of such a radical movement at this juncture, while we have as yet so very few self-supporting churches in the empire. If our teaching had been in any way harmful, or our administration oppressive, or our missionaries unkind or unworthy, we could not have wondered at the desire for the organization of an independent native church. But in all respects we were assured to the contrary; and the one reason assigned for the immediate independence of our Japanese societies was the belief of the petitioners that with a distinctively national organization and following their own plans, our Japanese preachers and people could more effectively carry forward the work of evangelizing their countrymen. The sincerity of that conviction was not questioned by either of our General Conferences, nor did they choose to raise a contention as to the soundness of the reasoning that supported it. While they could not reject the petition consistently with their own principles and history, nevertheless, in the method they adopted, namely, the authorizing of Commissioners to deal with the whole subject, they chose the most conservative course open to them under the circumstances. These Commissioners, even when duly appointed and empowered, did not move hastily. After waiting until peace came to the empire and conditions had become normal, and being still assured of the earnest desire of the Japanese brethren for an early union of Japanese Methodism, they proceeded with the deliberate care required by the gravity of the duty imposed upon them. It is not necessary here to recount in detail all the doings of the Commissioners. It is enough to say that after several meetings in various places the representatives of the two Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United States and the Methodist Church of Canada, in July last at Buffalo, N. Y., reached an agreement upon all the points which up to that time had been presented as vital to a Basis of Union—which fact was duly announced in the periodicals of the several churches.

But in view of the many and important details yet to be adjusted, some of which could only be wisely settled here after consultation on the field, the Commissioners chose two from each body to proceed to Japan with full power to represent their several Commissions in all matters confided to their judgment by the joint Commission. Meanwhile, the Conferences of the three churches in Japan were notified to elect delegates to the first General Conference of the united Church, as provided for in the plan thus far developed.

For several weeks some of the Commissioners have been in Japan studying the complex problems involved in carrying into effect the proposed union and starting the new Church, with all needed provisions for its harmony and efficiency. At our final meetings, which were held in Shanghai during the days of the Centenary Missionary Conference of China, we found that the same crucial questions had meanwhile engaged the thought of all. Among these questions were:

1. The relation of the missionaries to the native Church and ministry.

2. Missionary appropriations—how long shall they continue, and under what regulations shall they be administered?

3. Inasmuch as we have no authority to make any pledges for our Missionary Societies as to the future, we were compelled to inquire under what conditions in Japan the gifts from our Societies would likely be radically lessened, or wholly withdrawn, and the young Church be thus left to struggle against great odds alone. Among such possible conditions we were forced to recognize such as these:

(a) Indifference to self-support on the part of ministers and churches.

(b) Discord between missionaries and Japanese Conferences.

(c) Unusual demands on our home treasuries by the great fields still organically related to the mother churches.

(d) Any serious departure from the doctrines and polity of the present churches, in the teaching or practice of the Church in Japan.

(e) International disturbances.

It will be observed that most of these conditions will be within the control of the Japanese brethren themselves, and very much will depend upon the spirit in which they exercise their freedom of action. If the aid of the parent churches be received with filial spirit, it will be given in love and with cheerful willingness. That will be a happy relationship. We shall expect our missionaries to be brotherly and gentle, and in return to be regarded as welcome coworkers in building up the Church in Japan. All that they do will be for the sake of Christ and his kingdom in this great empire. Sometimes they may err in judgment, but may not the Japanese brethren do the same? Both should ever be ready to show forth the patience of the indwelling Christ. For the time being there must exist a joint responsibility for the support and success of the Church in Japan. In such a case it is difficult to coördinate the privileges and responsibilities of the parties concerned, but God and his kingdom are above all personal or even national considerations. We believe that the Commissioners have given the young Church ample freedom for acquiring that experience in ecclesiastical affairs which will prepare it for the larger responsibility that must soon come if its growth shall fulfill your own expectation and our ardent hope.

Our brethren here must always bear in mind that it would have been far easier for the parent churches to have withdrawn entirely, but such abandonment would have been unnatural in them, both in the sight of God and in the judgment of men. They must in love cherish the vine they have planted. This will require the continued gifts of their people, and no people can be expected to give, year after year, even though they love the cause to which their gifts are applied, unless they can direct the agencies through which their money is distributed. The Commissioners have been compelled to recognize this patent truth, not in the interest of the missionaries, but for the sake of the Japanese Church, which, in the nature of things, will need appropriations probably for years to come. The support of the missionaries was pledged when they were sent out. That is a contract binding upon our several Boards. But the request of the Japanese brethren for independent organization was made without mention of continued aid. Hence, there was no declaration on that point in the acts of the several General Conferences, and the Commissioners having no power to amend or add to the action of those bodies, could only deal with the conditions as the case was submitted to them. Having recognized the reasonable expectation

of our several churches at home, in the method of distribution adopted, we have no doubt of their continued interest in the work and their liberal response to the needs of the Japanese Church.

Our confident hope is that our Japanese brethren will nobly sustain the cause committed to their hands, and that they may never mistake the anxious solicitude of the mother churches for the spirit of meddlesome interference. Remember, brethren, that the mother heart beats true, even under the test of separation, distance, and time. We shall expect you in turn to train our spiritual grandchildren to revere the name and honor of our great church family.

All will with joy anticipate the day when self-supporting churches and institutions in Japan shall enable our brethren here to undertake the largest things for Christ our Lord. Meanwhile we must keep to such lines and address ourselves to such measures as shall lead on to the better days and higher plane of self-support.

And so we commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance with them that are sanctified. We pray you be faithful to the doctrines delivered by Christ and his apostles, and preserved for his Church and people in the Holy Scriptures. And we seek for you all, and all your people, the blessings and powers of the kingdom of God.

In behalf of the joint Commission,

EARL CRANSTON, W. R. LAMBUTH,
A. B. LEONARD, A. CARMAN,
A. W. WILSON, ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

The discussions of the first two or three days developed two facts: First, the natural ability and earnestness of the Japanese brethren in debate; and secondly, that if all matters to be settled should be discussed as minutely as was the question of their Conference boundaries, the session of the General Conference would be prolonged beyond both expectation and reason. At the suggestion of the Commissioners, the Conference was quite ready to entrust the work of completing the Discipline to a strong committee of fifteen, acting in consultation with the Commissioners.

On the fifth day of their labors, after holding three busy sessions each day, the Commissioners and the Committee on Discipline reported their work so far completed as to provide "a safe working Discipline." The Discipline having been already approved by the Commissioners became at once operative, and it was ordered that at the afternoon session of the same day, being Saturday, June 1, the Conference should proceed to the election of one *Kantoku*, or Bishop. At that session, Y. Honda, the President of our Aoyama College, was chosen upon the first ballot, by a very large majority, and the consecration service was fixed for the next day, Sunday, June 2. The Consecration was, in all respects, impressive; and to the Japanese brethren, very full of inspiration and promise. The program was as follows:

1. Hymn.
2. Collect, Bishop M. C. Harris.
3. Hymn.
4. Reading of the Epistle, Dr. Hiraiwa.
5. Reading of the Gospel, Dr. Wainwright.

6. Sermon, Bishop A. W. Wilson.
7. Presentation, Drs. Hiraiwa and Wainwright.
8. Address to Congregation and Prayer, Dr. A. B. Leonard.
9. Charge to Candidate and Questions. Dr. Carman.
10. Prayer, Dr. Lambuth.
11. Consecration, Bishop Cranston.
12. Delivering of the Bible, Bishop Wilson.
13. Prayer and Benediction, Dr. Sutherland.

The climax of interest and expectation was reached on Monday the third, when the Commissioners, represented by the Chairman of the morning session, transferred the chair and the charge of the duly organized General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan to Kantoku Honda. The scene was at once exciting and gratifying. Bishop Honda, in accepting the responsibility committed to him, expressed the gratitude of the Japanese Church to the churches in America, and to their representatives on the platform; not forgetting to recognize, in almost unbounded appreciation, the services of Bishop Harris and his gracious part in bringing about the union now so happily accomplished.

Bishop Harris made an earnest and hearty congratulatory address, and perhaps never enjoyed in larger measure the confidence and affection of the Japanese Methodists than he did at that hour. He was subsequently elected "Bishop Emeritus" with great cordiality and unanimity.

On the following day, in the afternoon, a popular reception was given the Commissioners, and a lawn party held on the grounds of the home occupied by Bishop Harris, where addresses were made by Bishop Honda and other Japanese brethren, and most fittingly and eloquently responded to, in behalf of the Commissioners, by Dr. Sutherland, of Canada.

EXPLANATORY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the most important questions to be determined by the Commission was the relation of the missionaries of the several churches to the united church: Should their membership remain with the churches at home or would they better unite with the Japanese Church? It will be readily seen that no other issue involved could be of more concern to the missionary than this. There was a difference of opinion between the missionaries themselves. The Commissioners were bound to consider first the welfare of the new church, in which harmonious coöperation would be a vital element. At the same time they could not be indifferent to the judgment and preferences of experienced missionaries. As to this and all other delicate questions involved in our deliberations with them, we found the spirit of the Japanese brethren at all times conciliatory and admirable. Hence, it was only what might have been expected, that after the organiza-

tion of their General Conference they took this question of the relation of missionaries into their own hands; and, in violation of all precedents set by native contemporaries in other Japanese churches, they used their new power by offering more than had been stipulated by the mother churches. The story is worth reciting here. Having determined that the organic relation of the missionaries should be with their home Conference, the Commissioners could ask, on their behalf, no more than a working relation to the Japanese Conferences, with such rights as the nature and efficiency of their work seemed to demand. But during our final meetings at Tokyo several sessions were held in consultation with the missionaries, and with the native brethren as well, concerning this crucial question. Memorials numerously signed were presented by Japanese representatives asking for closer working relations than those provided for the missionaries in the Basis of Union. These memorials culminated at last in a strongly worded petition presented by Dr. Hiraiwa, of the Canadian Church, in behalf of all the Japanese members, asking that the Basis of Union should permit every missionary to enjoy all the rights and privileges of actual membership in the Japanese Annual Conference where his work is being done.

As this proposition was openly designed to include eligibility to administrative offices it appeared to some of the Commissioners to involve a constitutional difficulty. Hence, at a special session held for the consideration of this petition, the following reply was adopted:

We hereby express our great appreciation of the thoughtfulness and brotherly spirit manifested by our Japanese brethren in proposing such provision as shall enable the missionaries to more closely coöperate with the Methodist Church of Japan.

We have considered the subject both in its relation to the Basis of Union and to the constitutional limitations under which we must act, and have to say in reply that we shall be ready to present to our respective General Conferences, at the earliest date practicable, any legislation adopted by the Methodist Church of Japan for the more effective and satisfactory relation of the foreign missionary to the work in Japan; and that meanwhile the Commissioners and missionary authorities of each of the uniting churches shall be free to determine, in consultation with the missionaries of their respective churches, what shall be the present course of each Mission in response to such legislation by your General Conference touching this very important matter.

This action ended the discussion so far as the joint Commission was concerned, but the following extract from the Journal of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan will show the status of the question as it was finally disposed of by that body:

Resolved, That every missionary regularly appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

or the Methodist Church, Canada, to work in coöperation with the Methodist Church of Japan as contemplated in the Basis of Union adopted by the Commissioners of said churches, shall by virtue of such appointment be entitled to all the rights and privileges of actual membership in the Annual Conference where his service is being rendered, so long as his administration and conduct conform to our Discipline. Every such missionary, who may in writing elect to serve in this relation, shall be subject to the assignment and direction of the missionary authorities of the church by which he is supported, in consultation with the Kantoku.

In the event of his non-conformity to our Discipline the Kantoku shall in writing so advise the missionary authorities of the church to which such missionary is responsible; and the course to be pursued shall then be determined by consultation between the Kantoku and said missionary authorities.

This action of the General Conference was unanimous, and a copy, certified by the Secretary, is in the hands of your Commissioners.

It remains for this General Conference to declare its judgment on the subject, and we earnestly commend the fraternal attitude of the Church in Japan, as exemplified in this and other expressions of its confidence and gratitude, to your generous recognition.

As to the course to be pursued by our missionaries until the General Conference shall act upon the question, your Commissioners agreed that the Japanese Church has the right to legislate in its own interest; that the judgment of their General Conference as to the relative efficiency of the missionary so privileged, as compared with one endowed with only the rights accorded a layman in the Annual Conference, might safely be permitted an opportunity, at least, to prove its wisdom; and that such a significant expression of confidence and esteem for their missionaries should be met in a spirit free from the trammels of legal technicality. The missionaries of our own Church heartily appreciate this generous action on the part of their Japanese brethren, and unless advised to the contrary by this General Conference, most, if not all of them, will accept this dispensation of Japanese grace in order to make more fruitful the American grace of continued appropriations in aid of the Japanese Church.

In this interesting connection permit us to call your attention to the chapter in the "Basis of Union" entitled "The Relation of the American and Canadian Churches to the Japanese Church," and the recommendations therein contained. That relation is defined by the word *coöperative*, and appropriations made by the American Churches are regarded as "auxiliary to the work of the Methodist Church of Japan." The American Churches are not to continue any church organization in Japan except of the auxiliary type, and the Church of Japan is not to organize in America. But we shall still have a mission to

Japanese people in America. It is no more than just, that, so long as our missionaries are granted special privileges, essential to the success of their work in Japan, Japanese preachers doing missionary work among their fellow-countrymen in coöperation with our churches in this country, should enjoy corresponding recognition. It will be observed that this recommendation covers only *those privileges defined by the Commissioners in the Basis of Union* for foreign missionaries, and does not refer to the larger grant by special legislation afterward enacted by the Japanese General Conference. There would naturally remain a difference between the privileges accorded to our missionaries in Japan—who are prepared and supported entirely by the American Churches for the benefit and upbuilding of the Japanese Church—and Japanese preachers temporarily employed by the American Churches, at the expense of said churches, for the evangelization of their own people sojourning in America —any of whom becoming permanent residents will soon be able to receive our ministry in the English tongue.

We trust that the recommendations for a reciprocal arrangement for the inter-transfer of ministers and members may also have favorable consideration. For the defining of conditions and terms upon which such transfers may be granted there should probably be a conference between properly authorized committees of the two General Conferences.

Another point of great interest eliciting frequent inquiry was the question of church and missionary property. We believe the solution of that question by the simple declaration that until otherwise determined by the American churches, all properties belonging to the Missionary Societies should be held by the Society which created them, and that all local church properties, secured and held by the Japanese brethren in the interest of the several churches, should pass to the native organizations, was both equitable and satisfactory. Certain it is that the Japanese Church is not now able, nor likely to be able for many years, to even keep in repair the buildings and grounds occupied by the several churches in their extended missionary operations.

In concluding this report the Commissioners would cordially acknowledge the helpful counsel and influence of Dr. John F. Goucher, the founder and benefactor of Aoyama College, who was opportunely present during the final negotiations at Tokyo.

Holding ourselves in readiness to answer any questions that may be asked by your Committee to which this report may be referred, and to furnish information upon any point not clear, or in greater detail than would be appropriate in this report, we have only to suggest further, if it be the pleasure of the General Conference that your Commission be continued, with authority to act with the Commissions of other churches concerned in interpreting the intention of the Basis of Union should

any questions arise demanding such official construction or explanation.

Besides the demonstrations of good feeling following the accomplishment of the union, of which mention is made earlier in this report, we have the satisfaction of appending the following expression of our own Japanese ministers, which we believe represents the universal feeling of all the Methodist people in the united church toward the General Conference and Church in America. Invoking the blessing of God upon the conclusions reached and the results achieved, we are your brothers in service and hope.

To the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Unification of Methodism in Japan.

BELOVED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Union of Methodism in Japan has been to us one of the most vital questions of recent years. Prayers numberless and earnest have been offered and great efforts have been put forth for its realization. The progress of the time necessitated it. The growth of the Church demanded it.

Ever since the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held at Los Angeles three years ago listened to our petition and commissioned you with full power to give the matter careful study and bring it to a practical solution you have taken up the duties thus imposed upon you with faith and patience, love and hope, and although you met with numerous difficulties in the negotiations with the Commissioners of the other Methodist bodies, and in the adjustment of the relation between the mother Church in America and the proposed new Church in Japan, yet finally you found a satisfactory solution and made the union a possibility, in accordance with our long cherished desire.

We are truly grateful to you for all your sympathetic efforts and the success which has crowned them. Henceforth we shall do our utmost, with ever increasing zeal, for the development of the Church and the extension of the Master's kingdom. In this way we expect to reap the results of the union.

We, the members of the Japan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, unanimously adopted these resolutions by a rising vote, desiring thus to extend to you the Commissioners, and through you to the mother Church, our truly heartfelt thanks, and to assure you of our prayer that Heaven's richest blessings may ever rest upon you!

Y. HONDA,
JULIUS SOPER,
S. SUGIHARA,
H. YAMAKA,
G. UKAI,
Committee.

In behalf of the Conference.

BASIS OF UNION AGREED UPON BY THE JOINT COMMISSION REPRESENTING THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, AND THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18, 19, 1906.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The doctrine and spirit of primitive Christianity have existed at different times and in different degrees in all branches of the kingdom of Christ among men. They were embodied in a new form on this wise: "In 1729 two young men in England, reading the Bible, saw they could not be saved without holiness, followed after it and incited others to do so. In 1737 they saw, likewise, that men are justified before they are sanctified; but still holiness was their object. God then thrust them out to raise a holy people."

This was the rise of Methodism, as given in the words of its founders, John and Charles Wesley, of Oxford University, and presbyters of the Church of England. Their evangelical labors were accompanied by an extraordinary divine influence; other ministers and many lay preachers were raised up to aid them; and throughout England and in Scotland and Ireland arose United Societies, which became the Wesleyan Churches of Great Britain.

In the year 1776 Philip Embury, a Wesleyan local preacher, began to preach in New York city, and formed a Society, and other local preachers followed.

In 1769 Mr. Wesley sent to America two itinerant preachers, and in 1771—two others—Francis Asbury and Richard Wright.

When the independence of the United States was acknowledged by the treaty of 1783, the American Methodists were without an ordained ministry and appealed to Mr. Wesley for advice and help. He responded by ordaining the Revs. Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey as presbyters (or elders) for America; and also (since he preferred the Episcopal form of Church government) by setting apart, by prayer and the imposition of hands, the Rev. Thomas Coke, Doctor of Civil Law, and a presbyter of the Church of England, to be a superintendent, "to preside over the flock of Christ" in America. He also commissioned Dr. Coke to ordain, as joint superintendent with himself, the Rev. Francis Asbury, then general assistant for the American Societies.

At the "Christmas Conference," begun in Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1784, sixty preachers met Dr. Coke and his companions. The plan of Mr. Wesley was submitted to them, and was unanimously approved. Thereupon they organized the "Methodist Episcopal Church"; Dr. Coke and Francis Asbury were elected to the episcopal office, and Mr. Asbury was consecrated by Dr. Coke, assisted by several presbyters. Such was the origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the course of time, by reason of changed social and other conditions, it seemed best to those concerned that the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States of the American Republic should be formed into a separate Church, and accordingly the "Methodist Episcopal Church, South," was organized in the month of May, 1845.

The sending of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Japan was authorized by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1872, and the first ministers appointed to this country were the Rev. R. S. Maclay, formerly missionary at Foochow, China; the Rev. John C. Davison, of the Newark Annual Conference; the Rev. Julius Soper, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and the Rev. Merriman C. Harris, of the Pittsburg Annual Conference. Dr. Maclay arrived at Yokohama June 11, 1873, and the others followed soon after. Later, the Rev. Irvin H. Correll was added to the list. The mission was formally organized by Bishop William L. Harris August 8, 1873, No. 60, Bluff, Yokohama, Revs. Maclay, Davison, Soper and Correll being present. These, with Mr. Harris, who soon arrived, were assigned to their stations, Dr. Maclay being appointed superintendent of the mission, which has expanded into two Annual Conferences.

At the General Conference of 1904 the Rev. Merriman C. Harris, D.D., was elected and consecrated missionary bishop for Japan and Korea, and entered at once upon the work of supervision in these countries.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, 1885, established a mission in Japan. Revs. J. W. Lambuth, W. R. Lambuth and O. A. Dukes, of the China Mission, and members respectively of the Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina Annual Conferences, were appointed to this work. They landed in Kobé, Japan, in July, 1886. In the September following Bishop A. W. Wilson organized the mission, and appointed W. R. Lambuth superintendent. The work was rapidly extended eastward to Lake Biwa and westward to Shimonoseki, including the eastern coast of the Island of Kiushiu and the northern shore of Shikoku. In 1892 Bishop Joseph S. Key organized the mission into an Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The beginnings of Methodism in Canada date back to the year 1772, when a small party of English Methodists reached Nova Scotia. In the next thirteen years other groups, chiefly from the United States, located in various parts of Upper Canada (now Ontario); and some of these, being stirred in their hearts by the spiritual destitution of the people, began to exhort their neighbors to "repent and believe the gospel." In 1790 William Lossee, an itinerant preacher from the United States, came into Canada and gathered many converts. Two years later he appealed to Bishop Asbury for an ordained minister, and Darius Dunham was sent. For thirty-six years the work in Canada was under the jurisdiction of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, but in 1828 they relinquished their supervision, and the Societies in Canada became a separate and independent Church, under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

Five years later a union was formed with the British Wesleyan Conference, which had sent a number of missionaries into Canada, and the name of the united body became the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. Episcopacy was superseded by an annual presidency, and the polity of the Church was modeled after that of the parent body in England. In 1874 a union took place in Canada between the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Methodist New Connection and the Conference of Eastern British America. The name

adopted was "The Methodist Church in Canada," and the union of the three Churches with their parent bodies in England was dissolved by mutual consent. Again in 1883 a wider union was brought about, embracing the Methodist Church in Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church and the Bible Christian Church, since which time the legal name of the body has been "The Methodist Church."

In 1873 the first foreign mission of Canadian Methodism was begun in Japan by the appointment of the Rev. George Cochrane, D.D., and the Rev. Davidson Macdonald, M.D., to that work, which has grown into an Annual Conference.

In course of time a general conviction grew up that the cause of God would be promoted by the union of the Methodist Churches in Japan. When this fact was signified to the Churches in America, several of their General Conferences approved the idea, and appointed Commissioners to consider the matter, and effect the union, if deemed practicable. As the final result, the Commissioners representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church in Canada, at their final session in the Castle Inn, Buffalo, N. Y., unanimously agreed upon a plan of union of the ministers and members of these three denominations in the Empire of Japan, into the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai. In accordance with this agreement, a General Conference was convened in Tokyo, Japan, on the first Wednesday in May, 1907, composed of delegates previously elected by the four Annual Conferences of the three uniting Churches in Japan, and the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai was formally organized in accordance with the plan hereinafter approved, and under the advice and with the approval of the authorized Commissioners of the three American Churches.

This was the origin of the Methodist Church of Japan.

The sole object of the rules, regulations and usages of the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai is that it may fulfill to the end of time its divine vocation as a leader of evangelization, in all true reforms, and in the promotion of fraternal relations among all branches of the one Church of Jesus Christ, with which it is a co-worker in the spiritual conquest of the world for the Son of God.

PREAMBLE

Whereas, There exists a practically unanimous conviction among the pastors and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, in Japan, as well as among the foreign missionaries, that a union of the three bodies is in the highest degree expedient and desirable in the interests of our common Christianity; and

Whereas, The General Conferences of the said Churches in the United States and Canada have approved the principle of such a union, and have appointed Commissioners with authority to arrange the necessary details and consummate the desired union if the same is found to be practicable; and

Whereas, Agreement has been reached on the main points involved, we, the aforesaid Commissioners, in session assembled, July 18, 19, 1906, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., United States of America, do consent and agree to a union between our respective Churches in Japan as set forth in this plan of organization.

Article I. Doctrines

The Nippon Methodist Kyokwai shall be permanently founded on the fundamental doctrines of Holy Scripture, as unfolded by Christ

and his apostles, formally stated in the Articles of Religion embodied in this plan of organization, and expounded in Mr. Wesley's Notes on the New Testament and the first fifty-two sermons published by him during his lifetime.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION

1. Of Faith in the Holy Trinity

There is but one living and true God, everlasting, without body or parts, of infinite power, wisdom and goodness; Maker and Preserver of all things, visible and invisible. And in unity of this Godhead there are three persons, of one substance, power, and eternity; the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

2. Of the Word, or Son of God, Who Was Made Very Man

The Son, who is the Word of the Father, the very and eternal God, of one substance with the Father, took man's nature in the womb of the blessed Virgin; so that two whole and perfect natures—that is to say, the Godhead and manhood—were joined together in one person, never to be divided; whereof is one Christ, very God and very Man, who suffered, was crucified, dead and buried, to be a propitiation for the sins of the whole world.

3. Of the Resurrection of Christ

Christ did truly rise again from the dead, and took again his body with all things pertaining to the perfection of man's nature, wherewith he ascended into heaven and there sitteth[1] until he return to judge all men at the last day.

4. Of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit, proceeding from the Father and the Son, is of one substance, majesty and glory, with the Father and the Son, very and eternal God.

5. Of the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation

The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation, so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation. By the Holy Scriptures we do understand those canonical books of the Old and New Testaments, of whose authority was never any doubt in the Church.

THE NAMES OF THE CANONICAL BOOKS

Genesis,
Exodus,
Leviticus,
Numbers,
Deuteronomy,
Joshua,
Judges,
Ruth,
The First Book of Samuel,
The Second Book of Samuel,
The First Book of Kings,
The Second Book of Kings,
The First Book of Chronicles,
The Second Book of Chronicles,
The Book of Ezra,
The Book of Nehemiah,
The Book of Esther,
The Book of Job,
The Psalms
The Proverbs,
Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher,
Cantica, or Songs of Solomon,
Four Prophets the Greater,
Twelve Prophets the Less.

[1]The word "remaineth" suggested instead of "sitteth."

All the books of the New Testament, as they are commonly received, we do receive and account canonical.

6. Of the Old Testament

The Old Testament is not contrary to the New; for both in the Old and New Testaments everlasting life is offered to mankind by Christ, who is the only Mediator between God and man, being both God and man. Wherefore they are not to be heard who teach that the fathers did look only for transitory promises. Although the law given from God by Moses, as touching ceremonies and rites, doth not bind Christians, nor ought the civil precepts thereof of necessity to be received in any commonwealth; yet, notwithstanding, no Christian whatsoever is free from the obedience of the commandments which are called moral.

7. Of Original Sin

By the voluntary disobedience of our first parents the nature of man was corrupted, so that he is very far gone from original righteousness, and continually inclined to evil. Wherefore he cannot turn and prepare himself by his natural strength and efforts to do good works acceptable to God.

8. Of Justification and Good Works

We are accounted righteous before God only for the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by faith, and not for our own works or deservings. Nevertheless, good works, which are the fruits of the Holy Spirit, are pleasing and acceptable to God in Christ.

9. Of Sin After Justification

Not every sin willingly committed after justification is the sin against the Holy Spirit, and unpardonable. Wherefore the grant of repentance is not to be denied to such as fall into sin after justification. After we have received the Holy Spirit it is possible to depart from grace given and fall into sin, and, by the grace of God, through repentance and faith, to rise again and amend our lives. Also they are to be condemned who say they can no more sin as long as they live here. Nevertheless, the peril of sinning against the light we have received is exceeding great, because it leads to that hardness of heart for which there is no repentance, therefore we ought to watch continually unto prayer against temptation, and the erroneous teaching of those who say they can no more sin as long as they live.

10. Of the Church

The visible Church of Christ is a company of faithful people in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments are duly administered according to Christ's ordinance; and whose mission it is to evangelize the world in obedience to our Lord's command to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

11. Of Purgatory and Other Errors

Erroneous doctrines concerning purgatory, pardons, indulgences, images and other relics, the invocation of saints, and merit acquired by works of supererogation, by whomsoever taught, are not only without warrant of Scripture, but are repugnant to the Word of God.

12. Of the Sacraments

Sacraments ordained of Christ are not only badges or tokens of Christian profession, but they are symbols of grace and of God's will toward us, by the which he doth work invisibly in us, and doth not only quicken but also strengthen and confirm our faith in him. There are only two sacraments ordained of Christ our Lord in the gospel—that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

Baptism is not only a sign of profession and mark of difference whereby Christians are distinguished from others that are not baptized, but it is also a symbol of regeneration or the new birth. And inasmuch as our Saviour has said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven," the baptism of young children is to be retained in the Church.

The Supper of the Lord is not only a sign of the love that Christians ought to have among themselves one to another, but is rather a memorial and a sacrament of our redemption by Christ's death; insomuch that to such as rightly, worthily, and with faith receive the same, the bread which we break is, as the apostle saith, a partaking of the body of Christ; and likewise the cup of blessing is the partaking of the blood of Christ. But transubstantiation, or the change of the substance of bread and wine in the Supper of our Lord, is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshiped.

The cup of the Lord is not to be denied to the lay people; for both the parts of the Lord's Supper, by Christ's ordinance and commandment, ought to be administered to all Christians alike.

13. Of the One Oblation of Christ, Finished Upon the Cross

The offering of Christ, once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, and there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone. Wherefore the sacrifice of masses, in the which it is commonly said that the priest doth offer Christ for the quick and the dead, to have remission of pain or guilt, is a dangerous error.

14. Of the Marriage of Ministers

The ministers of Christ are not commanded by God's law either to marry or to abstain from marriage; therefore it is lawful for them, as for all other Christians, to marry at their own discretion, as they shall judge the same to serve best to godliness.

15. Of the Rites and Ceremonies of Churches

It is not necessary that rites and ceremonies should in all places be the same. As they have varied in the past, so they may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times and customs, so that nothing be ordained against God's Word. But no member, in the right of his private judgment, may violate the rites and ceremonies of the Church to which he belongs.

16. Of the Civil Government

[The Joint Commission decided to leave the article on Civil Government to be prepared and adopted by the General Conference to be convened in Tokyo.—Ed.]

17. Of Christian Men's Goods

The riches and goods of Christians are not common as touching the right, title and possession of the same, as some do erroneously teach. Yet every Christian should hold his possessions as a providential trust to be administered, as the Word of God and an enlightened conscience may direct, in promoting the welfare of his fellow-men and extending Christ's kingdom in the earth.

18. Of a Christian Man's Oath

An oath in confirmation of testimony, when required by proper civil authority, is not to be refused by a Christian man, but is to be regarded as a solemn appeal to the Judge of all men as to the truth of the evidence given.

ARTICLE II. THE GENERAL RULES

The general rules shall be those found in the books of Discipline of the uniting bodies, with such emendations, in the details under the three general rules, as may be agreed upon by the representatives of the Commissions of the uniting bodies who shall visit Japan to assist in the organization of the Methodist Church of Japan.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE III. NAME

The name of the united Church shall be Nippon Methodist Kyokwai (the Methodist Church of Japan).

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

The terms of membership in the communion shall be the acceptance of the general rules of the uniting Churches, and the confession of doctrinal beliefs contained in the ritual for the baptism of adults and for the reception of members.

ARTICLE V. GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. The government of the Church shall be vested in a delegated body to be known as the General Conference (Sokwai), which shall meet quadrennially, and shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

2. The first General Conference shall consist of one ministerial delegate for every five members of an Annual Conference; but a fraction of three fifths or more of the ratio described shall entitle an Annual Conference to an additional delegate.

Ministerial Delegates

3. The ministerial delegates shall be elected by ballot, without debate, by the ministerial members of the Annual Conference at its session immediately preceding the General Conference. Such delegates shall be elders, at least twenty-five years of age, and shall have been members of an Annual Conference four successive years, and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of the Annual Conference which elected them. An Annual Conference may elect reserve delegates not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the number of its regular delegates.

4. No minister shall be counted twice in the same year in the basis for the election of delegates to the General Conference, nor

vote in such election where he is not counted, nor vote in two Conferences in the same year on a constitutional question.

Lay Delegates

1. Lay members of each Annual Conference shall be entitled to elect as many lay delegates to the General Conference as there are ministerial delegates from the same Annual Conference, and they may also elect reserve delegates, not exceeding two in number, and not exceeding the number of regular delegates. These elections shall be by ballot.

2. Lay members, twenty-five years of age or over, holding membership in pastoral charges within the bounds of the Annual Conference, and having been lay members of the Church four years next preceding, shall be eligible for election to the General Conference. Delegates elected, who cease to be members of the Church within the bounds of the Annual Conference by which they were elected, shall not be entitled to seats in the General Conference.

Presiding Officers

1. The General Conference shall elect from among the traveling elders as many General Superintendents (Kantoku) as it may deem necessary.

2. The General Superintendents (Kantoku) shall be elected by the General Conference for eight years, by ballot, without nomination or debate, and shall be eligible for reëlection.

3. The General Superintendents shall preside in the General Conference in such order as they may determine; but if no General Superintendent be present, the General Conference shall elect one of its members to preside *pro tempore.*

4. The presiding officer of the General Conference shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the General Conference, which appeal shall be taken without debate. Questions of law shall be decided by the General Superintendent (Kantoku) subject to an appeal to the Judiciary Committee hereinafter to be provided for.

Powers of the General Conference

The General Conference shall have full power to make rules and regulations for the Church under the following limitations and restrictions:

1. The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present existing and established standards of doctrine.

2. The General Conference shall not change or alter any part or rule of the government of the Church so as to do away with the itinerant system or the plan and powers of the itinerant General Superintendency as provided for by this constitution and basis of union.

3. The General Conference shall not deprive our ministers of the right of trial by the Annual Conference, or by a select number thereof, nor of an appeal; nor shall it deprive our members of the right of trial by a committee of members of the Church, nor of an appeal.

AMENDMENTS

Upon the concurrent recommendation of three fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences who shall be present and vote on such recommendation, then a majority of two thirds of the General Conference succeeding shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions, excepting the first article; and also whenever such alteration or alterations shall have been first recommended by two thirds of the General Conference, so soon as three fourths of the members of all the Annual Conferences shall have concurred as aforesaid, such alteration or alterations shall take effect; *provided*, that when any rule or regulation is adopted by the General Conference, which, in the opinion of the Kantoku, is unconstitutional, the Kantoku may present to the Conference which passed said rule or regulation their objections thereto, with their reasons in writing; and if then the General Conference shall, by a two thirds vote, adhere to its action on said rule or regulation, it shall then take the course prescribed for altering a restrictive rule; and if thus passed upon affirmatively, the Kantoku shall announce that such rule or regulation takes effect from that time.

Judiciary Committee

The General Conference shall have authority to appoint a Judiciary Committee, composed of four foreign missionaries, four native pastors, and four laymen, to whom shall be referred all questions of law arising out of appeals from the rulings of a General Superintendent (Kantoku), or the action of any Board or court of the Church from which an appeal has been taken. The decisions of the Judiciary Committee shall be final.

ARTICLE VI. ANNUAL CONFERENCES

1. The territory occupied by the Church shall be divided into Annual Conferences (Nenkwai) as the General Conference may from time to time direct.

2. The Annual Conference shall be composed of all ministers[1] in full connection within its bounds, and one lay representative from each self-supporting charge; but pastoral charges including two or more societies shall be entitled to but one lay representative.

3. Lay members of the Annual Conference shall have the right to speak and vote on all questions except those affecting ministerial character and relations.

4. Each Annual Conference shall have power to elect to order of deacon any probationer of not less than two years' standing who has passed an approved examination on the course of study; and also to admit into full connection and elect to order of elder any probationer who has traveled four years and fulfilled all disciplinary requirements.

5. In the absence of a General Superintendent (Kantoku) the Conference shall elect by ballot, without discussion, from among its elders a president *pro tem.*

6. In the appointing of the presiding elders (Bucho) each Annual Conference shall nominate annually, by ballot, without debate, two for each district, or more if requested by the Kantoku;

[1]Every minister who at the time the union is effected is a full member of an Annual Conference of either of the uniting bodies shall be a member of the Annual Conference within whose bounds he is stationed when the union takes place.

and from among those thus nominated the Kantoku shall appoint the necessary number.

7. The appointments of the preachers to their respective charges shall be fixed by the Kantoku, after consultation with the Bucho in annual session. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled and necessary changes may be made by the Kantoku, after consultation with the presiding elders of the districts concerned.

Article VII. District Conferences

1. The territory occupied by each Annual Conference shall be divided into districts (Bu) by the Kantoku, in consultation with the presiding elders.

2. A District Conference shall be organized in each district. It shall be composed of all the preachers in the district, traveling and local, including superannuated preachers (whether resident without or within the limits of the Annual Conferences to which they belong); of the regularly authorized and employed evangelists and helpers; and of laymen, the number of whom and their mode of appointment shall be determined by the General Conference.

3. The District Conference (Bukwai) shall meet semiannually, in the spring and autumn of each year, one meeting to be within one month preceding the assembling of the Annual Conference. The duties of the Bukwai shall be:

(*a*) To promote religious life among ministers and people throughout the district.

(*b*) To consider the state of the work and plan for its improvement.

(*c*) To license as local preachers suitable persons recommended by Quarterly Conferences, and to renew licenses previously issued when judged advisable.

(*d*) To inquire into the qualifications and usefulness of evangelists and helpers employed within the district, and recommend the same to the Annual Conference for continuance or otherwise.

(*e*) To take steps when necessary to improve the financial condition of the district.

(*f*) And in general to discharge such other functions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Discipline of the Church.

4. In the absence of the Kantoku, the Bucho shall preside in the Bukwai and at all Quarterly Conferences (Shikikwai), and shall exercise general supervision in his district.

5. A presiding elder may be assigned to a pastoral charge or otherwise, as the Kantoku may determine.

Article VIII. Quarterly Conferences

A Quarterly Conference shall be organized in each pastoral charge, and be composed of such persons and have such powers as the General Conference may direct.

Article IX. Pastoral Charges

Members of the Church shall be organized into local Societies, one or more of which shall constitute a pastoral charge.

Article X. Church Property

All church and parsonage property, controlled by the Annual Conferences of the uniting bodies at the time of the union, shall be legally held in trust for the sole use and benefit of the ministry and membership of the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai, subject to the discipline, usage and ministerial appointments of said Church; and,

if sold, the proceeds shall be disposed of and used in accordance with the provisions of said Discipline. Property acquired in future by the said Nippon Methodist Kyokwai shall be held under the same regulation.

Article XI. Mission Property

Book Concern and school properties, missionary residences and other connectional buildings, shall remain in charge of the several missionary organizations by which they were created and have been maintained, until such time as in the judgment of the several Missionary Boards the Japanese Church shall be able to keep them in proper repair, maintain the necessary equipment, and support the work carried forward in said buildings.

Article XII. Finances

1. All funds appropriated by the Foreign Missionary Societies shall be under the control of the foreign missionaries as directed by their several Boards.
2. All funds raised in Japan by the Japanese shall be under the control of the Japanese Church.

SUPPLEMENTARY DISCIPLINARY PROVISION

The powers and duties of various Conferences, Quarterly, District and Annual, in so far as not already fixed by the Joint Commission; of the ministry in its orders, relations and numbers; all officers of the General Conference and all Boards and Societies; provision for judicial proceedings; and the ritual for the several services of the Church—shall be determined in accord with the provisions for the same in the Disciplines of the uniting Churches; provided that where these Disciplines differ the Japanese Methodist General Conference shall determine which form shall be adopted.

Discretionary Powers Delegated to the Representatives of the Commissions Appointed to Visit Japan Under Resolution Adopted July 19, 1906.

1. They may agree to the omission of the exception placing the amendment of the Articles of Religion beyond the operation of the process for changing the constitution, if such omission should appear necessary to the adoption of the basis of union.
2. In matters of property they may make any concession necessary to conform with Japanese law.
3. They shall have discretion as to nonessentials in polity.
4. They may consent to the original form and number of the Articles of Religion if preferred by the brethren in Japan, missionary and native.
5. They shall have power to determine on the ground any points overlooked in our deliberations.

ADDENDA—MADE CHIEFLY IN JAPAN

Relation of the American and Canadian Churches to the Japanese Church

1. The relation of the Churches in the United States and in Canada to the Methodist Church of Japan shall be coöperative, and the appropriations made from time to time by the several missionary organizations for work in Japan shall be regarded as auxil-

iary to the work of the Methodist Church of Japan (Nippon Methodist Kyokwai), and be administered accordingly.

2. The Japanese Methodist Church (Methodist Church of Japan) shall not be organized in the territory of the United States nor of Canada; nor shall there remain any organization of either of the three uniting churches in Japan except (1) such auxiliary agencies and legal persons or corporations as may be needed to hold the properties and maintain schools or benevolent institutions established by their respective missionary societies; and (2) such new associations as may be found necessary in the work of coöperative evangelism for the upbuilding of the Methodist Church of Japan. But this rule shall never be so construed as to exclude or embarrass the operations of either of the uniting churches in what is now the territory of Korea.

3. The Commissioners will recommend to their respective General Conferences, at the next ensuing session of each, such legislation as will allow to Japanese preachers doing missionary work among their fellow countrymen in coöperation with our churches in the territory of the United States or Canada, corresponding privileges to those granted to foreign missionaries in the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Church of Japan under the terms of this Basis of Union.

Further, they will recommend the adoption of a reciprocal arrangement under which transfers of ministers and members may be effected between the church of Japan and the American churches which are parties to this union, under such conditions and terms as may be agreed upon by the several General Conferences.

The Relation of Foreign Missionaries to the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai (Methodist Church of Japan)

1. The supreme and only reason for the presence of Methodist missionaries in Japan is to aid in bringing Japan to Christ at the earliest possible day. In order to carry out this purpose, the Methodist churches of the United States and of Canada must continue to bear their part of the burden which rests upon the Methodist Church of Japan, and continue to send foreign missionaries to Japan, under the three Boards of Missions taking part in this union, in such numbers and for such periods as may by these Boards be deemed necessary for the accomplishment of the object above stated. These missionaries shall hold their conference relation in their home conferences and shall be supported wholly by their respective Boards of Missions until recalled.

2. In recognition of this aid from the American churches and of his services to the church in Japan, every such missionary shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership in the Annual Conference to which his work for the preceding year has been related, except on questions in which the character or conference relation of Japanese preachers is involved.

3. All foreign missionaries shall continue their present assignments until otherwise appointed by arrangement of the missionary authorities of their respective churches.

Resolution on Missionary Assignments

Adopted by the Commissioners Tuesday, June 4, 1897, at Tokyo, to apply to the transition period between the organization of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan, and the holding of the General Conferences of the three uniting Churches:

Whereas, the Basis of Union adopted by the Commissioners, by

virtue of the limitations imposed, requires that the missionaries shall not establish an independent church in Japan; and

Whereas, the Basis of Union provides that the relation of missionaries shall be with the Home Conferences; and

Whereas, it is further provided in Section 3 of the Basis of Union, under the caption, "The Relation of Foreign Missionaries to the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai," which section reads as follows: "All foreign missionaries shall continue their present assignments until otherwise appointed by arrangement of the missionary authorities of their respective Churches;" therefore, be it

Resolved, that in accordance with the provisions of the section just quoted, the missionaries shall remain in their present assignments until the General Conferences of their respective Churches shall have met; *provided* that during this period any adjustment necessary for the more efficient prosecution of the work may be made by the authorities of either one of the three uniting Churches invested with the appointing power, in agreement with the Kantoku of the Methodist Church of Japan.

Relation of Commissioners to the First General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan

1. The Commission of Six now in Japan, made up of two representatives each from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, being invested with full authority by the Commissioners representing the three aforesaid churches in the United States and in Canada, in addition to the determination of the Basis of Union, which shall be final, shall hold an advisory relation to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan through its entire session beginning May 22, 1907.

2. Until the adoption of the Book of Discipline and the election of the first Kantoku the chairmen of the respective Commissions of the uniting churches in the United States and in Canada, who are also members of the Commission of Six, shall preside over the sessions of the General Conference in rotation in such order as the chairmen themselves shall determine.

Questions Not Covered by the Basis of Union

Any question that may arise not covered by the Basis of Union shall be referred to and determined by the Commissioners, and their decision become a part of this Basis of Union.

AGREED TO BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH,
AND THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA

ATTEST:

EARL CRANSTON,
A. B. LEONARD,
C. W. SMITH,
LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
C. Z. LINCOLN,

Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VIII. RITUAL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See Journal, page 304

CHAPTER I

The Sacrament of Baptism

[We will on no account whatever make a charge for administering Baptism.]

ORDER FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF BAPTISM TO INFANTS

The Minister, coming to the Font, which is to be filled with pure Water, shall use the following:

Dearly Beloved, forasmuch as God hath in his great mercy condescended to enter into covenant relation with man, wherein he hath included children as partakers of its gracious benefits, declaring that of such is his kingdom, I beseech you to call upon the Father, through our Lord Jesus Christ, that, having redeemed *this child* by the blood of his Son, he will grant that *he,* being baptized with water, may also be baptized with the Holy Ghost, and being received into Christ's holy Church, may become *a lively member* of the same.

Then shall the Minister say:

Let us pray.

Almighty and Everlasting God, who by thy well-beloved Son Jesus Christ gavest commandment to thy holy apostles to go into all the world and disciple all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: we beseech thee, that of thine infinite mercy thou wilt look upon *this child:* wash *him* and sanctify *him;* that *he,* being saved by thy grace, and received into Christ's holy Church, may be steadfast in faith, joyful through hope, and rooted in love, and may so overcome the evils of this present world that finally *he* may attain to everlasting life, and reign with thee, world without end, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then shall the Minister address the Parents or other Sponsors as follows:

Dearly Beloved, forasmuch as *this child is* now presented by you for Christian baptism, you must remember that it is your part and duty to see that *he* be taught, as soon as *he* shall be able to learn, the nature and end of this holy sacrament. And

that *he* may know these things the better, you shall call upon *him* to give reverent attendance upon the appointed means of grace, such as the ministry of the Word, and the public and private worship of God; and further, you shall provide that *he* shall read the Holy Scriptures, and learn the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Catechism, in order that *he* may be brought up to lead a virtuous and holy life, remembering always that Baptism doth represent unto us that inward purity which disposeth us to follow the example of our Saviour Christ; that as he died and rose again for us, so should we, who are baptized, die unto sin and rise again unto righteousness, daily proceeding in all virtue and godliness.

Will you therefore solemnly endeavor to fulfill these duties, so far as in you lies, the Lord being your helper?

Ans. We will.

Then shall the People stand up, and the Minister shall say:

Hear the words of the Gospel, written by Saint Mark.

[Chap. 10, 13-16]

They brought young children to Christ, that he should touch them. And his disciples rebuked those that brought them. But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein. And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them and blessed them.

Then the Minister may take the Child into his arms, and say to the Parents or other Sponsors:

Name this child.

And then, naming it after them, he shall sprinkle or pour Water upon it, saying:

N., I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

Then may the Minister offer the following Prayer:

O God of infinite mercy, the Father of all the faithful seed, be pleased to grant unto *this child* an understanding mind and a sanctified heart. May thy providence lead *him* through the dangers, temptations, and ignorance of *his* youth, that *he* may never run into folly, nor into the evils of an unbridled appetite. We pray thee so to order the course of *his* life that, by good education, by holy examples, and by thy restraining and renewing grace, *he* may be led to serve thee faithfully all *his* days; so that, when *he has* glorified thee in *his* generation, and *has* served

the Church on earth, *he* may be received into thine eternal kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

[1]Almighty and Most Merciful Father, let thy loving mercy and compassion descend upon *these,* thy *servant* and *handmaid,* the parents [or sponsors] of *this child.* Grant unto *them,* we beseech thee, thy Holy Spirit, that *they* may command *their* household to keep the way of the Lord. Direct *their* actions, and sanctify *their hearts,* words, and purposes, that *their* whole family may be united to our Lord Jesus Christ in the bands of faith, obedience, and charity; and that they all, being in this life thy holy children by adoption and grace, may be admitted into the Church of the first born in heaven, through the merits of thy dear Son, our Saviour and Redeemer. *Amen.*

Then may be said by the Minister and People:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. *Amen.*

[Let every adult person have the choice of sprinkling, pouring, or immersion.]

ORDER FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF BAPTISM TO SUCH AS ARE OF RIPER YEARS

Dearly Beloved, forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in sin; and our Saviour Christ saith, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God: I beseech you to call upon God the Father, through our Lord Jesus Christ, that of his bounteous goodness he will grant to *these persons* that which by nature *they* cannot have; that *they,* being baptized with water, may also be baptized with the Holy Spirit, and being received into Christ's holy Church, may continue lively *members* of the same.

Then shall the Minister say:

Let us pray.

Almighty and Immortal God, the aid of all that need, the helper of all that flee to thee for succor, the life of them that believe, and the resurrection of the dead: we call upon thee for *these persons,* that *they,* coming to thy holy baptism, may also be filled with the Holy Spirit. Receive *them,* O Lord, as thou hast promised by thy well-beloved Son, saying, Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: so give now unto us that ask; let us that seek, find;

[1] To be used when the child is presented by the parents.

open the gate unto us that knock; that *these persons* may enjoy the everlasting benediction of thy heavenly washing, and may come to the eternal kingdom which thou hast promised by Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then the Minister shall speak to the Persons to be baptized on this wise:

Well Beloved, who *have* come hither desiring to receive holy Baptism, you have heard how the congregation hath prayed that our Lord Jesus Christ would vouchsafe to receive you, to bless you, and to give you the kingdom of heaven, and everlasting life. And our Lord Jesus Christ hath promised in his holy word to grant all those things that we have prayed for; which promise he for his part will most surely keep and perform.

Wherefore, after this promise made by Christ, you must also faithfully, for your part, promise in the presence of this whole congregation, that you will renounce the devil and all his works, and constantly believe God's Holy Word, and obediently keep his commandments.

The Baptismal Covenant

Then shall the Minister require of each of the Persons to be baptized answers in the prescribed form to the following questions:

Quest. Dost thou renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the sinful desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow nor be led by them?

Ans. I renounce them all.

Quest. Dost thou believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth;

And in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son our Lord; and that he was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; that he suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; that he rose again the third day; that he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; and from thence shall come again at the end of the world, to judge the quick and the dead?

And dost thou believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic[1] Church, the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting?

Ans. All this I steadfastly believe.

Quest. Wilt thou be baptized in this faith?

Ans. Such is my desire.

Quest. Wilt thou then obediently keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of thy life?

Ans. I will endeavor so to do, God being my helper.

[1] The one universal Church of Christ.

Then shall the Minister say:

O Merciful God, grant that all sinful affections may die in *these persons,* and that all things belonging to the Spirit may live and grow in *them. Amen.*

Grant that *they* may have power and strength to have victory, and to triumph over the devil, the world, and the flesh. *Amen.*

Grant that *they,* being here dedicated to thee in holy baptism, may also be endued with heavenly virtues, and everlastingly rewarded through thy mercy, O Blessed Lord God, who dost live, and govern all things, world without end. *Amen.*

Almighty, Everliving God, whose most dearly beloved Son Jesus Christ, for the forgiveness of our sins, did shed out of his most precious side both water and blood; and gave commandment to his disciples that they should go teach all nations, and baptize them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; regard, we beseech thee, our supplications; and grant that the *persons* now to be baptized may receive the fullness of thy grace, and ever remain in the number of thy faithful and beloved children through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then shall the Minister ask the name of each Person to be baptized, and shall sprinkle or pour Water upon him (or, if he shall desire it, shall immerse him in Water), saying:

N., I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

Then shall be said by the Minister and People:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. *Amen.*

CHAPTER II

Reception of Members

FORM FOR RECEIVING PERSONS INTO THE CHURCH AS PROBATIONERS

Those who are to be received into the Church as Probationers may be called forward by name, and the Minister, addressing the Congregation, shall say:

Dearly Beloved Brethren, that none may be admitted hastily into the Church, we receive all persons seeking fellow-

ship with us on profession of faith into a preparatory membership on trial; in which proof may be made, both to themselves and to the Church, of the sincerity and depth of their convictions and of the strength of their purpose to lead a new life.

Then addressing the Persons seeking Admission on Probation, the Minister shall say:

Dearly Beloved, you have, by the grace of God, made your decision to follow Christ and to serve him. Your confidence in so doing is not to be based on any notion of fitness or worthiness in yourselves, but on the gracious promises of God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, who loved us and gave himself for us.

That the Church may know your purpose, you will answer the following questions:

Have you an earnest desire to be saved from your sins?

Ans. I have.

Will you guard yourselves against all things contrary to the teaching of God's Word, and endeavor to lead a holy life, following the commandments of God?

Ans. I will endeavor so to do.

Will you give reverent attendance upon the appointed means of grace in the ministry of the Word, and in the private and public worship of God?

Ans. With the help of God, I will.

The Minister shall then welcome the Candidates as Probationers and may assign them to classes.

Then may the Minister offer extemporary Prayer.

[The use of this form is discretionary with the Minister.]

FORM FOR RECEIVING PERSONS INTO THE CHURCH AFTER PROBATION

On the day appointed, all that are to be received into the Church shall be called forward, and the Minister, addressing the Congregation, shall say:

Dearly Beloved Brethren, the Scriptures teach us that the Church is the household of God, the body of which Christ is the head; and that it is the design of the gospel to bring together in one all who are in Christ. The fellowship of the Church is the communion that its members enjoy one with another. The end of this fellowship is the salvation of all men and the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth, and as helps thereto the maintenance of sound doctrine and of the ordinances of Christian worship, and the exercise of that power of godly admonition and discipline which Christ has committed

to his Church for the promotion of holiness. It is the duty of all men to unite in this fellowship; and the Scripture saith they that "be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God." The duties of those united in this fellowship are, to promote peace and unity; to continue steadfast in the faith and practice of the gospel, to promote the peace and unity of the Church, to labor for the spread of love and righteousness and by word and deed to bring others into the fold of Jesus Christ, and to pray and sympathize with each other. Among its privileges are, the hearing of God's word and sharing in Christ's ordinances; the being placed under the watchful care of pastors; and the enjoyment of the blessings which are promised only to those who are of the household of faith. Into this holy fellowship the *persons* before you, who have been under instruction in the doctrines of Holy Scripture as taught by the Methodist Episcopal Church, *come* seeking admission. We now propose, in the fear of God, to question *them* as to *their* faith and purposes, that you may know that *they* are proper *persons* to be admitted into the Church.

Then, addressing the Applicants for Admission, the Minister shall say:

Dearly Beloved, you are come hither seeking the great privilege of union with the Church our Saviour has purchased with his own blood. We rejoice in the grace of God vouchsafed unto you in that he has called you to be his *followers,* and that thus far you have run well. You have heard how blessed are the privileges, and how solemn are the duties, of membership in Christ's Church; and before you are fully admitted thereto it is proper that you do here publicly renew your vows, confess your faith, and declare your purpose, by answering the following questions:

Do you here, in the presence of God and of this congregation, renew the solemn promise contained in the baptismal covenant, ratifying and confirming the same, and acknowledging *yourselves* bound faithfully to observe and keep that covenant?

Ans. I do.

Have you saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ?

Ans. I trust I have.

Do you accept the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures as taught by the Methodist Episcopal Church?

Ans. I do.

Will you contribute, according to your ability, to the support of the gospel and the various benevolent enterprises of the Church? And will you in all things administer your earthly substance in the fear of God and for the good of men?

Ans. I will.

Then the Minister, addressing the Church, shall say:

Brethren, *these persons* having given satisfactory responses to our inquiries, have any of you reason to allege why *they* should not be received into full membership in the Church?

No objections being alleged, the Minister shall say to the Candidates:

We welcome you to the communion of the Church of God; and, in testimony of our Christian affection, I hereby extend to you the right hand of fellowship: and may God grant that you may be a faithful and useful member of the Church militant till you are called to the fellowship of the Church triumphant, which is "without fault before the throne of God."

CHAPTER III

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or, The Holy Communion

[Whenever practicable, let none but the pure, unfermented juice of the grape be used in administering the Lord's Supper.]

[Let persons who have scruples concerning the receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper kneeling be permitted to receive it either standing or sitting.]

[No person shall be admitted to the Lord's Supper among us who is guilty of any practice for which we would exclude a member of our Church.]

ORDER FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER

The Minister shall say one or more of these Sentences, during the reading of which the Persons appointed for that purpose shall receive the Offering for the Poor:

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven. [Matt. 5. 16.]

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal. [Matt. 6. 19, 20.]

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets. [Matt. 7. 12.]

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. [Matt. 7. 21.]

Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord; Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusations, I restore him fourfold. [Luke 19. 8.]

He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver. [2 Cor. 9. 6, 7.]

As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith. [Gal. 6. 10.]

Godliness with contentment is great gain; for we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. [1 Tim. 6: 6, 7.]

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life. [1 Tim. 6. 17-19.]

God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labor of love, which ye have showed toward his name, in that ye have ministered to the saints, and do minister. [Heb. 6. 10.]

To do good and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased. [Heb. 13. 16.]

Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? [1 John 3. 17.]

He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again. [Prov. 19. 17.]

Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. [Psa. 41. 1.]

Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor. [Deut. 15. 11.]

After which the Minister shall give the following Invitation, the People standing:

If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: and he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.

Wherefore ye that do truly and earnestly repent of your sins, and are in love and charity with your neighbors, and intend to lead a new life, following the commandments of God, and walking from henceforth in his holy ways, draw near with faith, and take this holy sacrament to your comfort; and, devoutly kneeling, make your humble confession to Almighty God.

Then shall this general Confession be made by the Minister and the People who are minded to receive the Holy Communion, all devoutly kneeling and saying:

Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of all things, Judge of all men, we acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, which we from time to time most grievously have committed, by thought, word, and deed, against thy Divine Majesty, provoking most justly thy wrath and indignation against us. We do earnestly repent, and are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; the remembrance of them is grievous unto us. Have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us, most merciful Father; for thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ's sake, forgive us all that is past; and grant that we may ever hereafter serve and please thee in newness of life, to the honor and glory of thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then shall the Minister say:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who of thy great mercy hast promised forgiveness of sins to all them that with hearty repentance and true faith turn unto thee, have mercy upon us; pardon and deliver us from all our sins; confirm and strengthen us in all goodness; and bring us to everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

This Collect shall then be said by the Minister and those intending to receive the Holy Communion:

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, and worthily magnify thy holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then shall the Minister say:

We do not presume to come to this thy table, O merciful Lord, trusting in our own righteousness, but in thy manifold and great mercies. We are not worthy so much as to gather up the crumbs under thy table. But thou art the same Lord, whose property is always to have mercy. Grant us, therefore, gracious Lord, so to eat the flesh of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, and to drink his blood, that we may live and grow thereby; and that, being washed through his most precious blood, we may evermore dwell in him, and he in us. *Amen.*

Then the Minister shall offer the Prayer of Consecration, as follows:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who of thy tender mercy didst give thine only Son Jesus Christ to suffer death upon the

cross for our redemption; who made there, by his oblation of himself once offered, a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the whole world; and did institute, and in his holy gospel command us to continue, a perpetual memory of his precious death until his coming again: hear us, O merciful Father, we most humbly beseech thee, and grant that we, receiving these thy creatures of bread and wine, according to thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, in remembrance of his death and passion, may be partakers of his most blessed body and blood; who, in the same night that he was betrayed, took bread; ([1]) and when he had given thanks, he broke it, and gave it to his disciples, saying, Take, eat; this is my body which is given for you; do this in remembrance of me.

[1] *Here the Minister may take the plate of Bread in his hand.*

Likewise after supper he took ([2]) the cup; and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this; for this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for you, and for many, for the remission of sins; do this, as oft as ye shall drink it, in remembrance of me. *Amen.*

[2] *Here he may take the cup in his hand.*

Then shall the Minister receive the Communion in both kinds, and proceed to deliver the same to the other Ministers, if any be present; after which he shall say:

It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty, Everlasting God. Therefore with angels and archangels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify thy glorious name, evermore praising thee, and saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts, heaven and earth are full of thy glory. Glory be to thee, O Lord most high! *Amen.*

Then shall be said or sung by all the people.

The Minister shall then proceed to administer the Communion to the People in order, kneeling, into their uncovered hands; and when he delivereth the Bread, he shall say:

The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for *thee.* Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for *thee;* and feed on him in *thy heart* by faith, with thanksgiving.

And the Minister that delivereth the Cup shall say:

The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for *thee.* Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for *thee,* and be thankful.

Then shall be said by the Minister and People, all kneeling:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. *Amen.*

[If the consecrated bread or wine shall be all spent before all have communed, the Elder may consecrate more by repeating the Prayer of Consecration.]

[When all have communed, the Minister shall return to the Lord's table and place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated elements, covering the same with a fair linen cloth.]

After which the Minister shall say:

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy humble servants desire thy Fatherly goodness mercifully to accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving; most humbly beseeching thee to grant, that, by the merits and death of thy Son Jesus Christ, and through faith in his blood, we and thy whole Church may obtain forgiveness of our sins, and all other benefits of his passion. And here we offer and present unto thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto thee; humbly beseeching thee that all we who are partakers of this holy communion may be filled with thy grace and heavenly benediction. And although we be unworthy, through our manifold sins, to offer unto thee any sacrifice, yet we beseech thee to accept this our bounden duty and service; not weighing our merits, but pardoning our offenses, through Jesus Christ our Lord; by whom, and with whom, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, all honor and glory be unto thee, O Father Almighty, world without end. *Amen.*

Then shall be said or sung by all the People standing:

Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good will toward men! We praise thee, we bless thee, we worship thee, we glorify thee, we give thanks to thee for thy great glory, O Lord God, heavenly King, God the Father Almighty!

O Lord, the only begotten Son Jesus Christ: O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us. For thou only art holy; thou only art the Lord; thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art most high in the glory of God the Father. *Amen.*

Then the Minister shall let the People depart with this Blessing:

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his

Son Jesus Christ our Lord: and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be among you, and remain with you always. *Amen.*

N.B.—If the Minister is straitened for time in the usual administration of the Holy Communion, he may omit any part of the service except the Invitation, the Confession, and the Prayer of Consecration; and in its administration to the sick he may omit any part of the service except the Confession, the Prayer of Consecration, and the usual sentences in delivering the bread and wine, closing with the Lord's Prayer, extemporary supplication, and the Benediction.

CHAPTER IV

Matrimony

FORM FOR THE SOLEMNIZATION OF MATRIMONY

[The parts in brackets throughout may be used or not at discretion.]

At the time appointed, the Persons to be married, standing together, the Man on the right hand and the Woman on the left, the Minister shall say:

Dearly Beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God, and in the presence of these witnesses, to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony; which is an honorable estate, instituted of God in the time of man's innocency, signifying unto us the mystical union that exists between Christ and his Church; which holy estate Christ adorned and beautified with his presence, and first miracle that he wrought, in Cana of Galilee, and which is commended by Saint Paul to be honorable among all men; and therefore is not by any to be entered into unadvisedly, but reverently, discreetly, and in the fear of God.

Into which holy estate these two persons present come now to be joined. Therefore if any can show just cause why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace.

[*And also speaking unto the Persons that are to be married, the Minister shall say:*

I require and charge you both, that if either of you know any impediment why you may not be lawfully joined together in matrimony, you do now confess it: for be ye well assured, that so many as are married otherwise than God's Word doth allow, are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful.]

If no impediment be alleged, then shall the Minister say unto the Man:

M., wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor and keep her, in sickness and in health; and forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?

The Man shall answer:

I will.

Then shall the Minister say unto the Woman:

N., wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love, honor, and keep him, in sickness and in health; and forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?

The Woman shall answer:

I will.

[*Then the Minister shall cause the Man with his right hand to take the Woman by her right hand, and to say after him as follows:*

I, *M.*, take thee, *N.*, to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my faith.

Then shall they loose their hands, and the Woman, with her right hand taking the Man by his right hand, shall likewise say after the Minister:

I, *N.*, take thee, *M.*, to be my wedded husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my faith.]

Then shall the Minister pray thus:

O Eternal God, Creator and Preserver of all mankind, Giver of all spiritual grace, the Author of everlasting life: send thy blessing upon these thy servants, this man and this woman, whom we bless in thy name; that they may surely perform and

keep the vow and covenant between them made, and may ever remain in perfect love and peace together, and live according to thy laws, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

[*If the parties desire it, the Man shall here hand a Ring to the Minister, who shall direct him to place it on the third finger of the Woman's left hand, and to say:*

With this ring I thee wed, and with my worldly goods I thee endow, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*]

Then shall the Minister join their right hands together, and say:

Forasmuch as *M.* and *N.* have consented together in holy wedlock, and have witnessed the same before God and this company, and thereto have pledged their faith either to other, and have declared the same by joining of hands; (and by giving and receiving a ring) I pronounce that they are husband and wife together, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Those whom God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. *Amen.*

And the Minister shall add this Blessing:

God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve, and keep you; the Lord mercifully with his favor look upon you, and so fill you with all spiritual benediction and grace that ye may so live together in this life that in the world to come ye may have life everlasting. *Amen.*

Then shall the Minister offer the following Prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, of whom every family in heaven and earth is named, bless this man and this woman. Look mercifully upon them, O Lord, from heaven, pour upon them the riches of thy grace, sanctify and bless them, that they may please thee both in body and soul, and always being in safety under thy protection, may abide in thy grace, and live together in holy love unto their lives' end, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then the Minister shall repeat the Lord's Prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. *Amen.*

CHAPTER V

Burial of the Dead

[We will on no account whatever make a charge for burying the dead.]

FORM FOR BURIAL OF THE DEAD

The Minister, going before the Body, shall say:

I AM the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. [John 11. 25, 26.]

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord. [1 Tim. 6. 7; Job 1. 21.]

For we know that if the earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. [2 Cor. 5. 1.]

In the House or Church may be read one of the following Psalms:

Psalm 39:

I said, I will take heed to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue: I will keep my mouth with a bridle, while the wicked is before me. I was dumb with silence, I held my peace, even from good; and my sorrow was stirred. My heart was hot within me; while I was musing the fire burned: then spake I with my tongue, Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how frail I am. Behold, thou hast made my days as a handbreadth; and mine age is as nothing before thee: verily every man at his best state is altogether vanity. Surely every man walketh in a vain show: surely they are disquieted in vain: he heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them. And now, Lord, what wait I for? my hope is in thee. Deliver me from all my transgressions: make me not the reproach of the foolish. I was dumb, I opened not my mouth; because thou didst it. Remove thy stroke away from me: I am consumed by the blow of thine hand. When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity, thou makest his beauty to consume away like a moth: surely every man is vanity. Hear my prayer, O Lord, and give ear unto my cry; hold not thy peace at my tears: for I am a stranger with thee, and a sojourner, as all my fathers were. O spare me, that I may recover strength, before I go hence, and be no more.

Psalm 90:

Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst

formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God. Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, Return, ye children of men. For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep: in the morning they are like grass which groweth up. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth. For we are consumed by thine anger, and by thy wrath are we troubled. Thou hast set our iniquities before thee, our secret sins in the light of thy countenance. For all our days are passed away in thy wrath: we spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away. Who knoweth the power of thine anger? even according to thy fear, so is thy wrath. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Return, O Lord, how long? and let it repent thee concerning thy servants. O satisfy us early with thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days. Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years wherein we have seen evil. Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.

Then may follow the reading of the Epistle, as follows:

1 Corinthians 15. 41-58

There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption: it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power: it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body. And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit. Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual. The first man is of the earth, earthy: the second man is the Lord from heaven. As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy: and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly. And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold, I show you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the

last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.

Or this:

John 14.

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if *it were* not *so,* I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, *there* ye may be also. If ye love me, keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; *Even* the Spirit of truth: whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me: because I live, ye shall live also. At that day ye shall know that I *am* in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you. These things have I spoken unto you, being *yet* present with you. But the Comforter, *which is* the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you. Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

Or this:

Revelation 7. 9-17

After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands; And cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb. And all the angels stood round about the throne, and *about* the elders and the four beasts, and fell before the throne on their faces, and worshiped God, Saying,

Amen: Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might, *be* unto our God forever and ever. Amen. And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they? And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple: and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

At the Grave, when the Body is laid in the Earth, the Minister shall say:

Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down like a flower: he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay.

In the midst of life we are in death: of whom may we seek for succor, but of thee, O Lord, who for our sins art justly displeased?

Yet, O Lord God most holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death.

Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts; shut not thy merciful ears to our prayers, but spare us, Lord most holy; O God most mighty, O holy and merciful Saviour, thou most worthy Judge eternal, suffer us not at our last hour for any pains of death to fall from thee.

Then, while the Earth may be cast upon the Body by some standing by, the Minister shall say:

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to take out of the world the soul of the departed, we therefore commit *his* body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; looking for the general resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ; at whose second coming in glorious majesty to judge the world, the earth and the sea shall give up their dead: and the corruptible bodies of those who sleep in him shall be changed and made like unto his own glorious body: according to the mighty working whereby he is able to subdue all things unto himself.

Then shall be said:

I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: Even so, saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

Then shall the Minister say:

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Resp. *Christ, have mercy upon us.*

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Then the Minister may offer this Prayer:

Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity: we give thee hearty thanks for the good examples of all those thy servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors. And we beseech thee, that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of thy holy name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in thy eternal and everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The Collect to be said by the Minister and all the People:

O Merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life; in whom whosoever believeth shall live, though he die, and whosoever liveth and believeth in him shall not die eternally: we meekly beseech thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness; that when we shall depart this life we may rest in him; and at the general resurrection on the last day may be found acceptable in thy sight, and receive that blessing which thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce to all that love and fear thee, saying, Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world. Grant this, we beseech thee, O Merciful Father, through Jesus Christ our Mediator and Redeemer. *Amen.*

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. *Amen.*

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

Form for the Burial of a Child

The service may begin with a suitable Hymn, after which the Minister may offer the following Prayer, saying, Let us pray:

Almighty God our heavenly Father, the refuge of all thy saints and sure defense of all who put their trust in thee, lift upon us the light of thy countenance and give us peace. We know not thy counsels, O Lord, for thy thoughts are not as our thoughts, nor thy ways as our ways, but thou art infinitely holy, wise, and good, and thou doest all things well. Thou wilt not willingly afflict the children of men, yea, rather dost thou teach us in thy Holy Word that all things work together for good to them that love God, and that our light afflictions, which are but for a moment, shall work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Comfort therefore, we beseech thee, these sorrowing hearts, in the death of this child; grant unto them the strengthening grace of thy Holy Spirit, that they and all we who trust thy fatherly goodness and care may rejoice in the glorious immortality which thou hast prepared for all who are redeemed through the death of thy Son Jesus Christ, and that we may be united again with our loved ones in thy heavenly and eternal kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then may be read the following Scripture:

Revelation 22. 1-5

And he showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, *was there* the tree of life, which bare twelve *manner* of fruits, *and* yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree *were* for the healing of the nations. And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and his servants shall serve him: And they shall see his face; and his name *shall be* in their foreheads. And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign forever and ever.

Or from the following:

2 Samuel 2. 16-23

And they caught every one his fellow by the head, and *thrust* his sword in his fellow's side; so they fell down together: wherefore that place was called Helkath-hazzurim, which *is* in Gibeon. And there was a very sore battle that day; and Abner was beaten, and the men of Israel, before the servants of David. And there were three sons of Zeruiah there, Joab, and Abishai, and Asahel: and Asahel *was as* light of foot as a wild roe. And Asahel pur-

sued after Abner; and in going he turned not to the right hand nor to the left from following Abner. Then Abner looked behind him, and said, *Art* thou Asahel? And he answered, I *am*.

And Abner said to him, Turn thee aside to thy right hand or to thy left, and lay thee hold on one of the young men, and take thee his armor. But Asahel would not turn aside from following of him. And Abner said again to Asahel, Turn thee aside from following me: wherefore should I smite thee to the ground? how then should I hold up my face to Joab thy brother? Howbeit he refused to turn aside: wherefore Abner with the hinder end of the spear smote him under the fifth rib, that the spear came out behind him; and he fell down there, and died in the same place: and it came to pass, *that* as many as came to the place where Asahel fell down and died stood still.

Mark 10. 13-16

And they brought young children to him, that he should touch them: and his disciples rebuked those that brought them. But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein. And he took them up in his arms, put *his* hands upon them, and blessed them.

At the Grave, when the Body is laid in the Earth, the Minister shall say:

Almighty and Most Merciful God our heavenly Father, from whom our spirits come and to whom they shall return, grant unto all sorrowing hearts the consolations of thy grace. *Amen.*

Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the Father, who didst give thy life for our redemption and who didst promise the Holy Spirit the Comforter to thy people, strengthen we beseech thee the faith of these bereaved ones that they may contemplate with peace the blessedness of that eternal home which thou hast prepared for all thou hast redeemed, and grant that they and all others whose joy is turned into mourning may not murmur nor faint under thy chastening rod but cleaving more closely unto thee, O blessed Lord Christ, who art the resurrection and the life, may they be led by thy Holy Spirit through all the trials of this uncertain life till the morning breaks and the shadows flee away. *Amen.*

The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away,

Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Then shall the Minister dismiss the Congregation with the Benediction.

CHAPTER VI

Consecration and Ordination

FORM OF CONSECRATING BISHOPS

[This service is not to be understood as an ordination to a higher Order in the Christian Ministry, beyond and above that of Elders or Presbyters, but as a solemn and fitting Consecration for the special and most sacred duties of Superintendency in the Church.]

The Collect

Almighty God, who by thy Son Jesus Christ didst give to thy holy apostles, elders, and evangelists many excellent gifts, and didst charge them to feed thy flock: give grace, we beseech thee, to all the ministers and pastors of thy Church, that they may diligently preach thy word and duly administer the godly discipline thereof; and grant to the people that they may obediently follow the same, that all may receive the crown of everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then shall be read by one of the Elders:

The Epistle. Acts 20. 17-35

From Miletus Paul sent to Ephesus, and called the elders of the Church. And when they were come to him, he said unto them, Ye know, from the first day that I came to Asia, after what manner I have been with you at all seasons, serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with many tears, and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait of the Jews: and how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but have showed you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house, testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there: save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying that bonds and afflictions abide me. But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God. And now, behold, I know that ye all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my face no more. Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God. Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed

the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood. For I know this, that after my departing shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock. Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them. Therefore watch, and remember, that by the space of three years I ceased not to warn everyone night and day with tears. And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified. I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. Yea, ye yourselves know, that these hands have ministered unto my necessities, and to them that were with me. I have showed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.

Then another shall read:

The Gospel. John 21. 15-17

Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs. He saith to him again the second time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my sheep. He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep.

Or this:

Matthew 28. 18-20

Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.

After the Gospel and the Sermon are ended, the Elected Person shall be presented by two Elders unto the Bishop, saying:

We present unto you this holy man to be consecrated a Bishop.

Then the Bishop shall move the Congregation present to pray, saying thus to them:

Brethren, it is written in the Gospel of Saint Luke that our Saviour Christ continued the whole night in prayer before he did choose and send forth his twelve apostles. It is written also

in the Acts of the Apostles that the disciples who were at Antioch did fast and pray before they laid hands on Paul and Barnabas, and sent them forth on their first mission to the Gentiles. Let us therefore, following the example of our Saviour Christ, and his apostles, give ourselves to prayer before we admit and send forth this person presented to us to the work whereunto we trust the Holy Ghost hath called him.

Then shall the following Prayer be offered by the Bishop:

Almighty God, giver of all good things, who by thy Holy Spirit hast appointed divers offices in thy Church: mercifully behold this thy servant now called to the work and ministry of a Bishop, and replenish him so with the truth of thy doctrine, and adorn him with innocency of life, that both by word and deed he may faithfully serve thee in this office, to the glory of thy name, and the edifying and well governing of thy Church, through the merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, world without end. *Amen.*

Then the Bishop shall say to him that is to be Consecrated:

Brother, forasmuch as the Holy Scriptures command that we should not be hasty in laying on hands and admitting any person to government in the Church of Christ, which he hath purchased with no less price than the shedding of his own blood; before you are admitted to this administration, you will, in the fear of God, give answer to the questions which I now propound:

Are you persuaded that you are truly called to this ministration, according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ?

Ans. I am so persuaded.

The Bishop. Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity for eternal salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ? And are you determined out of the same Holy Scriptures to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach or maintain nothing as required of necessity to eternal salvation but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the same?

Ans. I am so persuaded and determined, by God's grace.

The Bishop. Will you then faithfully exercise yourself in the same Holy Scriptures, and call upon God by prayer for the true understanding of the same, so that you may be able by them to teach and exhort with wholesome doctrine, and to withstand and convince the gainsayers?

Ans. I will do so, by the help of God.

The Bishop. Are you ready with faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word, and both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to the same?

Ans. I am ready, the Lord being my helper.

The Bishop. Will you deny all ungodliness and worldly lust, and live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world, that you may show yourself in all things an example of good works unto others, that the adversary may be ashamed, having nothing to say against you?

Ans. I will do so, the Lord being my helper.

The Bishop. Will you maintain and set forward, as much as shall lie in you, quietness, love, and peace among all men; and such as shall be unquiet, disobedient, and criminal, correct and punish according to such authority as you have by God's Word, and as shall be committed unto you?

Ans. I will do so, by the help of God.

The Bishop. Will you be faithful in ordaining, or laying hands upon and sending others, and in all the other duties of your office?

Ans. I will so be, by the help of God.

The Bishop. Will you show yourself gentle, and be merciful, for Christ's sake, to poor and needy people, and to all strangers destitute of help?

Ans. I will so show myself, by God's help.

Then the Bishop shall say:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who hath given you a good will to do all these things, grant also unto you strength and power to perform the same, that he accomplishing in you the good work which he has begun, you may be found blameless at the last day, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then shall Veni, Creator Spiritus, *be said:*

Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And lighten with celestial fire.
Thou the anointing Spirit art,
Who dost thy sevenfold gifts impart.
Thy blessed unction from above
Is comfort, life, and fire of love.

Enable with perpetual light
The dullness of our blinded sight;
Anoint and cheer our soilèd face
With the abundance of thy grace;
Keep far our foes, give peace at home;
Where thou art Guide, no ill can come.

Teach us to know the Father, Son,
And thee of both to be but ONE;
That through the ages all along
This may be our endless song:
Praise to thy eternal merit,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

That ended, the Bishop shall say:

Lord, hear our prayer.

Resp. *And let our cry come unto thee.*

The Bishop shall then say:

Let us pray.

Almighty and Most Merciful Father, who of thine infinite goodness hast given thine only and dearly beloved Son Jesus Christ to be our Redeemer, and the author of everlasting life; who, after he had made perfect our redemption by his death, and was ascended into heaven, poured down his gifts abundantly upon men, making some apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, some pastors and teachers, to the edifying and making perfect of his Church: grant, we beseech thee, to this thy servant, such grace that he may evermore be ready to spread abroad thy gospel, the glad tidings of reconciliation with thee, and use the authority given him, not to destruction, but to salvation; not to hurt, but to help; so that as a wise and faithful servant, giving to the family their portion in due season, he may at last be received into everlasting joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who, with thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth, one God, world without end. *Amen.*

Then the Bishop and Elders present shall lay their hands upon the head of the Elected Person, kneeling before them, the Bishop saying:

The Lord pour upon thee the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the authority of the Church through the imposition of our hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.* And remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is in thee; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love, and of a sound mind.

Then shall the Bishop deliver to him the Bible, saying:

Give heed unto reading, exhortation, and doctrine. Think upon the things contained in this book. Be diligent in them, that the increase coming thereby may be manifest unto all men. Take heed unto thyself, and to thy doctrine; for by so doing thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee. Be to the flock of Christ a shepherd, not a wolf; feed them, devour them not. Hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcast, seek the lost; be so merciful that you may not be too remiss; so minister discipline that you forget not mercy; that when the chief Shepherd shall appear, you may receive the never-fading crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then shall be offered the following Prayers:

Most Merciful Father, we beseech thee to send down upon this thy servant thy heavenly blessing, and so to endue him with thy Holy Spirit that he, preaching thy word, and exercising authority in thy Church, may not only be earnest to reprove, beseech, and rebuke with all patience and doctrine, but also may be, to such as believe, a wholesome example in word, in conversation, in love, in faith, and in purity; that faithfully fulfilling his course, at the last day he may receive the crown of righteousness laid up by the Lord, the righteous Judge, who liveth and reigneth, one God with the Father and the Holy Ghost, world without end. *Amen.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favor, and further us with thy continual help, that in all our works, begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name; and finally, by thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord: and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be among you, and remain with you always. *Amen.*

Form of Ordaining Elders

[When the day appointed by the Bishop is come, there shall be a sermon or exhortation, declaring the duty and office of such as come to be admitted Elders; how necessary that Order is in the Church of Christ, and also how the people ought to esteem the Elders in their office.]

After which, one of the Elders shall present unto the Bishop all them that are to be Ordained, and say:

I present unto you these persons to be ordained as Elders.

Then, their names being read aloud, the Bishop shall say to the People:

Brethren, these are they whom we purpose, God willing, this day to ordain Elders. For after due examination, we find not to the contrary, but that they are lawfully called to this function and ministry, and that they are persons meet for the same. But if there be any of you who knoweth any crime or impediment in any of them, for the which he ought not to be received into this holy ministry, let him come forth in the name of God, and show what the crime or impediment is.

[If any crime or impediment be objected, the Bishop shall desist from ordaining that person until such time as the party accused shall be found clear of the same.]

The Collect

Almighty God, Giver of all good things, who by thy Holy Spirit hast appointed divers orders of ministers in thy Church: mercifully behold these thy servants now called to the office of Elders, and replenish them so with the truth of thy doctrine, and adorn them with innocency of life, that both by word and good example they may faithfully serve thee in this office, to the glory of thy name, and the edification of thy Church, through the merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, world without end. *Amen.*

The Epistle. Ephesians 4. 7-13

Unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ. Wherefore he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth? He that descended is the same also that ascended up far above all heavens, that he might fill all things. And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

After this shall be read for the Gospel part of the tenth chapter of Saint John:

John 10. 1-16

Then said Jesus unto them again, Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep. All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers: but the sheep did not hear them. I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture. The thief cometh not but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly. I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. But he that is a hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth; and the wolf catcheth them, and scattereth the sheep. The hireling fleeth, because he is a hireling, and careth not for the sheep. I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep. And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold and one shepherd.

Then the Bishop shall say unto the Persons to be Ordained Elders:

You have heard, brethren, in your private examination, and in the holy lessons taken out of the gospel and the writings of the apostles, of what dignity and of how great importance this office is whereunto ye are called. And now again we exhort you, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye have in remembrance into how high a dignity and to how weighty an office ye are called: that is to say, to be messengers, watchmen, and stewards of the Lord; to teach and to premonish, to feed and provide for, the Lord's family; to gather the outcasts, to seek the lost, and to be ever ready to spread abroad the gospel, the glad tidings of reconciliation with God.

Have always therefore printed in your remembrance how great a treasure is committed to your charge. For they are the sheep of Christ, which he bought with his death and for whom he shed his blood. The Church which you must serve is his spouse and his body. And if it shall happen, the same Church, or any member thereof, do take any hurt or hindrance by reason of your negligence, ye know the greatness of the fault, and also the fearful punishment that will ensue. Wherefore consider with yourselves the end of the ministry toward the children of God, toward the spouse and body of Christ; and see that you never cease your labor, your care and diligence, until you have done all that lieth in you, according to your bounden duty, to bring all such as are or shall be committed to your charge unto that agreement in the faith and knowledge of God, and to that ripeness and perfectness of age in Christ, that there be no place left among you either for error in religion or for viciousness in life.

Forasmuch then as your office is both of so great excellency, and of so great difficulty, ye see with how great care and study ye ought to apply yourselves, as well that ye may show yourselves dutiful and thankful unto that Lord who hath placed you in so high a dignity; as also to beware that neither you yourselves offend, nor be occasion that others offend. Howbeit ye cannot have a mind and will thereto of yourselves, for that will and ability are given of God alone; therefore ye ought, and have need, to pray earnestly for his Holy Spirit. And seeing that ye cannot by any other means compass the doing of so weighty a work, pertaining to the salvation of man, but with doctrine and exhortation taken out of the Holy Scriptures, and with a life agreeable to the same; consider how studious ye ought to be in reading and learning the Scriptures, and in framing the manners, both of yourselves and of them that specially pertain unto you, according to the rule of the same Scriptures; and for this selfsame cause, how ye ought to

forsake and set aside, as much as you may, all worldly cares and studies.

And now, that this present congregation of Christ here assembled may also understand your minds and wills in these things, and that this your promise may the more move you to do your duties, ye shall answer plainly to these things which we, in the name of God and his Church, shall demand of you touching the same:

Do you think in your heart that you are truly called, according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, to the order of Elders?

Ans. I think so.

The Bishop. Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity for eternal salvation through faith in Jesus Christ? And are you determined out of the said Scriptures to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach nothing as required of necessity to eternal salvation but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scriptures?

Ans. I am so persuaded, and have so determined, by God's grace.

The Bishop. Will you then give your faithful diligence always so to minister the doctrine, and sacraments, and discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded?

Ans. I will so do, by the help of the Lord.

The Bishop. Will you be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word, and to use both public and private monitions and exhortations, as well to the sick as to the whole within your charge, as need shall require and occasion shall be given?

Ans. I will, the Lord being my helper.

The Bishop. Will you be diligent in prayer, and in reading of the Holy Scriptures, and in such studies as help to the knowledge of the same, laying aside the study of the world and the flesh?

Ans. I will endeavor so to do, the Lord being my helper.

The Bishop. Will you be diligent to frame and fashion yourselves, and your families, according to the doctrine of Christ; and to make both yourselves and them, as much as in you lieth, wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ?

Ans. I will apply myself thereto, the Lord being my helper.

The Bishop. Will you maintain and set forward, as much as lieth in you, quietness, peace, and love, among all Christian people, and especially among them that are or shall be committed to your charge?

Ans. I will so do, the Lord being my helper.

The Bishop. Will you reverently obey your chief Ministers, unto whom is committed the charge and government over you,

following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, submitting yourselves to their godly judgments?

Ans. I will so do, the Lord being my helper.

Then shall the Bishop, standing up, say:

Almighty God, who hath given you this will to do all these things, grant also unto you strength and power to perform the same; that he may accomplish his work which he hath begun in you, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

[After this the Congregation shall be desired secretly in their Prayers to make their humble supplications to God for all these things: for the which Prayers there shall be silence kept for a space.]

After which shall be said by the Bishop, the Persons to be ordained Elders all kneeling, Veni, Creator Spiritus, *the Bishop beginning, and the Elders and others that are present answering by verse as followeth:*

Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And lighten with celestial fire.
Thou the anointing Spirit art,
Who dost thy sevenfold gifts impart.
Thy blessed unction from above
Is comfort, life, and fire of love.

Enable with perpetual light
The dullness of our blinded sight;
Anoint and cheer our soilèd face
With the abundance of thy grace;
Keep far our foes, give peace at home;
Where thou art Guide, no ill can come.

Teach us to know the Father, Son,
And thee of both to be but ONE;
That through the ages all along
This may be our endless song:
Praise to thy eternal merit,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Then the Bishop shall pray in this wise, and say:
Let us pray.

Almighty God and heavenly Father, who of thine infinite love and goodness toward us hast given to us thine only and most dearly beloved Son Jesus Christ to be our Redeemer, and the author of everlasting life; who, after he had made perfect our redemption by his death, and was ascended into heaven, sent abroad into the world his apostles, prophets, evangelists, teachers, and pastors, by whose labor and ministry he gathered to-

gether a great flock in all parts of the world, to set forth the eternal praise of thy holy name: for these so great benefits of thy eternal goodness, and for that thou hast vouchsafed to call these thy servants here present to the same office and ministry appointed for the salvation of mankind, we render unto thee most hearty thanks; we praise and worship thee; and we humbly beseech thee by thy blessed Son, to grant unto all who either here or elsewhere call upon thy name, that we may continue to show ourselves thankful unto thee for these, and all other thy benefits, and that we may daily increase and go forward in the knowledge and faith of thee and thy Son, by the Holy Spirit. So that as well by these thy ministers, as by them over whom they shall be appointed thy ministers, thy holy name may be forever glorified, and thy blessed kingdom enlarged, through thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee in the unity of the same Holy Spirit, world without end. *Amen.*

Then the Bishop and the Elders present shall lay their hands severally upon the head of every one that receiveth the Order of Elders; the Receivers humbly kneeling, and the Bishop saying:

The Lord pour upon thee the Holy Ghost for the office and work of an Elder in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the authority of the Church, through the imposition of our hands. And be thou a faithful dispenser of the word of God, and of his holy sacraments; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

Then the Bishop shall deliver to every one of them, kneeling, the Bible, saying:

Take thou authority as an Elder in the Church, to preach the word of God, and to administer the holy sacraments in the congregation.

Then the Bishop shall offer the following Prayer:

Most Merciful Father, we beseech thee to send upon these thy servants thy heavenly blessings, that they may be clothed with righteousness, and that thy word spoken by their mouths may have such success that it may never be spoken in vain. Grant also that we may have grace to hear and receive what they shall deliver out of thy most Holy Word, or agreeably to the same, as the means of our salvation; and that in all our words and deeds we may seek thy glory, and the increase of thy kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favor, and further us by thy continual help; that in all our works, begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy

holy name, and finally, by thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord: and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be among you, and remain with you always. *Amen.*

**[If on the same day the Order of Deacons be given to some, and that of Elders to others, the Deacons shall be first presented, and then the Elders. The Collects shall both be used; first that for Deacons, then that for Elders. The Epistle shall be Ephesians 4. 7-13, as before in this office; immediately after which, they who are to be ordained Deacons shall be examined and ordained as is below prescribed. Then one of them having read the Gospel, which shall be Saint John 10. 1-16, as before in this office, they who are to be ordained Elders shall likewise be examined and ordained, as in this office before appointed.]

Form of Ordaining Deacons

[When the day appointed by the Bishop is come, there shall be a sermon or exhortation, declaring the duty and office of such as come to be admitted to the Order of Deacons.]

After which one of the Elders shall present unto the Bishop the Persons to be ordained Deacons, and their names being read aloud the Bishop shall say unto the People:

Brethren, if there be any of you who knoweth any crime or impediment in any of these persons presented to be ordained Deacons, for the which he ought not to be admitted to that office, let him come forth in the name of God, and show what the crime or impediment is.

[If any crime or impediment be objected, the Bishop shall desist from ordaining that person, until such time as the party accused shall be found clear of the same.]

Then shall be read the following Collect and Epistle:

The Collect

Almighty God, who by thy divine providence hast appointed divers Orders of ministers in thy Church, and didst inspire thy apostles to choose into the Order of Deacons thy first martyr, Saint Stephen, with others: mercifully behold these thy servants, now called to the like office and administration; replenish them so with the truth of thy doctrine, and adorn them with innocency of life, that both by word and good example they may faithfully serve thee in this office to the glory of thy name, and the edification of thy Church, through the merits of our Saviour

Jesus Christ, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, now and forever. *Amen.*

The Epistle. 1 Timothy 3. 8-13

Likewise must the Deacons be grave, not double-tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre; holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience. And let these also first be proved; then let them use the office of a Deacon, being found blameless. Even so must their wives be grave, not slanderers, sober, faithful in all things. Let the Deacons be the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their own houses well. For they that have used the office of a Deacon well purchase to themselves a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Then shall the Bishop, in the presence of the People, examine every one of those who are to be Ordained after this manner following:

Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you the office of the ministry in the Church of Christ, to serve God for the promoting of his glory and the edifying of his people?

Ans. I trust so.

The Bishop. Do you unfeignedly believe all the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments?

Ans. I do believe them.

The Bishop. Will you diligently read or expound the same unto the people whom you shall be appointed to serve?

Ans. I will.

The Bishop. It appertaineth to the office of a Deacon to assist the Elder in divine service, and especially when he ministereth the holy communion, to help him in the distribution thereof; to read and expound the Holy Scriptures; to instruct the youth; and to baptize. And furthermore, it is his office to search for the sick, poor, and impotent, that they may be visited and relieved. Will you do this gladly and willingly?

Ans. I will do so, by the help of God.

The Bishop. Will you apply all your diligence to frame and fashion your own lives and the lives of your families according to the doctrine of Christ; and to make both yourselves and them, as much as in you lieth, wholesome examples of the flock of Christ?

Ans. I will do so, the Lord being my helper.

The Bishop. Will you reverently obey them to whom the charge and government over you is committed, following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions?

Ans. I will endeavor so to do, the Lord being my helper.

Then the Bishop, laying his hands severally upon the head of every one of them, shall say:

Take thou authority to execute the office of a Deacon in the Church of God; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

Then shall the Bishop deliver to every one of them the Bible, saying:

Take thou authority to read the Holy Scriptures in the Church of God, and to preach the same.

Then one appointed by the Bishop shall read the Gospel:

Luke 12. 35-38

Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that, when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately. Blessed are those servants, whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching: verily I say unto you, that he shall gird himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth and serve them. And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are those servants.

Immediately before the Benediction shall be said these Collects following:

Almighty God, Giver of all good things, who of thy great goodness hast vouchsafed to accept and take these thy servants into the office of Deacons in thy Church: make them, we beseech thee, O Lord, to be modest, humble, and constant in their ministration, and to have a ready will to observe all spiritual discipline; that they, having always the testimony of a good conscience, and continuing ever stable and strong in thy Son Christ, may so well behave themselves in this inferior office that they may be found worthy to be called into the higher ministries in thy Church, through thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ: to whom be glory and honor, world without end. *Amen.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favor, and further us with thy continual help; that in all our works, begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally, by thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord: and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be among you, and remain with you always. *Amen.*

Form for Consecration of Deaconesses

[When the day appointed is come there shall be a sermon or exhortation declaring the duty and service of such as are to be admitted to the office of Deaconess.]

After which the President of the Board of Deaconesses or some one named shall present those to be consecrated Deaconesses, and their names being read aloud, the Consecrator shall say unto the People:

Brethren: If there be any of you who knoweth any crime or impediment in any of these persons presented for the special work of a Deaconess for which she ought not to be admitted, let him come forth in the name of God, and show what the crime or impediment is.

[If any crime or impediment be objected, the consecrator shall refrain from admitting that person until such time as the party accused shall be found clear of the same.]

Then shall be sung the following or other appropriate Hymn:

Hymn 423

Where cross the crowded ways of life,
Where sound the cries of race and clan,
Above the noise of selfish strife,
We hear thy voice, O Son of man!

In haunts of wretchedness and need,
On shadowed thresholds dark with fears,
From paths where hide the lures of greed,
We catch the vision of thy tears.

From tender childhood's helplessness,
From woman's grief, man's burdened toil,
From famished souls, from sorrow's stress,
Thy heart has never known recoil.

The cup of water given for thee
Still holds the freshness of thy grace;
Yet long these multitudes to see
The sweet compassion of thy face.

O Master, from the mountain side,
Make haste to heal these hearts of pain,
Among these restless throngs abide,
O tread the city's streets again,

Till sons of men shall learn thy love
And follow where thy feet have trod:
Till glorious from thy heaven above
Shall come the city of our God. *Amen.*

Then shall the following Scripture be read by an assistant or responsively by the Congregation:

Matthew 25. 31-46

When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory: And before him shall be gathered all nations: and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth *his* sheep from the goats: And he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left. Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: For I was ahungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: Naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me. Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee ahungered, and fed *thee?* or thirsty, and gave *thee* drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took *thee* in? or naked, and clothed *thee?* Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee? And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done *it* unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done *it* unto me. Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels: For I was ahungered, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me not in: naked, and ye clothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not. Then shall they also answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee ahungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee? Then shall he answer them, saying, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did *it* not to one of the least of these, ye did *it* not to me. And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal.

After which the Consecrator shall say, Let us pray:

O eternal God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Creator of man and of woman, who didst replenish with thy Spirit Miriam and Deborah and Anna and Huldah; who didst not disdain that thy only begotten Son should be born of a woman, do thou look down upon these thy servants also who are now to be set apart to the office of Deaconess, and grant them thy Holy Spirit that they may worthily discharge the work committed to them, to thy glory, and the praise of thy Christ, with whom glory and adoration be to thee and the Holy Spirit forever. *Amen.*

Then shall the Consecrator address the Candidates, saying:

Sisters, we rejoice with you that in the good providence of God a door of usefulness has been opened for you in the service of the Church of Christ. To you are accorded peculiar privileges and priceless opportunities. Released from other cares, you give yourselves without reservation to the service of the Lord of the vineyard, ready for any duty which may fall to your lot. Like our blessed Master, you will henceforth go about doing good, ministering as he did to the wants of a suffering, sorrowing, and sin-laden world. The Church now solemnly sets you apart for this special service. You are to minister to the poor, visit the sick, pray with the dying, care for the orphan, seek the wandering, comfort the sorrowing, save the sinning, and ever be ready to take up any other duty for which willing hands cannot otherwise be found. Such service is one which confers upon you a great honor, but also a solemn responsibility. What you have done alone with God, in consecrating your lives to this service, you are now to do formally and publicly in the presence of the Church.

Quest. Do you believe that you have been led by the providence of God to engage in this work and to assume the duties of this office?

Ans. I do.

Quest. Do you fully accept the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God?

Ans. I do.

Quest. Will you strive so to live that you will ever convey the blessed sense of God's presence to the hearts and homes of those to whom you minister?

Ans. I will.

Quest. Do you, in the presence of God and of this congregation, promise faithfully to perform the duties of a Deaconess in the Church of God?

Ans. I do.

Quest. Will you cheerfully accept the direction of those whom the Church may set over you in the prosecution of this work?

Ans. I will.

Then shall the Candidates kneel for a brief season in silent Prayer, after which the Consecrator shall say:

May the Spirit of the Living God descend upon you and abide with you evermore. May he impart to you grace for every trial, and strength for every duty. May his presence be to you a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night; and may the blessing of God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit be with you now and evermore. *Amen.*

Then shall the Candidates rise and the Consecrator, taking the right hand of each one, shall say:

I admit thee to the office of a Deaconess in the Church of God, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

Then shall be sung the following or other suitable Hymn, followed by the Benediction:

Hymn 411

O Master, let me walk with thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow of heart to move
By some clear, winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay,
And guide them in the homeward way.

Teach me thy patience; still with thee
In closer, dearer company,
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong,
In trust that triumphs over wrong.

In hope that sends a shining ray
Far down the future's broadening way;
In peace that only thou canst give,
With thee, O Master, let me live. *Amen.*

CHAPTER VII

Corner Stone and Dedication

FORM FOR LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A CHURCH

The Minister, standing near the place where the Stone is to be laid, shall say unto the Congregation:

Dearly Beloved, we are taught in the word of God, that, although the heaven of heavens cannot contain the Eternal One, much less the walls of temples made with hands, yet his delight is ever with the sons of men, and that wherever two or three are gathered in his name there is he in the midst of them. And in all ages his servants have separated certain places for his worship: as Jacob erected a stone in Bethel for God's house; as Moses made a tabernacle in the desert; as Solomon builded a temple for the Lord, which he filled with the glory of his presence before all the people. We are now assembled to lay the

corner stone of a new house for the worship of the God of our Fathers. Let us not doubt that he will favorably approve our godly purpose, and let us now devoutly unite in singing his praise, and in prayer for his blessing on this our undertaking.

Let one of the Hymns 656-666, Methodist Hymnal, be sung.

Then shall the Minister say:

Let us pray.

Most glorious God, the heaven is thy throne and the earth is thy footstool; what house then can be builded for thee, or where is the place of thy rest? Yet, blessed be thy name, O Lord God, that it hath pleased thee to have thy habitation among the sons of men, and to dwell in the midst of the assembly of the saints upon the earth. And now, especially, we render thanks unto thy holy name that it hath pleased thee to put it into the hearts of thy servants to erect in this place a house for thy worship. We thank thee for thy grace which has inclined them to contribute of their substance for the glory of thy name: and we pray thee to continue thy blessing upon their pious undertaking. *Amen.*

May many unite with them in their holy work, until this habitation of thy house shall be completed, and ready for dedication to thy service, free from all debt or claim of man. *Amen.*

May peace and harmony prevail in the counsels of thy servants, and may no selfish or divided aims find place among them. May the work of this building be completed without hurt or accident to any person. And when thou shalt have prospered the work of their hands upon them, and this house shall be prepared and finished for thy service, grant that all who shall enjoy the benefit of this pious work may show forth their thankfulness by making a right use of it, to the glory of thy blessed name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grant that all who shall hereafter worship thee in the temple here to be builded may so serve and please thee in all holy exercises of godliness, that in the end they may come to that temple on high, even to the holy place made without hands, whose builder and maker is God. *Amen.*

Hear us, O Lord, for thou art our God in whom we trust. And when we shall cease to pray unto thee on earth, may we, with all those who in like manner have erected such places to thy name, and with all thy saints and redeemed ones, eternally praise thee for all thy goodness vouchsafed unto us here on earth and laid up for us there in heaven. *Amen.*

Accept these our prayers, we beseech thee, for the sake of thy dear Son; and to thee, the only true and living God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be honor, praise, and glory, forever and ever. *Amen.*

Then shall the Minister read the following Psalm, or the Minister and People may read it in alternate verses; the parts in italics to be read by the People:

Psalm 132

Lord, remember David, and all his afflictions:
How he sware unto the Lord, and vowed unto the mighty God of Jacob;
Surely I will not come into the tabernacle of my house, nor go up into my bed;
I will not give sleep to mine eyes, nor slumber to mine eyelids,
Until I find a place for the Lord,
A habitation for the mighty God of Jacob.
Lo, we heard of it at Ephratah: we found it in the fields of the wood.
We will go into his tabernacles: we will worship at his footstool.
Arise, O Lord, into thy rest; thou, and the ark of thy strength.
Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness;
And let thy saints shout for joy.
For thy servant David's sake turn not away the face of thine anointed.
The Lord hath sworn in truth unto David; he will not turn from it;
Of the fruit of thy body will I set upon thy throne.
If thy children will keep my covenant and my testimony that I shall teach them, their children shall also sit upon thy throne for evermore.
For the Lord hath chosen Zion; he hath desired it for his habitation.
This is my rest forever; here will I dwell; for I have desired it.
I will abundantly bless her provision:
I will satisfy her poor with bread.
I will also clothe her priests with salvation:
And her saints shall shout aloud for joy.
There will I make the horn of David to bud;
I have ordained a lamp for mine anointed.
His enemies will I clothe with shame:
But upon himself shall his crown flourish.

The Lesson. 1 Corinthians 3. 9-23

For we are laborers together with God: ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building. According to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise master builder, I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon. For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.

Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire. Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are. Let no man deceive himself. If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool, that he may be wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God: for it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. And again, The Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise, that they are vain. Therefore let no man glory in men: for all things are yours, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's.

Then shall follow the Sermon, or an address suitable to the occasion, after which the Contributions of the People shall be received.

Then shall the Minister, standing by the stone, exhibit to the Congregation a box to be placed in an excavation of the stone. It may contain a copy of the Bible, the Hymn Book, the Discipline, the Church Year Book for the year, Church periodicals of recent date, the names of the pastor, trustees, and building committee of the Church, with such other documents as may be desired. A list of these may be read, *after which the Minister may deposit the box in the stone and cover it; and the stone shall be laid and adjusted by the Minister, assisted by the builder.*

Then shall the Minister say:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, we lay this corner stone for the foundation of a house to be builded and consecrated to the service of Almighty God, according to the order and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church. *Amen.*

The service may conclude with extemporary Prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and the Benediction.

Form for the Dedication of a Church

The Congregation being assembled in the Church, the Minister shall say:

Dearly Beloved, the Scriptures teach us that God is well pleased with those who build temples to his name. We have

heard how he filled the temple of Solomon with his glory, and how in the second temple he manifested himself still more gloriously. And the gospel approves and commends the centurion who built a synagogue for the people. Let us not doubt that he will also favorably approve our purpose of dedicating this place in solemn manner, for the performance of the several offices of religious worship; and let us now devoutly join in praise to his name, that this godly undertaking hath been so far completed, and in prayer for his further blessing upon all who have been engaged therein, and upon all who shall hereafter worship his name in this place.

Let one of the Hymns 656-666, *Methodist Hymnal, be sung. Afterward let extemporary Prayer be offered, the Congregation all kneeling.*

Then shall the Minister, or some one appointed by him, read:

The First Lesson. 2 Chronicles 6. 1, 2, 18-21, 40-42; 7. 1-4

Then said Solomon, The Lord hath said that he would dwell in the thick darkness. But I have built a house of habitation for thee, and a place for thy dwelling forever.

But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house which I have built! Have respect therefore to the prayer of thy servant, and to his supplication, O Lord my God, to hearken unto the cry and the prayer which thy servant prayeth before thee: that thine eyes may be open upon this house day and night, upon the place whereof thou hast said that thou wouldest put thy name there; to hearken unto the prayer which thy servant prayeth toward this place. Hearken therefore unto the supplications of thy servant, and of thy people Israel, which they shall make toward this place: hear thou from thy dwelling place, even from heaven; and when thou hearest, forgive.

Now, my God, let, I beseech thee, thine eyes be open, and let thine ears be attent unto the prayer that is made in this place. Now therefore arise, O Lord God, into thy resting place, thou, and the ark of thy strength: let thy priests, O Lord God, be clothed with salvation, and let thy saints rejoice in goodness. O Lord God, turn not away the face of thine anointed: remember the mercies of David thy servant.

Now when Solomon had made an end of praying, the fire came down from heaven, and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices; and the glory of the Lord filled the house. And the priests could not enter into the house of the Lord, because the glory of the Lord had filled the Lord's house. And when all the children of Israel saw how the fire came down, and the glory of the Lord upon the house, they bowed themselves with their

faces to the ground upon the pavement, and worshiped, and praised the Lord, saying, For he is good; for his mercy endureth forever. Then the king and all the people offered sacrifices before the Lord.

The Second Lesson. Hebrews 10. 19-26

Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, his flesh; and having a high priest over the house of God; let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water. Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; for he is faithful that promised; and let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching. For if we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins.

Then shall one of the Hymns 656-666, *Methodist Hymnal, be sung; after which the Minister shall deliver a Sermon suitable to the occasion. Contributions shall then be received from the People.*

Then shall the Minister read the following Psalm, or the Minister and the Congregation may read it alternately; the parts in italics to be read by the Congregation:

Psalm 122

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.

Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together:

Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord,

Unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord.

For there are set thrones of judgment, the thrones of the house of David.

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem:

They shall prosper that love thee.

Peace be within thy walls,

And prosperity within thy palaces.

For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee.

Because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek thy good.

Then let the Trustees stand up before the Altar, and one of them, or some one in their behalf, say unto the Minister:

We present unto you this building, to be dedicated as a church for the service and worship of Almighty God.

Then shall the Minister request the Congregation to stand, while he repeats the following

DECLARATION:

Dearly Beloved, it is meet and right, as we learn from the Holy Scriptures, that houses erected for the public worship of God should be specially set apart and dedicated to religious uses. For such a dedication we are now assembled. With gratitude, therefore, to Almighty God, who has signally blessed his servants in their holy enterprise of erecting this church, we dedicate it to his service, for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, the preaching of the Word of God, the administration of the holy sacraments, and for all other exercises of religious worship and service, according to the Discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And, as the dedication of the temple is vain without the solemn consecration of the worshipers also, I now call upon you all to dedicate yourselves anew to the service of God. To him let our souls be dedicated, that they may be renewed after the image of Christ. To him let our bodies be dedicated, that they may be fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. To him may our labors and business be dedicated, that their fruit may tend to the glory of his great name, and to the advancement of his kingdom.

Then shall the Minister say these words of Dedication, all the People standing and responding in the words printed in italics:

Eternal, Holy, and Glorious Trinity, three Persons, one God,
To thee we dedicate this church.
Father of our Lord Jesus Christ: our Father,
To thee we dedicate this church.
Son of God, the Only Begotten of the Father, Head over all things to the Church which is thy Body: Prophet, Priest, Redeemer, and King of thy people,
To thee we dedicate this church.
God the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, our Teacher, Sanctifier, and Comforter; the Lord and Giver of all life,
To thee we dedicate this church.

Then, the Congregation kneeling, the Minister shall offer the following Prayer:

O Most Glorious Lord, we acknowledge that we are not worthy to offer unto thee anything belonging unto us; yet we beseech

thee, in thy great goodness, graciously to accept the dedication of this place to thy service, and to prosper this our undertaking; receive the prayers and intercessions of all those thy servants who shall call upon thee in this house; and give them grace to prepare their hearts to serve thee with reverence and godly fear; affect them with an awful apprehension of thy divine majesty, and a deep sense of their own unworthiness; that so approaching thy sanctuary with lowliness and devotion, and coming before thee with clean thoughts and pure hearts, with bodies undefiled and minds sanctified, they may always perform a service acceptable to thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Regard, O Lord, the supplication of thy servants, that whosoever shall be dedicated to thee in this house by baptism may ever remain in the number of thy faithful children. *Amen.*

Grant, O Lord, that whosoever shall receive in this place the blessed sacrament of the body and blood of Christ may come to that holy ordinance with faith, charity, and true repentance; and, being filled with thy grace and heavenly benediction, may, to their great and endless comfort, obtain forgiveness of their sins, and all other benefits of his death. *Amen.*

Grant, O Lord, that by thy Holy Word which shall be read and preached in this place, and by thy Holy Spirit grafting it inwardly in the heart, the hearers thereof may both perceive and know what things they ought to do, and may have power and strength to perform the same. *Amen.*

Now, therefore, arise, O Lord, and come into this place of thy rest, thou and the ark of thy strength. Let thine eye be open toward this house day and night; and let thine ears be ready toward the prayers of thy children which they shall make unto thee in this place: and whensoever thy servants shall make to thee their petitions here, do thou hear them from heaven, thy dwelling place, the throne of the glory of thy kingdom; and when thou hearest, forgive. And grant, O Lord, we beseech thee, that here and elsewhere thy ministers may be clothed with righteousness, and thy saints rejoice in thy salvation. And may we all, with thy people everywhere, grow up into a holy temple in the Lord, and be at last received into the glorious temple above; the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. And to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be glory and praise, world without end. *Amen.*

The service to conclude with a Doxology and Benediction.

IX. UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

MINUTES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

Sessions Held at New York City and Cincinnati, April 26 to May 3, 1905

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., April 26, 1905.

The Commission on Unification of the Publishing Houses of the Methodist Episcopal Church met, pursuant to the call of Dr. James R. Day, in the Board Room of the Methodist Book Concern, at New York City, April 26, 1905.

At 10 A. M. the Commission was called to order by Dr. James R. Day.

On motion of Dr. C. U. Wade, Dr. James R. Day was elected Chairman, and, on motion of Dr. E. M. Mills, Dr. George B. Addicks was chosen Secretary. Dr. D. W. C. Huntington offered prayer.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following responded to their names:

Delegate at large—Dr. James R. Day, Minister, Syracuse, N. Y.
First District—George F. Washburn, Layman, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Second District—Charles H. Buck, Minister, 409 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Third District—E. M. Mills, Minister, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Fourth District—W. W. Evans, Minister, Huntingdon, Pa.
Fifth District—Calvin Whitney, Layman, Norwalk, Ohio.
Sixth District—J. E. Annis, Layman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Seventh District—W. H. Crogman, Layman, South Atlanta, Ga.
Eighth District—R. H. Beggs, Layman, 2427 Ogden Street, Denver, Colo.
Ninth District—D. W. C. Huntington, Minister, University Place, Neb.
Tenth District—H. H. C. Miller, Layman, Chicago, Ill.
Eleventh District—C. U. Wade, Minister, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Twelfth District—
Thirteenth District—George B. Addicks, Minister, Warrenton, Mo.
Fourteenth District—

R. A. Booth, Layman, of Eugene, Ore., representative of the Fourteenth District, and F. A. Chamberlain, Layman, Minneapolis, Minn., representative of the Twelfth District, were absent.

On motion of J. E. Annis, it was ordered that the Commission meet for its morning session at 9:30 A. M. and adjourn at 12:30, and meet at 2:30 P. M. for the afternoon session and adjourn at 5 P. M.

On request of the Chairman, the Secretary read the action of the General Conference of 1904 on the Unification of the Book Concern.

On motion of Dr. Evans, a resolution was passed to extend an invitation to representatives of the Majority and Minority Reports on Unification of our Publishing Houses, as also to the Publishing Agents and any other parties who may be in possession of desirable information on the question of Unification, to meet with the Commission at some suitable time and give such information to the Commission, Dr. C. C. Wilbor, Mr. J. E. Andrus and Mr. E. B. Tuttle being mentioned by name as persons to be invited.

Dr. Eaton and Dr. Mains, Publishing Agents of our New York House, were asked to address the Commission. Dr. Eaton gave a brief history and description of the Book Concern in this city; both Dr. Eaton and Dr. Mains answered questions on the valuation, size and working capacity of our New York House.

A motion to adjourn prevailed, and it was ordered that when we meet at 2:30 P. M. we meet to inspect the plant in this city.

Wednesday Afternoon Session, April 26, 1905

The Commission was called to order at 2:30 P. M., Dr. Day presiding. Dr. Evans offered prayer. The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

F. A. Chamberlain, of the Twelfth District, having arrived, he was entered as present.

Mr. William Dove, Superintendent of the Printing Department, and Mr. Smith, Superintendent of the Bindery Department, of our New York Publishing House, were introduced, and the Commission proceeded to inspect the building and its equipment.

At 4 P. M. the Commission reassembled for further deliberations.

Mr. Potts, President of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mr. Elder, President of the Industrial Club of the same city, were introduced. Mr. Potts addressed the Commission, setting forth the advantages of Indianapolis as a suitable place for a central plant, and in behalf of the city offered twenty (20) acres of land with certain buildings upon the tract as a location, in case a unification should be effected.

On invitation, Mr. Smith and Mr. Dove, Superintendents of the Bindery and Printing Departments, respectively, of the New

York Publishing House, spoke to the Commission and answered questions relating to their departments.

The hour for adjournment having come, the Commission stood adjourned by expiration of time.

Thursday Morning Session, April 27, 1905

The Commission was called to order at 9:30 A. M., Dr. Day presiding. Dr. Mills offered prayer. The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

On motion of W. W. Evans, it was ordered to appoint a committee of three, of which the Chairman is to be a member *ex officio,* to consider the appointment of suitable committees to facilitate the work of the Commission. The following brethren were appointed: W. W. Evans, R. H. Beggs and J. E. Annis, with James R. Day Chairman.

On motion of C. U. Wade, it was ordered that when we adjourn at this place we adjourn to meet in our Book Concern at Cincinnati, Ohio, on next Tuesday, May 2, 1905, at 2 P. M., and that the Chairman notify the Publishing Agents of our coming.

On motion of W. W. Evans, the reports referred to this Commission by the General Conference were taken up for consideration.

E. M. Mills moved that we now hear the brethren who have been invited to address the Commission. Carried. Dr. Eaton verified statements on valuation, receipts and disbursements of our New York Publishing House made by him in the previous session.

Dr. C. C. Wilbor, of Syracuse, N. Y., an advocate of the Minority Report, spoke on the origin and history of the plan of Unification and the Evolution of the New York Book Concern. Mr. E. B. Tuttle, of New York City, also an advocate of the Minority Report, addressed the Commission on the same subject.

The time for adjournment having come, the Commission stood adjourned, and Mr. Tuttle was asked to continue his address at the afternoon session.

Thursday Afternoon Session, April 27, 1905

The Commission met at 2:30 P. M., Dr. Day presiding. Dr. Buck offered prayer. The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Mr. E. B. Tuttle continued his address, at the close of which he was interrogated by the members of the Commission.

On motion of Calvin Whitney, the Commission thanked Dr. Wilbor and Mr. Tuttle for the information they gave on the subject of Unification of our Publishing Houses.

Mr. J. E. Andrus, of Yonkers, N. Y., an advocate of the

Majority Report, addressed the Commission on the subject of Unification.

On motion of J. E. Annis, the time was extended.

On motion of F. A. Chamberlain, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Andrus.

In behalf of the committee appointed to suggest suitable committees to expedite our business, W. W. Evans presented the following report, which was adopted. James R. Day appointed the committees called for by the report, and they were approved.

The following is a complete report with the committees as appointed, including additions made later by order of the Commission:

REPORT

Committee on Law

To examine the charters of the Eastern and Western Houses, respectively, and to report on the changes therein necessary to a unification of the Publishing Houses, together with all other legal points involved; and also to examine the relation of the Missionary Society and the Book Concern at New York in respect of the joint ownership of the real estate at New York.

H. H. C. Miller, 1415 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, University Place, Neb.
Rev. W. W. Evans, Huntingdon, Pa.

Committee on Location and Transportation

To suggest locations at one of which may be concentrated the publishing interests of the Book Concern; to examine into the probable cost of the transfer thereto of machinery and stock from the existing Publishing Houses; and to estimate the cost of establishing a new Publishing House.

Rev. C. H. Buck, 409 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. C. U. Wade, Fort Wayne, Ind.
F. A. Chamberlain, Minneapolis, Minn.

Committee on Real Estate

To examine the values of the real estate held by the Eastern and Western Agencies, and the rental values of all the said real estate; and also to consider such changes in the buildings involved and uses thereof as may increase rental values, with special reference to those parts now occupied by manufacturing plants.

J. E. Annis, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. H. Beggs, 2427 Ogden Street, Denver, Col.
Rev. George B. Addicks, Warrenton, Mo.

Committee on Manufacture

To examine into the duplication of publications by the two Publishing Houses and to report which of these publications may feasibly and profitably issue from one Publishing House; to examine into the matter of the purchase of stock and machinery by the Publishing Houses, and to suggest such methods as may be most profitable; and to examine into the probable increase or decrease

in the net income from one Book Concern, on the basis of the present volume of business, should a unification of our Publishing Houses be effected.

Calvin Whitney, Norwalk, O.
R. A. Booth, Eugene, Ore.
W. H. Crogman, South Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. W. W. Evans, Huntingdon, Pa.

Committee on Administration

To examine into the practicability and wisdom of the unification of the management of our Publishing Houses.

George F. Washburn, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. E. M. Mills, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Rev. J. R. Day, Syracuse, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, University Place, Neb.

The Commission stood adjourned by expiration of time.

Friday Morning Session, April 28, 1905

The Commission was called to order at 9:30 A. M., with Dr. Day in the chair. Dr. Crogman offered prayer. The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

On motion of W. W. Evans, Dr. Buckley, Editor *Christian Advocate,* was invited to speak before the Commission.

George F. Washburn made a motion to invite the following brethren to address the Commission at its session in Cincinnati: Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, Bishop Earl Cranston, Dr. W. F. Whitlock, Mr. J. N. Gamble, Mr. R. T. Miller, Rev. Edward B. Rawls and Mr. Richard Dymond. Carried.

On motion of George F. Washburn, Dr. Mains, of the New York Book Concern, was asked to give his views on the question of unifying our Publishing Houses, and he addressed the Commission.

Dr. Buckley entered at this point and Dr. Mains yielded the floor to him, and he addressed the Commission on the subject under consideration. On motion of Calvin Whitney, a vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Buckley.

Dr. Mains concluded his address and was interrogated by members of the Commission. On motion of W. W. Evans, the Commission extended a vote of thanks to Dr. Mains.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. R. A. Booth, representing the Fourteenth District, in which he expresses his regrets that circumstances made it impossible for him to be present.

C. U. Wade presented a paper from Mr. Marvin Campbell, of South Bend, Ind., on location of a central plant, which was referred to the Committee on Location.

James R. Day, having pressing business at home, was excused from further attendance upon the morning session. At his request D. W. C. Huntington took the chair.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the members of the Com-

mission agreed to leave New York City for Cincinnati at 1 P. M., Monday, May 1, taking the same car in order to give the committees opportunity to do some work before leaving the city, as well as on their trip to Cincinnati.

On motion of F. A. Chamberlain, the Commission adjourned.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 2, 1905.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Commission met in the Chapel of the Book Concern of Cincinnati, at 2 P. M., Dr. Day presiding.

In the absence of George B. Addicks, J. E. Annis was elected Secretary *pro tempore*. Dr. Buck led in prayer.

George B. Addicks having arrived, he resumed his duties as Secretary. All members of the Commission were present except Mr. R. A. Booth, of the Fourteenth District.

On motion of Charles H. Buck, W. W. Evans was put on the Committee on Manufacture, and the names of D. W. C. Huntington and H. H. C. Miller were added to the Committee on Administration.

On motion of W. W. Evans, Dr. W. F. Whitlock, of Delaware, Ohio, and Mr. J. N. Gamble, of Cincinnati, both representatives of the Majority Report, were asked to address the Commission.

Dr. Whitlock thereupon addressed the Commission on the subject of Unification of our Publishing Houses.

On motion of George F. Washburn, Mr. R. T. Miller, of Cincinnati, an advocate of the Majority Report and member of the Local Committee, addressed the Commission on the same subject. Both Dr. Whitlock and Mr. Miller answered questions bearing on the subject of Unification. On motion of Charles H. Buck, the Commission thanked these brethren for the information they gave.

On motion of F. A. Chamberlain, the Commission adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION, MAY 2, 1905

The Commission met in a room of the Grand Hotel, at Cincinnati, at 7:30 P. M., on call of the Chairman. Dr. W. F. Whitlock led in prayer.

On motion of George F. Washburn, it was ordered to hold an extra session at this time in order to expedite our business. The Minutes of the previous session were read, corrected and approved.

On motion of J. E. Annis, the Secretary was instructed to have the Minutes of the Commission printed by one of our Publishing Houses for distribution among the members of the Commission.

On motion of Calvin Whitney, it was ordered that Mr. Thomssen, Superintendent of the Manufacturing Department of our

Publishing House at Cincinnati, be invited to address the Commission at our meeting tomorrow.

On motion, Rev. E. B. Rawls, an advocate of the Majority Report, addressed the Commission on the subject of Unification, and was thanked by the Commission.

On motion of George F. Washburn, it was ordered that we fix the time for our final adjournment in Cincinnati at 5 o'clock P. M. tomorrow, May 3, 1905, or earlier, and that when we so adjourn we adjourn to meet in our Book Concern at Chicago, Ill., on call of the Chair as near the 14th of November next as practicable.

On motion of R. H. Beggs, the Commission adjourned to meet at 9 A. M.

Wednesday Morning Session, May 3, 1905

The Commission met in the Chapel of our Book Concern, Cincinnati, at 9 A. M., Dr. Day presiding. Dr. Mills offered prayer.

The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

On motion of H. H. C. Miller, the Chairman was asked to make inquiry as to the full scope of the power of the Commission under the action of the General Conference appointing it, and report at our meeting in Chicago, Ill.

On motion of George B. Addicks, it was ordered that the appointed committees be allowed to incur such expense in the prosecution of their work as they may deem necessary.

On motion of H. H. C. Miller, Bishop Spellmeyer, an advocate of the Minority Report, was asked to address the Commission. After his address he was interrogated by members of the Commission. On motion of Calvin Whitney, the Commission extended a vote of thanks to the Bishop.

Bishop Moore and Bishop Cranston were introduced, and the latter spoke on Unification and answered questions relating to the subject. On motion of Charles H. Buck, the Commission thanked Bishop Cranston for the information he imparted. On request, Dr. Jennings addressed the Commission on the same subject, also answering many questions bearing on the subject. On motion of Charles H. Buck, the Commission thanked Dr. Jennings for the information he gave.

In behalf of the American Book Company, Mr. R. T. Miller extended an invitation to the Commission to visit their manufacturing plant in this city. George F. Washburn moved to request Mr. Miller to thank the American Book Company in behalf of the Commission for their courtesy and assure them that we will avail ourselves of the opportunity to see their plant if our time will permit.

On motion of F. A. Chamberlain, Mr. R. T. Miller was asked to finish certain statements begun by him at our yesterday's session, which he did. The time was extended by common consent.

Bishop Hamilton was introduced to the Commission. On motion of Charles H. Buck, the Commission adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, MAY 3, 1905

The Commission met in the Chapel of our Book Concern in Cincinnati, at 2 P. M. Dr. Rust, former Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, was introduced by the Chair, and led in prayer.

The Minutes of the morning session were read, corrected and approved.

By common consent, the Commission took a recess, to inspect the building in which we were holding our session.

At 3:30 P. M. the Commission reassembled to continue its session. Mr. Richard Dymond, Chairman of the Local Book Committee at Cincinnati, addressed the Commission and answered questions concerning property and rental values of our Cincinnati House and in Cincinnati generally. The Commission thanked Mr. Dymond for his address.

Mr. Thomssen, Superintendent of the Manufacturing Department of our Cincinnati House, spoke to the Commission on the estimated expenses for removing the printing plants from Cincinnati and New York to some other place.

On motion of J. E. Annis, F. A. Chamberlain and C. U. Wade, members of the Committee on Location and Transportation, were excused to visit the manufacturing plant of the American Book Company of this city.

The Commission gave a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomssen and Dr. Jennings.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the Commission was adjourned.

J. R. DAY,
President.
GEO. B. ADDICKS,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

Sessions Held at Chicago, Illinois, January 9-12, 1906

CHICAGO, ILL., January 9, 1906.

Pursuant to adjournment the Commission on the Unification of the Book Concern met on call of the Chairman in the Book Concern, 57 Washington Street, Chicago, January 9, 1906, 10:30 A. M., James R. Day presiding.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Elliott, of Detroit, Mich.

The Chairman announced the appointment, by the Board of Bishops, of D. S. Gray, as a member of the Commission, to take the place of Calvin Whitney, who had resigned since our last meeting.

The roll was called, and the following attendance noted:

Delegate at Large—Dr. James R. Day, Minister, Syracuse, N. Y.
First District—George F. Washburn, Layman, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Second District—Charles H. Buck, Minister, 409 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Third District—E. M. Mills, Minister, Penn Yan, N. Y.; arrived January 10.
Fourth District—W. W. Evans, Minister, Huntingdon, Pa.
Fifth District—D. S. Gray, Layman, Columbus, Ohio.
Sixth District—J. E. Annis, Layman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Seventh District—W. H. Crogman, Layman, South Atlanta, Ga.
Eighth District—R. H. Beggs, Layman, University Park, Colo.
Ninth District—D. W. C. Huntington, Minister, University Place, Neb.
Tenth District—H. H. C. Miller, Layman, 1415 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
Eleventh District—C. U. Wade, Minister, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Twelfth District—F. A. Chamberlain, Layman, Minneapolis, Minn.; absent.
Thirteenth District—George B. Addicks, Minister, Warrenton, Mo.
Fourteenth District—R. A. Booth, Layman, Eugene, Ore.

E. M. Mills, of the Third, and F. A. Chamberlain, of the Fourth districts, were absent.

The Chair announced that a delegation from Detroit, Mich., was present and desired to make certain communications to the Commission.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the delegation was given an opportunity to make whatever presentation they may desire. Dr. Elliot thereupon addressed the Commission in behalf of the delegation, representing the city of Detroit, Mich., as an advantageous location for a central plant of our Publishing Houses, in case a unification should be effected. Dr. Elliot, being a member of the delegation, introduced Mr. Hudson, of the Commercial Club of Detroit, Mich., who spoke to the Commission on the same subject.

Messrs. Bealman, Stocking and Cook, also members of the Detroit delegation, were introduced and in turn addressed the Commission.

Dr. Day assured the Detroit delegation of our high appreciation of their presentation.

D. S. Gray asked the Commission in behalf of a delegation from Columbus, Ohio, when it would be convenient for their claims to be presented.

On motion of Charles H. Buck, the Columbus delegation was invited to meet with the Commission at its Wednesday morning session.

On motion of George F. Washburn, it was ordered that we have three (3) sessions daily: a morning session, from 10 to 12:30; an afternoon session, from 2 to 5 o'clock, and an evening session, beginning at 8 o'clock and adjourning on motion.

On motion of George F. Washburn, it was ordered that our sessions be executive, except as persons may be invited to attend.

On motion of R. H. Beggs, it was ordered that representatives from different cities be allowed not over an hour for the presentation of their claims.

On motion of George F. Washburn, it was decided to hold our day sessions in the Book Concern, and the evening sessions in the Stratford Hotel.

H. H. C. Miller was excused from further attendance upon the morning session on account of urgent business.

On motion of George F. Washburn, it was ordered to take up the reports of the different committees in the order the Chair may suggest.

The report of the Committee on Real Estate was called for by the Chair, and J. E. Annis read that part of the report which pertained to our New York property.

On motion of D. S. Gray, the time was extended in order to give J. E. Annis time to finish the reading of his report.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the Commission thanked the members of the Committee on Real Estate for their carefully prepared and full report, and ordered that the Committee be continued.

The Commission adjourned by expiration of time.

Tuesday Afternoon Session, January 9, 1906

The Commission met in the Book Concern at 2 P. M., James R. Day presiding.

Dr. Crogman offered prayer.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

On motion of D. S. Gray, James R. Day gave his ruling on the "Full Scope and Power of the Commission," under the action of the General Conference appointing it, as follows:—

Ruling of Chair on Scope of Action of the General Conference Creating the Commission

"Gentlemen:—You submitted to me at your last meeting for a ruling the interpretation of the scope of our privileges as

members of this Commission as to what we must do if we do anything, and as to what we may recommend if we do nothing.

"It seems to me that we must follow the language of the article that created the Commission where it is explicit. Upon that we will all agree. That definite and clear language we find in the declaration of the General Conference for 'the principle of unifying the Book Concern by consolidating its manufacturing departments and placing them under one official management.' That settles the question of the principle in the case. We have nothing to do with that. It is not committed to us. Beyond this declaration in express terms of the principle of unification the way is not defined so clearly.

"It seems to me that the whole question of the application of this principle is left to the Commission. We have been appointed to ascertain whether it can be applied, whether wise and practicable, and as to whether this is the time for such unification and as to what may be the best place or places for unifying the manufacturing plants of the Book Concern.

"Apparently the General Conference intended to give us large discretion. But plainly we are restricted to the consideration of these two plants and nothing else, except as it may incidentally bear upon them and aid in the solution of the question of their unification.

"We would be permitted to take up the question of consolidation as to place. Singularly in no part of our instructions is it stated that we are to consider the question as to consolidation of the plants in the same place, but always it is stated under the same management or administration. I think, however, that no one will question our right to fix upon the same place for both plants if we deem that the best thing to do.

"If the unification is to stand upon the language used, we have the privilege of a form of unification which shall contemplate the consolidation or unification of the business management. Corporations of widely separated plants are unified when brought under one corporate control. That is true also of a University with schools in different towns, as Northwestern or Ohio Wesleyan, with its medical school at Cleveland.

"It seems to me that we are at liberty to discuss and determine the unification of the Book Concern, therefore, under one official management. To simplify the administration for the purpose of securing greater efficiency seems to have been the leading thought of the General Conference as we find it expressed in the language of the act creating the Commission.

"It is our privilege, if we determine to do nothing, to recommend to the General Conference any plan that we may deem wise for future action.

"In our instructions we are told that if we do not adopt a plan

of consolidation, we are to make a complete report of all of our doings to the General Conference. We are not restricted to refusing to make a plan of unification and saying so. We can recommend what we cannot do under the act.

"We are expected to proceed upon the principle of unification, but we have a large and undefined privilege in the application of that principle to the manufacturing plants of the Book Concern."

On motion of H. H. C. Miller, this ruling together with the report of the General Conference setting forth the object of appointing the Commission were ordered printed for the use of the members of the Commission.

On motion of R. H. Beggs, Mr. Wilber Knowles, of New York City, the architect who had been engaged by the Committee on Real Estate, was invited to explain his plans and specifications on changing and improving our building on Fifth Avenue, New York City.

On motion of R. H. Beggs, it was ordered to limit our discussion with Mr. Knowles to the work he had done for the Committee on Real Estate.

George B. Addicks read communications from O. C. Poland and Mr. E. M. Olmsted, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., advocating the location of a central plant at that city.

On motion of Charles H. Buck, the papers were referred to the Committee on Location and Transportation.

Mr. Knowles having arrived, he gave the desired explanation of his plans on the alterations and improvements necessary to increase the rental value of our New York property, and answered questions concerning location and rental values of our building in New York City.

On motion of Charles H. Buck, the Commission tendered Mr. Knowles a vote of thanks.

J. E. Annis, Chairman of the Committee on Real Estate, continued the reading of his report, giving information on our property in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco.

On motion of George B. Addicks, the report was received, and J. E. Annis instructed to have copies printed for the use of the members of the Commission.

The Chairman called for the report of the Committee on Administration.

George F. Washburn, Chairman of this Committee, reported progress and in behalf of the Committee asked for more time to complete his report. Granted.

H. H. C. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Law, made a partial report and, at his request, was granted more time to complete it.

Mr. Edwin R. Graham, one of the Publishing Agents of our

Book Concern, announced that the Stratford Hotel had arranged a room for the evening sessions of the Commission.

George F. Washburn moved that we omit our evening session for today, in order to give the committees time to finish their work.

D. S. Gray moved, as a substitute, to meet at the Stratford Hotel to hear the report of the Committee on Manufacture. Carried.

The Commission adjourned by expiration of time.

Tuesday Evening Session, January 9, 1906

The Commission met at the Stratford Hotel, in the room of W. W. Evans, at 8 P. M., James R. Day in the chair. The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The Chair called for the report of the Committee on Manufacture. At the request of R. A. Booth, Chairman of this Committee, and by common consent of the Commission, W. W. Evans, Secretary of the Committee, read the report.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the Commission thanked the Committee on Manufacture for its carefully prepared and exhaustive report.

Pending the consideration of this report, the Commission adjourned.

Wednesday Morning Session, January 10, 1906

The Commission met in the Book Concern at 10 A. M., James R. Day presiding. Dr. Buck offered prayer. The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

E. M. Mills, of the Third District, arrived and was entered as present.

R. H. Beggs moved that the report of the Committee on Manufacture be received and printed with the Minutes. Carried.

On motion of C. U. Wade, W. W. Evans was instructed to have the report printed for distribution among the members of the Commission.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the report was considered as a report of progress and the Committee continued.

D. S. Gray offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Manufacturing Plants of the Methodist Book Concern shall be consolidated into one plant and under one management, at some one point, as shall be determined hereafter by the Commission.

E. M. Mills moved to make this motion the order of the day for 10 A. M. tomorrow.

H. H. C. Miller moved as a substitute to lay D. S. Gray's resolution on the table until after the report of the Committee shall have been printed and placed in the hands of the Commission. Carried.

R. H. Beggs moved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 3 P. M. today.

Charles H. Buck moved, as a substitute, that we meet at 4 P. M., at the Stratford Hotel. Carried.

The Commission adjourned by expiration of time.

Wednesday Afternoon Session, January 10, 1906

The Commission met, pursuant to adjournment, at 4 P. M., in the Stratford Hotel, James R. Day presiding. The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

R. H. Beggs moved that it is the sense of the Commission that we adjourn not later than Friday noon, January 12. The motion carried.

The Chair called for the report of the Committee on Administration.

George F. Washburn, Chairman of the Committee, reported progress and asked the consent of the Commission to have James R. Day, a member of the Committee, present the report.

James R. Day called R. A. Booth to the Chair and read the report of the Committee on Administration.

On motion of J. E. Annis, the Commission thanked the Committee for its work, received the report and ordered it printed for distribution among its members.

On motion of R. H. Beggs, the Committee on Location and Transportation was allowed time for its report until after the decision of the main question.

The Chair announced that the Commission was invited to take luncheon with Mr. J. C. Stubbs, Traffic Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, tomorrow. The invitation was thankfully accepted.

C. U. Wade moved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

D. S. Gray moved to amend, so as to meet at 9:30. Carried.

The Chair read a letter from a delegation of Louisville, Ky., asking permission to present the claims of Louisville as a suitable location for a central plant.

On motion, the Chair was instructed to wire the delegation that the Commission would received them during the morning session tomorrow.

On motion of E. M. Mills, the Commission adjourned.

Thursday Morning Session, January 11, 1906

The Commission met in the Book Concern at 9:30 A. M., James R. Day presiding. Dr. Huntington led in prayer. The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

On motion of Charles H. Buck, the Secretary was instructed to send our hearty congratulations to Mr. F. A. Chamberlain, a

member of this Commission, on his and his family's escape from the recent fire in Minneapolis, Minn.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Charles H. Buck:

Having heard of the sad affliction which has necessitated the resignation of Mr. Calvin Whitney, as a member of this Commission, we desire to express to him our pleasure that he was associated with us at the first meeting of this Commission, and that we have had the cheer of his brotherly spirit and the benefit of his wise counsel. We also desire to express our deepest sympathy with him in the sorrow that shadows his home, and pray that he may be cheered and strengthened by the conscious presence and blessing of our Heavenly Father. Signed,

CHARLES H. BUCK,
W. W. EVANS.

The Chair announced the presence of a delegation from Columbus, Ohio, and asked them to make their representation.

Mr. C. E. Firestone, a member of the delegation from Columbus, and Mr. Z. L. White, also a member of the delegation, addressed the Commission.

The Chair announced the presence of the delegation from Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Charles C. Stoll, of the Stoll Oil Company, and Rev. Horace G. Ogden, pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church, both members of the delegation, addressed the Commission.

On motion of George F. Washburn, it was ordered that after today the delegations from the different cities be requested to present their claims to the Committee on Location and Transportation.

By common consent, George F. Washburn made an informal statement bearing on the question at issue.

On motion, it was ordered that this informal discussion be continued at the afternoon session.

The Commission adjourned by expiration of time.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, JANUARY 11, 1906

The Commission met in the Book Concern at 2:30 P. M., with James R. Day in the chair. Dr. Wade led in prayer. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Commission was delightfully entertained at luncheon today in the Midday Club rooms by Mr. J. C. Stubbs, General Traffic Director of the Union Pacific Railroad. Before leaving the table, the Commission extended to Mr. Stubbs a vote of thanks for the sumptuous repast and the pleasure of his company.

The Chair announced that Mr. Marvin Campbell, of South

Bend, Ind., was present and invited him to present the claims of his city. Mr. Campbell thereupon addressed the Commission.

George F. Washburn completed his informal remarks.

James R. Day asked R. H. Beggs to take the chair, and took part in the informal discussion. He was followed by D. S. Gray, R. A. Booth, and others.

James R. Day resumed the chair.

On motion of R. H. Beggs, it was ordered to hear the Commission from Indianapolis, Ind., who had arrived.

Rev. C. E. Bacon, D.D., Mr. C. W. Bookwalter, Mayor of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. William Fortune, and Mr. W. H. Wade, all members of the Indianapolis delegation, were introduced and in turn addressed the Commission.

The Commission adjourned by expiration of time, to meet at the Stratford Hotel, at 8 P. M.

Thursday Evening Session, January 11, 1906

The Commission met in the room of W. W. Evans, at the Stratford Hotel, at 8 P. M., James R. Day presiding. The Minutes of the previous session were read, corrected and approved.

R. H. Beggs moved that a committee of three be appointed to devise a plan for the unification of the Book Concern by consolidating its manufacturing departments and placing them under one management and to report at the next meeting of the Commission.

H. H. C. Miller moved to lay the motion on the table. It was not laid on the table.

On motion of W. W. Evans, the vote on the motion of R. H. Beggs was deferred.

The resolution offered by D. S. Gray, on Wednesday morning, being the order of the day after the distribution of the printed report of the Committee on Manufacture, was taken up, viz.:

Resolved, That the Manufacturing Plants of the Methodist Book Concern shall be consolidated into one plant, and under one management, at some one point, as shall be determined hereafter.

On motion it was ordered that no member shall have an opportunity to speak to the question more than once, until every member wishing to speak shall have had the opportunity to do so.

A length discussion followed, which was participated in by all the members present.

H. H. C. Miller moved that, when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., the date to be fixed before our final adjournment, and that the vote on the pending question be postponed until such a time at that session as the Commission may determine. The motion carried.

On motion of R. A. Booth, the Commission adjourned.

Friday Morning Session, January 12, 1906

The Commission met at the Book Concern at 10 A. M., with James R. Day in the chair. E. M. Mills offered prayer. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

On motion of George B. Addicks, it was ordered to print the reports of standing committees that have thus far reported and have them appear in an appendix to the Minutes.

On motion of W. W. Evans, it was agreed not to allow these reports, or any part of them, to get into print.

On motion of E. M. Mills, the Committee on Law was instructed not only to report on questions of law relating to the Unification, but to confer with the Missionary Society concerning their willingness to co-operate with us in making changes in our New York building, as outlined by the Committee on Real Estate.

The Chair put J. E. Annis on the Committee on Law, and added the name of R. H. Beggs to the Committee on Administration.

On motion the appointments were confirmed by the Commission.

On motion of George B. Addicks, Tuesday, April 24, 10 A. M., was fixed as the time for our meeting in Buffalo, N. Y.

On suggestion of the Chair, E. M. Mills was asked kindly to arrange for our entertainment in Buffalo.

On motion of W. W. Evans, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Edwin R. Graham for his kindness in providing for our entertainment in Chicago.

On motion of R. A. Booth, it was ordered to have the Minutes printed for the use of the members of the Commission.

The Minutes were read and approved and the Commission adjourned, D. W. C. Huntington pronouncing the benediction.

On motion the following revised list of committees was adopted:

Committee on Law

To examine the charters of the Eastern and Western Houses respectively and to report on the changes therein necessary to a Unification of the Publishing Houses, together with all other legal points involved; and also to examine the relation of the Missionary Society and the Book Concern at New York in respect of the joint ownership of the real estate at New York.

H. H. C. Miller, 1415 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, University Place, Neb.
Rev. W. W. Evans, Huntingdon, Pa.
J. E. Annis, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Committee on Location and Transportation

To suggest locations, at one of which may be concentrated the publishing interests of the Book Concern; to examine into the probable cost of the transfer thereto of machinery and stock from the existing Publishing Houses, and to estimate the cost of establishing a new Publishing House.

Rev. C. H. Buck, 409 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. C. U. Wade, Fort Wayne, Ind.
F. A. Chamberlain, Minneapolis, Minn.

Committee on Real Estate

To examine the values of the real estate held by the Eastern and Western Agencies, and the rental values of all the said real estate; and also to consider such changes in the buildings involved and uses thereof as may increase rental values, with special reference to those parts now occupied by manufacturing plants.

J. E. Annis, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. H. Beggs, University Park, Colo.
Rev. George B. Addicks, Warrenton, Mo.

Committee on Manufacture

To examine into the duplication of publications by the two Publishing Houses, and to report which of these publications may feasibly and profitably issue from one Publishing House; to examine into the matter of the purchase of stock and machinery by the Publishing Houses, and to suggest such methods as may be most profitable; and to examine into the probable increase or decrease in the net income from one Book Concern, on the basis of the present volume of business, should a unification of our Publishing Houses be effected.

D. S. Gray, Columbus, Ohio.
R. A. Booth, Eugene, Ore.
W. H. Crogman, South Atlanta, Ga.
W. W. Evans, Huntingdon, Pa.

Committee on Administration

To examine into the practicability and wisdom of the unification of the management of our Publishing Houses.

George F. Washburn, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. E. M. Mills, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Rev. J. R. Day, Syracuse, N. Y.
R. H. Beggs, University Park, Colo.

James R. Day,
Chairman.
Geo. B. Addicks,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24, 1906.

The Commission on Unification of the Book Concern met, pursuant to adjournment, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 24th of April, 1906, at 2 P. M., in the Iroquois Hotel, James R. Day presiding. Dr. Huntington led in prayer.

The following members were present:

At Large—James R. Day, Minister, Syracuse, N. Y.
First District—George F. Washburn, Layman, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Second District—Charles H. Buck, Minister, 409 Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Third District—E. M. Mills, Minister, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Fourth District—W. W. Evans, Minister, Huntingdon, Pa.
Fifth District—D. S. Gray, Layman, Columbus, Ohio.
Sixth District—J. E. Annis, Layman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Seventh District—W. H. Crogman, Layman, South Atlanta, Ga.
Eighth District—R. H. Beggs, Layman, University Park, Colo.
Ninth District—D. W. C. Huntington, Minister, University Place, Neb.
Tenth District—H. H. C. Miller, Layman, 1415 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
Eleventh District—C. U. Wade, Minister, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Twelfth District—F. A. Chamberlain, Layman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Thirteenth District—George B. Addicks, Minister, Warrenton, Mo.
Fourteenth District—R. A. Booth, Layman, Eugene, Ore.

The Chair announced that there were a number of delegations waiting to be heard by this Commission, and asked whether the Commission would reconsider its motion to refer all delegations to the Committee on Location and Transportation.

On motion of R. A. Booth, it was ordered that the Committee on Location and Transportation give these delegations an opportunity to present their claims this evening, and that as many of the other members of the Commission be present as their time will permit.

E. M. Mills read a telegram requesting him to conduct the funeral of Rev. W. G. Reed's father. The Commission felt constrained to ask the requesting parties, if possible, to excuse Dr. Mills on account of his urgent duties in connection with the Commission.

George F. Washburn moved that we hold two executive ses-

sions daily, one in the morning from 9 to 12:30 o'clock, and one in the afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. Carried.

R. A. Booth moved that we hear reports of the Committees who have not yet reported on their work or who may desire to make a second report. Carried.

Charles H. Buck, Chairman of the Committee on Location and Transportation, read the report of this Committee, which, on motion of J. E. Annis, was received and placed on file.

George F. Washburn, Chairman of the Committee on Administration, read the report of this Committee, which, on motion, was received and ordered placed on file.

R. H. Beggs, a member of the Committee on Administration, read a paper on a Plan of Unification, which, on motion of R. A. Booth, was laid on the table until the subject matter contained therein shall be under consideration.

H. H. C. Miller called for the resolution of D. S. Gray, which, according to the action of the Commission at its Chicago session, was to be voted on at this session of the Commission, viz.:

Resolved, That the Manufacturing Plants of the Methodist Book Concern shall be consolidated into one plant and under one management at some one point, as shall be determined hereafter by the Commission.

R. H. Beggs moved to make it the order of the day immediately after the reading of the Minutes tomorrow morning. Carried.

The Chairman presented an invitation from the Board of Trade of Niagara Falls, N. Y., to the members of the Commission to spend a day with them at Niagara Falls as their guests.

On motion of J. E. Annis, the Secretary was instructed to thank the Board of Trade of Niagara Falls for the kind invitation, and to express our regrets at our inability to accept on account of the urgent work of the Commission.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the Commission adjourned.

Wednesday Morning Session, April 25, 1906

The Commission was called to order at 9 A. M., James R. Day presiding. J. E. Annis led in prayer. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

The order of the day to vote on the resolution of D. S. Gray was taken up.

W. W. Evans spoke on the main question.

During his address Bishop Berry entered the room. He was introduced to the Commissioners, and invited to remain at his pleasure.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up in considering subject matter bearing on the main question.

The Commission adjourned by expiration of time.

Wednesday Afternoon Session, April 25, 1906

The Commission met at 2 P. M., in the Iroquois Hotel, James R. Day presiding. D. S. Gray offered prayer.

The Minutes of the previous session were read, corrected and approved. By unanimous consent D. S. Gray was permitted to change the wording of his resolution, which reads:

Resolved, That the Manufacturing Plants of the Methodist Book Concern shall be consolidated into one plant and under one management at some one point, as shall be determined hereafter by the Commission,

so it will read:

Resolved, That the Manufacturing Plants of the Methodist Book Concern shall be consolidated into one plant at some one point, and under the official management of one Agent.

The discussion of the main question was continued at length and participated in by James R. Day, who called H. H. C. Miller to the chair, D. S. Gray and E. M. Mills.

By common consent the Commission took a recess of five minutes, after which the following members spoke on the main question: D. W. C. Huntington, W. W. Evans.

On motion of George B. Addicks, the Commission adjourned.

Thursday Morning Session, April 26, 1906

The Commission met at 9 A. M., in the Iroquois Hotel, James R. Day presiding. C. U. Wade led in prayer.

The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The discussion on the main question was continued, being participated in by J. E. Annis, R. H. Beggs, C. U. Wade, Charles H. Buck, F. A. Chamberlain, George B. Addicks and H. H. C. Miller.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the time was extended to give H. H. C. Miller time to finish his address.

The Commission adjourned, on motion of Charles H. Buck.

Thursday Afternoon Session, April 26, 1906

The Commission met at 2 P. M., in the Iroquois Hotel, with James R. Day in the chair. George B. Addicks offered prayer.

The Minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

The discussion of the main question was again taken up.

W. H. Crogman and D. S. Gray spoke on the subject.

By common consent it was agreed to give D. S. Gray the privilege of closing the debate on the main question.

A recess of five minutes was taken, after which James R. Day asked R. A. Booth to preside, and addressed the Commission on the question under consideration.

James R. Day resumed the chair.

On motion of R. A. Booth, it was ordered that, when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

On motion of R. H. Beggs, the Commission adjourned.

Thursday Evening Session, April 26, 1906

The Commission met at 8 P. M., in the Iroquois Hotel, with James R. Day in the chair. E. M. Mills offered prayer.

The Minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

The discussion of the main question was resumed, and participated in by R. A. Booth, J. E. Annis, E. M. Mills and George F. Washburn.

On motion of W. W. Evans, the Commission adjourned to meet at 9:30 A. M., George F. Washburn having the floor.

Friday Morning Session, April 27, 1906

The Commission met at 9:30 A. M., in the Iroquois Hotel, James R. Day presiding. Bishop Bashford offered prayer.

The Minutes of yesterday evening's session were read and approved.

The Bishop was introduced to the members of the Commission, and asked to remain at his pleasure.

The chairman called W. W. Evans to the chair, and asked to be excused from the session in order to have private counsel with several members of the Commission. The consent was given.

James R. Day resumed the chair.

George F. Washburn, who had the privilege of the floor, yielded it to W. W. Evans in order to give him an opportunity to present a substitute for all before the house.

W. W. Evans thereupon read the following paper as his substitute, stating that inasmuch as the general sentiment of the Commission was somewhat divided as to the best plan for a Unification of the Book Concern he presented this paper:

As a substitute for the motion pending we offer the following:

That a unification of the Book Concern be effected on the following basis:

I. That the General Conference shall elect one General Publishing Agent, who shall be supreme in the management of the Book Concern; subject, however, to the Book Committee in such manner as the General Conference may from time to time direct.

II. That the General Publishing Agent shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Book Committee, two Assistants to the said General Publishing Agent, and which Assistants shall perform such duties as the General Publishing Agent may assign to them.

III. That so soon as the Commission has adopted a general plan for the direction of the Book Committee, the said Book Committee shall be instructed to concentrate at the Publishing House at Cincinnati the publishing and distribution and the entire accounting incident thereto of all Sunday-school and other periodicals except the various *Christian Advocates;* and to concentrate at the Pub-

lishing House at New York the publishing of all book publications in so far as the Committee on a general plan, to be hereafter provided for by this Commission, may deem practicable, and also to concentrate at the said Publishing House at New York the distribution of the book publications and the entire accounting incident thereto.

IV. That a Committee of six be appointed to prepare a general plan for unifying the Book Concern on the basis as above outlined, and in the preparation of the said general plan to give careful consideration to the most advantageous classification in the grouping and assignment of publications to the two Publishing Houses as heretofore indicated, and to submit the said general plan to this Commission for its examination and approval; and when so approved the said general plan shall be presented to the Book Committee, to be carried into effect by the said Book Committee as the General Conference has ordered.

On motion the paper was received, and by common consent the Commission took a recess to give opportunity for private conference on the question pending.

After recess W. W. Evans, by request of the Commission, again read the substitute offered by him, and moved that the vote be taken without debate. Carried.

D. S. Gray, who had the privilege of the closing speech on the main question, made a brief statement.

The vote on the substitute offered by W. W. Evans was taken, and it was declared unanimously adopted.

On motion of R. A. Booth, the Chair was requested to appoint a committee of six to prepare a general plan on the basis outlined in the substitute just adopted, and to report at the next session of the Commission.

The following Committee on General Plan was appointed by the Chair: W. W. Evans, Chairman; E. M. Mills, George F. Washburn, H. H. C. Miller, R. A. Booth and J. E. Annis.

On motion of F. A. Chamberlain, it was ordered that, when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at the call of the Chairman in the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the Commission tendered E. M. Mills a vote of thanks for providing such delightful entertainment during our stay in Buffalo.

On motion of H. H. C. Miller, the Commission expressed its appreciation of the presence of Bishops Bashford and Berry, and extended its thanks to Bishop Berry for using his kindly offices in preparing for our entertainment.

On motion, it was ordered that the Commission meet as soon as practicable after the Chairman of the Committee to Prepare a General Plan shall have notified the Chairman of the Commission that said Committee on General Plan is ready to report.

On motion of D. S. Gray, W. W. Evans was authorized to give to the press such matter of our proceedings as he may deem proper.

On motion of D. W. C. Huntington, the Commission thanked the proprietor of the Iroquois Hotel for favoring us with such excellent accommodations.

On motion, E. M. Mills was asked to kindly provide for our entertainment at our next meeting.

On motion of R. A. Booth, the Secretary was ordered to have the Minutes of our session in Buffalo printed for distribution among the members of the Commission.

The Commission joined with Bishop Berry in the closing prayer, whereupon it stood adjourned.

JAMES R. DAY,
Chairman.
GEO. B. ADDICKS,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

Second Session Held at Buffalo, N. Y.
January 3 and 4, 1907

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 3, 1907.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Commission on the Unification of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in the Iroquois Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., January 3, 1907.

Chairman James R. Day called the meeting to order at 2:30 P. M.

D. W. C. Huntington offered the opening prayer.

George B. Addicks, Secretary of the Commission, called the roll, and the following members responded to their names:

Delegate at Large—Dr. James R. Day, Minister, Syracuse, N. Y.
First District—George F. Washburn, Layman, 630 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Second District—
Third District—E. M. Mills, Minister, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Fourth District—W. W. Evans, Minister, Huntingdon, Pa.
Fifth District—D. S. Gray, Layman, Columbus, Ohio.
Sixth District—J. E. Annis, Layman, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Seventh District—
Eighth District—R. H. Beggs, Layman, University Park, Colo.
Ninth District—D. W. C. Huntington, Minister, University Place, Neb.
Tenth District—H. H. C. Miller, Layman, 1415 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
Eleventh District—C. U. Wade, Minister, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Twelfth District—

Thirteenth District—George B. Addicks, Minister, Warrenton, Mo.

Fourteenth District—R. A. Booth, Layman, Eugene, Ore.

The absent members—Charles H. Buck, of the Second District; W. H. Crogman, of the Seventh District, and F. A. Chamberlain, of the Twelfth District—had notified the chairman of their inability to be present at this session, and, on motion, were excused.

On motion, J. E. Annis, the Secretary, was instructed to send words of sympathy to Dr. Charles H. Buck, who was prevented from attending this meeting on account of sickness.

On motion of W. W. Evans, the Commission sent words of sympathy and condolence to Bishop Fowler, and Mrs. Bishop McCabe also.

W. W. Evans, Chairman of the Special Committee to Prepare a Plan of Unification of the Book Concern, read the following report of this committee:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO PREPARE A GENERAL PLAN TO THE COMMISSION ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PRESENTED AT BUFFALO, N. Y., JANUARY 3, 1907.

(For Report as Adopted see page 1052.)

DEAR BRETHREN:—Herewith your Committee to Prepare a General Plan, as a basis for the Unification of the Book Concern, adopted by the Commission at Buffalo, N. Y., on April 27, 1906, submits its report.

Your Committee has given additional and most careful study to the matters committed to it. We reviewed largely the data connected therewith, which were before us at the several prior meetings of the Commission. We secured additional information from the reports of the Publishing Agents and the Book Committee, and from the several depositories for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1905. We received much written data from the several Publishing Agents and from the depositories. After much preliminary work by its members your Committee, all present save one, met at Chicago on November 8, and remained there engaged in the work involved until the afternoon of the 12th. On the 10th, by request of the Committee, Messrs. Mains, Jennings and Graham, Publishing Agents, met with us.

In all our researches and study our motives and aims were to conserve the interests and highest efficiency of the Book Concern, by devising such general plan for its conduct as would prevent its large losses in some departments and largely increase its gains in others. We were compelled by the logic of facts to

disregard personal feelings and sentiment in reaching some of the conclusions we submit. Especially was this the case in connection with the depositories and the *Christian Advocates.* While our action in respect to the former is for the concentration of the business and decrease of expenses, it is not at all believed that it will necessitate the discontinuance of any depository. In reference to the proposed consolidation of the five *Christian Advocates* named into two, we believe that thereby the aggregate losses of $44,000 on their publication within the fiscal years 1904 and 1905 will be changed to a very considerable annual profit, and also that the influence and usefulness of the consolidated papers will be largely enhanced. We could do no less than we have done in the changes proposed without wrong to the Book Concern and the Church it is established to serve.

In the preparation of the general plan submitted it was recognized by your Committee that specific action by the General Conference is required to make authoritative some of the integral provisions thereof. We therefore ask that the Commission shall present, through the Book Committee, to the General Conference of 1908 Paragraphs I, II, III and IV of the said General Plan, that it may take such action thereupon as will make the said General Plan operative in its entirety.

Your Committee is of the opinion that it is not clearly within the scope of the authority of the Commission to make Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Paragraph XI imperative on the Book Committee to carry into effect. The Book Committee, however, has full authority in the case, and we meet our responsibility by the earnest recommendations we make to the said Book Committee, as incorporated in the said sections. It is due that we state that the Publishing Agents, who met with us at Chicago, approved our judgment respecting the consolidation of the *Christian Advocates* involved and the places for their respective location.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. Evans, *Chairman;*
G. F. Washburn,
E. M. Mills,
H. H. C. Miller,
R. A. Booth,
J. E. Annis,
Committee.

I. Such legal procedure shall be instituted as will create a body politic and corporate, under the laws of the State of New York, to be known by the name and style of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church"; or, as will secure the necessary changes in the charter of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York" to conform to the plan adopted by the Commission.

II. The principal office of the aforesaid corporation, to wit, "The Methodist Publishing House," shall be within the corporate limits of the city of New York.

III. To the aforesaid corporation, "The Methodist Publishing House," shall be transferred, and vested in, all the real, personal and mixed property now held in the name of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York," and all the real, personal and mixed property now held in the name of the "Western Methodist Book Concern."

IV. The aforesaid corporation, "The Methodist Publishing House," shall assume and be made liable for all the liabilities, agreements, contracts and obligations, of whatsoever nature and character, of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York" and of the "Western Methodist Book Concern."

V. The business of the aforesaid corporation shall be conducted under the corporate name, to wit, "The Methodist Publishing House"; all copyrights shall be secured in the said corporate name; and the imprint of all the book publications issuing therefrom shall be either "The Methodist Publishing House" or the trade name, to wit, "Avondale Press," as shall be deemed advisable by the General Manager.

VI. The entire business of "The Methodist Publishing House" shall be under the direction and control of one General Manager, who shall be subject to such supervision and direction of the Book Committee as the General Conference may from time to time ordain.

The said General Manager shall be elected quadrennially by the General Conference, and prior to each quadrennial session thereof the Book Committee shall carefully select, and shall present to the General Conference, to be considered with others, the names of five persons whom it deems fully qualified by experience and executive ability for the said position of General Manager. The said General Manager may be removed from office for the same cause and in the same manner as the Discipline now provides for the removal of a Publishing Agent.

In case a vacancy occurs in the office of General Manager, provision for such vacancy shall be made as the Discipline now provides for vacancies occurring in the present Publishing Agents.

VII. Section 1. Two Assistants to the General Manager, one to be located at New York and one at Cincinnati, shall be appointed by the General Manager, subject to confirmation by the Book Committee. In an interval between meetings of the Book Committee, the Local Committee at New York may confirm the appointment of the said Assistant at New York and the Local Committee at Cincinnati may confirm the appointment of the said Assistant at Cincinnati, which confirmations, however, shall be effective only until the next succeeding annual meeting of the

Book Committee; provided, that if requested to do so by any three members thereof other than those composing the respective Local Committees, the Chairman of the Book Committee shall call a special meeting of the said Book Committee, at which special meeting the matter of the said confirmations shall be determined.

SEC. 2. The two Assistants shall be in charge, under the General Manager, of the business of The Methodist Publishing House, at New York and Cincinnati, respectively, and shall be directly responsible to the General Manager, and they shall be removed by him from their respective positions at any time, a majority of the members of the Local Committee in the place where the Assistant involved is located assenting.

VIII. The publication of all the periodicals of The Methodist Publishing House, except the several *Christian Advocates,* shall be concentrated at Cincinnati.

All the subscriptions for the said periodicals shall be received at Cincinnati; all the said periodicals shall be mailed, or otherwise distributed, directly from Cincinnati; and the accounting for the said periodicals with individuals, business houses, Sunday schools and churches shall be done at Cincinnati, and no part of the said accounting shall be done at any depository.

IX. The publication of all the books of The Methodist Publishing House shall be concentrated at New York.

The entire accounting with individuals, business houses, Sunday schools and churches incident to the sale and distribution of the said books shall be done at New York, except that the accounting incident to the said sale and distribution by a depository, continued under the conditions in Paragraph XII, Section 1, shall be done by the said depository.

X. In the collection of accounts, both those at New York and those at Cincinnati, the Committee which every Annual Conference is required to appoint (see Discipline, Paragraph 417) shall be utilized in largest measure possible.

XI. SECTION 1. The General Manager shall determine the size and style and the subscription price of the several *Christian Advocates,* and of all other periodicals published by The Methodist Publishing House, and he shall also have control of the advertising therein, both as to matter and space.

SEC. 2. All *Christian Advocates* which shall not be published at Cincinnati shall be printed and mailed under contract agreements with outside printing houses doing that kind of work.

SEC. 3. Because of the unduly great and long continued annual losses in the publication of the *Western Christian Advocate,* the *Northwestern* and the *Central,* it is earnestly recommended that with the close of the year 1907 the Book Committee, under the authority given thereto by the General Con-

ference, consolidate the above three *Christian Advocates* into one, the said one to be named the *Chicago Christian Advocate* and to be published at Chicago, with such adaptation in the weekly editions as may be required or desirable to meet local conditions in given centers.

SEC. 4. Also, because of the great annual losses in the publication of the *California Christian Advocate* and the *Pacific*, the same recommendation is earnestly made, to wit, that these two papers be consolidated into one, with adaptations in the weekly editions as may be determined, the said one to be named the *San Francisco Christian Advocate* and to be published in San Francisco.

SEC. 5. The recommendation is also made that the *Christian Advocate* published in New York be named the *New York Christian Advocate*.

XII. SECTION 1. After the concentration at Cincinnati of the publication and distribution of the periodicals and the accounting incident thereto, all the existing depositories shall be continued, provided only that they shall be able respectively to conduct their business without loss, the said depositories paying all the expenses incident to their business and receiving the maximum trade discounts from the Publishing House.

SEC. 2. The General Manager shall arrange, where practicable, with well established book dealers in our larger cities to sell to them the books of The Methodist Publishing House on the usual trade discounts, the said dealers to be advertised by The Methodist Publishing House as sellers of its books in the given cities respectively.

SEC. 3. The existing book stores at New York and Cincinnati respectively shall be continued; provided, that, by reduction of expenses or change of location in the buildings in which they now are, or otherwise, they are conducted without loss in their actual returns from business and from rents for space occupied at full value thereof.

XIII. If the depository at San Francisco shall not meet the conditions of Paragraph XII, Section 1, and not be continued, a limited supply in stock of all the books and other publications, except the periodicals, of The Methodist Publishing House may be kept at the said city for shipment, on orders from New York, if economy in freighting shall, after thorough trial otherwise, demand it.

XIV. The machinery at New York not required for the publication of books, but needed for the publication of all the periodicals, shall be transferred to Cincinnati; and machinery at Cincinnati not required for the publication of the periodicals, but needed for the publication of books, shall be removed to New York.

The machinery and material for printing, which are at Chicago and Kansas City, shall be utilized at Cincinnati and New York as may appear needful.

If new and improved machinery may more profitably be employed, that course shall be pursued always, and the old be sold.

XV. Section 1. Until the *Christian Advocates* involved are consolidated, offices shall be provided in the Kansas City building for the Editor of the *Central* and in the Chicago building for the Editor of the *Northwestern.*

Sec. 2. At San Francisco or in its vicinity an office shall be provided for the Editor of the *California Christian Advocate,* and, if demanded by conditions indicated in Paragraph XIII of this General Plan, floor space for books in stock and their shipment therefrom.

Sec. 3. Other than for the provisions in Section 1 of this paragraph, all floor space in the buildings respectively at Kansas City, Chicago and Pittsburg shall be devoted to rental purposes, except that which may be required by depositories continued under the conditions of Paragraph XII, Section 1.

XVI. The building at 220 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, shall be rearranged, and, if necessary, enlarged to accommodate the changes in the business as herein indicated.

XVII. A site in New York City or its vicinity for a building for manufacturing purposes, in a much less expensive locality than 150 Fifth Avenue, shall be acquired in the name of The Methodist Publishing House, and a suitable structure erected thereon, to which shall be transferred all the work of manufacturing, distributing and accounting as hereinbefore ordered to be concentrated at New York.

Offices for the General Manager, the Book Editor and the Editor of the *Christian Advocate,* respectively, and, if conditions in Paragraph XII, Section 3, are met, floor space for a book store shall be provided in the 150 Fifth Avenue building.

All the remaining floor space now occupied in the latter by the existing Publishing House shall, after the transfer of the business to the new site, be rearranged for rental purposes as the respective authorities in the case may determine.

XVIII. The inauguration of this General Plan shall not be delayed until the incorporation of "The Methodist Publishing House" shall have been secured, nor until the General Manager shall have been elected by the next General Conference, nor until the new building at New York for manufacturing purposes shall have been erected; but the present Publishing Agents, under the direction of the Book Committee, shall immediately proceed to carry into effect the said General Plan in accordance with the true meaning and intent thereof.

To the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The action of the General Conference of 1904, under which a Commission on the Unification of the Book Concern was appointed, is as follows:

UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

Your Committee, to whom were referred the report of the Book Committee on unification of the Book Concern, the minority report from the same Committee, and numerous memorials on the same subject, reports the unanimous adoption of the following:

Whereas, The General Conference has referred to this Committee a report on the unification of the Book Concern, which the Book Committee has adopted at its session of February, 1904, and recommended to the consideration of that body; and,

Whereas, We recognize the importance of the subjects therein presented, the interests involved and the evidences of careful consideration already given thereto by the Book Committee; and,

Whereas, We deem these subjects justify the most exhaustive examination before final action is taken; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we approve the general principle of unifying the Book Concern by consolidating its manufacturing departments and placing them under one official management.

2. That we recommend that the Bishops be requested to appoint a Commission of one from each General Conference District, and one or two at large, so as to provide an unequal number in the Commission, and not including therein members of the Book Committee, but at least half the persons so appointed shall be laymen, to which shall be referred the report of the Book Committee with power.

3. That, after having duly considered the recommendations of said report, the Commission, if it shall adopt a plan, shall proceed to outline and determine the same for consolidating the manufacturing departments of the Book Concern, and for their future administration under one official management.

4. That upon the completion of said general plan the Book Committee shall at once proceed to carry the same into effect, and shall present to the next General Conference the necessary disciplinary changes. It is provided, however, that the status of the Publishing Agents elected at this General Conference shall not be affected during the quadrennium.

5. That if the Commission fails to adopt a plan of consolidation it shall make a complete report of all its doings to the General Conference of 1908.

In accordance with above order of the said General Conference the duly appointed Commission on the Unification of the Book Concern presents to you the plan it has adopted, and which it has outlined and determined, for consolidating the Manufacturing Departments of the Book Concern and for their future administration under one official management.

This general plan you will proceed at once to carry into effect and also, in due time, to formulate and to present to the General Conference of 1908 the changes in the Discipline required by the operation of the said General Plan.

In preparing this General Plan it was recognized that specific action by the General Conference is requisite to make authoritative some of the provisions thereof.

The Commission therefore presents, through your body, to the General Conference of 1908 Paragraphs I, II, III and IV of the said General Plan that it may take the action thereupon that will make the said General Plan operative in its entirety; and in presenting to the said General Conference the necessary changes in the Discipline you will include in the said presentation a formulation of the action required to meet the provisions of the said Paragraphs I, II, III and IV.

The Commission presents as recommendations to your own body Sections 3 and 4 of Paragraph XI. These sections are an integral part of this General Plan, and you are vested with authority to adopt and carry into effect the provisions of said sections. This may be done the more readily inasmuch as the Publishing Agents, to whom you must give notice of such contemplated action, have stated to us that it is their judgment that the consolidations of the *Christian Advocates* involved should be effected. The aggregate losses on their publication of $44,000, within the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, prompt the Commission to make these recommendations most earnest. If in the judgment of the Commission the provisions of the said sections were clearly within the scope of its authority they would come to you, not in the form of recommendations, but simply as part of the General Plan which has been determined.

The change of the name of the "Methodist Book Concern" to "The Methodist Publishing House," as given in the General Plan, will be determined by the General Conference. It is not a factor in your execution of the said General Plan.

These presents are brought to you by the hands of

who are duly appointed Committee therefor, and the said Committee is fully empowered to be in all respects representative of the Commission to your body.

W. W. Evans moved that that portion of the report which is mandatory upon the Book Committee be adopted.

George F. Washburn, Secretary of the Committee, seconded the motion, stating that in doing so he desired to testify to the splendid service of the Chairman of the Committee, W. W. Evans, who so faithfully and ably prepared the superb report of our Special Committee; that he mentioned this as a matter of record, because he felt if any credit was to be given the Committee for its work that credit was largely due the Chairman because of his comprehensive grasp of the entire situation and the business needs of our Publishing Houses.

On motion of George B. Addicks, the report was taken up, item by item. Paragraph I was read by the Secretary.

D. S. Gray moved that the name of the proposed corporation be amended so as to read "Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," instead of "Methodist Publishing House." The motion did not prevail.

C. U. Wade moved that the first paragraph be amended so as to read as follows:

"Such legal procedure shall be instituted as will create a body politic and corporate, under the laws of the State of Ohio, to be known by the name and style of The Methodist Publishing House, or as will secure the necessary change in the charter of 'The Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York' and of the 'Western Methodist Book Concern,' and to conform to the plan adopted by the Commission." The amendment did not prevail.

The ayes and noes were called for, and the vote stood as follows:

Ayes—D. S. Gray, R. H. Beggs, C. U. Wade.

Noes—James R. Day, George F. Washburn, E. M. Mills, W. W. Evans, J. E. Annis, D. W. C. Huntington, H. H. C. Miller, George B. Addicks, R. A. Booth.

The motion was declared lost, by a vote of nine to three.

On motion, the first paragraph was adopted.

Paragraph II was read. R. H. Beggs moved to amend, so that the words "the office of the Principal Agent to be at Cincinnati" be added after the words "city of New York." The amendment was laid on the table.

C. U. Wade moved that the words "within the corporate limits of the city of Cincinnati" be substituted for the words "within the corporate limits of the city of New York." This motion was ruled out of order by the Chair, upon the ground that the question was covered and decided in Article One, which had just been adopted.

R. A. Booth moved to reconsider the motion fixing the name of the proposed corporation, asking that the ayes and noes be called for. Carried.

The ayes and noes were thereupon called on the motion to change the name from "The Methodist Publishing House" to "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," with the following result:

Ayes—W. W. Evans, D. S. Gray, H. H. C. Miller, C. U. Wade, C. B. Addicks, R. A. Booth.

Noes—James R. Day, George F. Washburn, E. M. Mills, J. E. Annis, R. H. Beggs, D. W. C. Huntington.

The motion was lost.

Paragraph II was, on motion, adopted.

Paragraph III was read and, on motion, adopted.

Paragraph IV was read and, on motion, adopted.

Paragraph V was read.

George B. Addicks moved to substitute "World-Wide Press" for "Avondale Press" as a trade name of the proposed corporation.

After an informal vote on several names, "World-Wide Press" was substituted for "Avondale Press."

On motion, Paragraph V was adopted as amended.

On motion of R. H. Beggs, the Commission adjourned, to meet at 8 P. M. this evening.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION, JANUARY 3, 1907

The Commission met in the parlors of the Iroquois Hotel at 8 P. M., James R. Day presiding.

W. W. Evans led in prayer. The Minutes of the afternoon session were read, corrected and approved.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on General Plan was resumed.

Paragraph VI was read by the Secretary.

C. U. Wade moved to strike out the words beginning with "and prior to each quadrennial session" down to and including the words "the said position of General Manager." The amendment did not prevail.

On motion, Paragraph VI was adopted.

Paragraph VII, Sections 1 and 2, was read and, on motion, adopted.

Paragraph XIII was read.

By common consent, W. W. Evans read a letter from Dr. Kelley, Editor of the *Methodist Review,* setting forth his reasons why the *Review* should continue to be published at New York City.

C. U. Wade offered to amend so that the following words be added after the word "Cincinnati" in Paragraph VIII: "and the publication of such books and other matters as the General Manager shall direct, provided that books published at Cincinnati shall not be published in duplicate at New York, and likewise those published in New York shall not be published in duplicate at Cincinnati." The amendment was lost.

On motion, Paragraph VIII was adopted.

Paragraph IX was read and, on motion, Sections 1 and 2 were adopted.

Paragraph X was read and, on motion, adopted.

Paragraph XI, Sections 1 and 2, was read and, on motion, adopted.

Paragraph XII was read, and Sections 1, 2 and 3 were adopted.

Paragraphs XIII, XIV, XV and XVI were read by the Secretary and, on motion, in each case, adopted.

Paragraph XVII was read, and, pending the consideration of this paragraph, the Commission adjourned, on motion of H. H. C. Miller, to meet at 8:30 A. M. tomorrow.

Friday Morning Session, January 4, 1907

The Commission met at 8:30 A. M., J. R. Day presiding. E. M. Mills led in prayer. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on General Plan was resumed.

W. W. Evans offered the following amendments to Paragraph XVI, "and to provide offices for the General Manager and the editors of the periodicals to be published at Cincinnati, respectively," to be inserted after the words "as herein indicated." The amendment was adopted by common consent.

Paragraph XVII was read and, on motion, adopted.

Paragraph XVIII was read and, on motion, adopted.

By common consent, the action fixing the trade name of the proposed corporation was reconsidered.

On motion of D. W. C. Huntington, the name "Avondale Press" was substituted for "World-Wide Press."

By common consent, the motion fixing the corporate name of the proposed corporation was reconsidered.

D. S. Gray moved to amend Paragraph V so that the corporate name of the new corporation be "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," instead of "The Methodist Publishing House." Carried.

On motion of George B. Addicks, the recommendatory part of the report was taken up.

Paragraph XI, Section 3, was read by the Secretary.

C. U. Wade moved to amend, so that the name *Chicago Christian Advocate* be changed to *Western Christian Advocate* and *San Francisco Christian Advocate* be changed to *The Pacific Christian Advocate.*

Pending the consideration of this amendment, an informal vote was taken, by common consent, on the names of the three *Advocates*, which resulted in giving the highest number of votes to the following three names: *The Christian Advocate, The Central Christian Advocate* and *The Pacific Christian Advocate.*

R. H. Beggs moved as a substitute for the amendment of C. U. Wade that these three names be adopted for the three periodicals in the order mentioned in Section 3 of Paragraph XI. Carried.

R. A. Booth moved to amend so as to substitute Cincinnati for Chicago as the place of publishing *The Central Christian Advocate.* The amendment did not prevail.

J. E. Annis moved to reconsider the motion by which we

named the Western paper *"The Central Christian Advocate."* The motion was lost.

Section 3 was thereupon adopted, on motion of R. A. Booth.

Section 4 of Paragraph XI was read and, on motion, adopted.

Paragraph XI was again read and, on motion, adopted as a whole.

The part of the report directed to the Book Committee was read and, on motion of J. E. Annis, adopted.

On motion of W. W. Evans, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That a Committee consisting of the Chairman and five other members of the Commission shall be appointed to present to the Book Committee the General Plan for the Unification of the Book Concern this day adopted, and to be in all respects representative of the Commission to the said Book Committee.

2. *Resolved,* That when the Commission adjourns, it be to meet at the call of the Chairman, should in his judgment occasion arise for another meeting thereof, or should he be requested by five other members of the Commission to call such meeting.

George F. Washburn moved the adoption of the report as a whole.

On motion of D. S. Gray, the Commission took a recess.

After an intermission of thirty minutes, the Commission resumed its session, James R. Day presiding..

C. U. Wade moved the following substitute for the report under consideration:

A GENERAL PLAN OF UNIFYING THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

I. Such legal procedure shall be instituted as will create a body politic and corporate, under the laws of the State of Ohio, to be known by the name and style of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," or as will secure the necessary changes in the charters of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York" and of the "Western Methodist Book Concern," to conform to the plan adopted by this Commission.

II. The principal office of the aforesaid corporation, to wit, "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall be within the corporate limits of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where the General Manager shall reside.

III. To the aforesaid corporation, "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall be transferred and vested in, all the real, personal and mixed property now held in the name of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York," and all the real, personal and mixed property now held in the name of the "Western Methodist Book Concern."

IV. The aforesaid corporation, "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall assume and be made liable for all the liabilities, agreements, contracts and obligations of whatsoever nature and character of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York" and of the "Western Methodist Book Concern."

V. The business of the aforesaid corporation shall be conducted under the corporate name of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church"; all copyrights shall be secured in the said corporate name, and the imprint of all book publications issuing therefrom shall be either "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" or the trade mark, to wit, "Avondale Press," as shall be deemed advisable by the General Manager.

VI. The entire business of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" shall be under the direction and control of the General Manager, who shall be subject to such supervision and direction of the Book Committee as the General Conference may from time to time ordain. The said General Manager shall be elected quadrennially by the General Conference, and prior to each quadrennial session thereof the Book Committee shall carefully select and shall name to the General Conference five persons, each one of whom it deems fully qualified by experience and executive ability for the position of General Manager, and the said five persons shall be considered, together with any others who may be nominated at the said General Conference, for the said position. The said General Manager may be removed from office for the same cause and in the same manner as the Discipline now provides for the removal of a Publishing Agent. In case a vacancy occurs in the office of the General Manager, provision for such vacancy shall be made as the Discipline now provides for vacancies occurring in the position of Publishing Agent.

VII. Section 1. Two Assistants to the General Manager, one to be located in New York and one in Cincinnati, shall be appointed by the General Manager, subject to the ratification of the Book Committee. In an interval between the meetings of the Book Committee, the Local Committee at Cincinnati may confirm the appointment of the said assistant at Cincinnati, and the Local Committee at New York may confirm the appointment of the said Assistant at New York, which confirmation shall be effective only until the next succeeding annual meeting of the Book Committee; provided, that if requested to do so by any three members of the Book Committee, other than those composing the respective Local Committees, the Chairman of the Book Committee shall call a special meeting of the said Book Committee, at which special meeting the matter of such special confirmation shall be determined.

SEC. 2. The two Assistants shall be in charge, under the General Manager, of the business of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," at Cincinnati and New York, respectively, and shall be directly responsible to the General Manager, and they shall be removed by him from their respective positions at any time, a majority of the members of the Local Committee in the place where the Assistant involved is located assenting.

VIII. The publication of all the periodicals of The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except the several *Christian Advocates* published now in cities other than Cincinnati, shall be concentrated at Cincinnati, and also the publication and manufacture of such books and other printed matter as the General Manager and the General Manager and Book Committee may direct. All the subscriptions for the said periodicals shall be received at Cincinnati. All the said periodicals and books and other printed matter shall be mailed or otherwise distributed directly from Cincinnati, and the accounting for the said periodicals and sale of books and other printed matter, with individuals, business houses, Sunday schools and churches, shall be done at Cincinnati; and no part of this accounting shall be done at any depository, except that the accounting incident to the said sale of books and other printed matter and distributions by a depository continued under the conditions in Paragraph XII, Section 1, shall be done by the said depository.

IX. SECTION 1. The publication of books of The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, other than the books and printed matter authorized by the General Manager and the General Manager and the Book Committee to be published in Cincinnati, shall be published in New York. The entire accounting with individuals, business houses, Sunday schools and churches incident to the sale and distribution of the said books so published in New York shall be done at New York, except that the accounting incident to the said sale and distribution by a depository continued under the conditions in Paragraph XII, Section 1, shall be done by the said depository.

SEC. 2. Books published and manufactured in New York shall not be published in duplicate in Cincinnati, and likewise books published and manufactured in Cincinnati shall not be published in duplicate in New York.

X. In the collection of accounts, both those at Cincinnati and New York, the Committee which every Annual Conference is requested to appoint (see Discipline, Paragraph 417) shall be utilized in largest manner possible.

XI. SECTION 1. The General Manager shall determine the size and style and the subscription price of the several *Christian Advocates,* and of all other periodicals published by The Pub-

lishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he shall also have control of the advertising therein, both as to matter and space.

SEC. 2. All *Christian Advocates* which shall not be published at Cincinnati shall be printed and mailed under contract agreements with outside printing houses doing that kind of work.

SEC. 3. Because of the unduly great and long continued annual losses in the publication of the *Western Christian Advocate,* the *Northwestern* and the *Central,* it is earnestly recommended that with the close of the year 1907 the Book Committee, under the authority given thereto by the General Conference, consolidate the above three *Christian Advocates* into one, the said one to be named *The Central Christian Advocate* and to be published at Chicago, with such adaptation in the weekly editions as may be required or desirable to meet local conditions in given centers.

SEC. 4. Also, because of the great annual losses in the publication of *The California Christian Advocate* and the *Pacific,* the same recommendation is earnestly made, to wit, that these two papers be consolidated into one with adaptations in the weekly editions as may be determined, the said one to be named *The Pacific Christian Advocate* and to be published in San Francisco.

XII. SECTION 1. After the concentration at Cincinnati of the publication and distribution of the periodicals and books and other printed matter, and the accounting incident thereto, as provided for in Paragraph VIII, all the existing depositories shall be continued, provided only that they shall be able respectively to conduct their business without loss, the said depositories paying all the expenses incident to their business and receiving the maximum trade discounts from the Publishing House.

SEC. 2. The General Manager shall arrange, where practicable, with well-established book dealers in our largest cities to sell to them the books of The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the usual trade discounts, the said dealers to be advertised by The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church as sellers of its books in the given cities respectively.

SEC. 3. The existing book stores at New York and Cincinnati respectively shall be continued; provided, that, by reduction of expenses or change of location in the buildings in which they now are, or otherwise, they are conducted without loss in their actual returns from business and from rents for space occupied at full value thereof.

XIII. If the depository at San Francisco shall not meet the conditions of Paragraph XII, Section 1, and not be continued, a limited supply in stock of all the books and other publications,

except the periodicals, of The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church may be kept at the said cities for shipment, on orders from New York and Cincinnati, if economy in freighting shall, after thorough trial otherwise, demand it.

XIV. The machinery at New York not required for the publication of books, but needed for the publication of all the periodicals, shall be transferred to Cincinnati; and machinery at Cincinnati not required for the publication of the periodicals, and such books and other printed matter as the General Manager and the General Manager and the Book Committee may direct, shall be removed to New York.

The machinery and material for printing which are at Chicago and Kansas City shall be utilized at Cincinnati and New York, as may appear needful.

If new and improved machinery may more profitably be employed, that course shall be pursued always, and the old be sold.

XV. SECTION 1. Until the *Christian Advocates* involved are consolidated, offices shall be provided in the Kansas City building for the Editor of the *Central* and in the Chicago building for the Editor of the *Northwestern.*

SEC. 2. Other than for the provisions in Section 1 of this paragraph, all floor space in the buildings respectively at Kansas City, Chicago and Pittsburg shall be devoted to rental purposes, except that which may be required by depositories continued under the conditions of Paragraph XII, Section 1.

XVI. The building at 220 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, shall be rearranged and, if necessary, enlarged to accommodate the changes in the business as herein indicated, including offices for the General Manager, Book Editor and Editors of such periodicals as may be published at Cincinnati, respectively.

XVII. A site in New York City or its vicinity for a building for manufacturing purposes, in a much less expensive locality than 150 Fifth Avenue, shall be acquired in the name of The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a suitable structure erected thereon, to which shall be transferred all the work of manufacturing, distributing and accounting as hereinbefore ordered to be done at New York.

Offices for the General Manager, the Book Editor and the Editor of *The Christian Advocate,* respectively, and, if conditions in Paragraph XII, Section 3, are met, floor space for a book store shall be provided in the 150 Fifth Avenue building. All the remaining floor space now occupied in the latter by the existing Publishing House shall, after the transfer of the business to the new site, be rearranged for rental purposes as the respective authorities in the case may determine.

XVIII. The inauguration of this General Plan shall not be delayed until the incorporation of The Publishing House of

the Methodist Episcopal Church shall have been secured, nor until the General Manager shall have been elected by the next General Conference, nor until the new building at New York for manufacturing purposes shall have been erected; but the present Publishing Agents, under the direction of the Book Committee, shall immediately proceed to carry into effect the said general plan in accordance with the true meaning and intent thereof, if after due consideration they find they are empowered so to do by the action of the General Conference, or by the mandate of this Commission acting by authority of or instead of the General Conference, otherwise they shall refer the whole matter to the next General Conference.

C. U. Wade called ayes and noes on his substitute. The vote stood as follows:

Ayes—R. H. Beggs, C. U. Wade, D. S. Gray.

Noes—James R. Day, George F. Washburn, E. M. Mills, W. W. Evans, J. E. Annis, D. W. C. Huntington, H. H. C. Miller, George B. Addicks, R. A. Booth.

The motion was declared lost, by a vote of nine to three.

George F. Washburn renewed his motion to adopt the report as a whole and called for the ayes and noes. Seconded.

The roll of the Commission was called, and the responses were given as follows:

Ayes—James R. Day, George F. Washburn, E. M. Mills, W. W. Evans, J. E. Annis, D. W. C. Huntington, H. H. C. Miller, George B. Addicks, R. A. Booth.

Noes—D. S. Gray, R. H. Beggs, C. U. Wade.

The Chair announced that the report was adopted by a vote of nine to three.

On motion of R. A. Booth, the members voting no were permitted to make an explanation of their vote and have the same recorded in the Minutes, if they so desired.

D. S. Gray made the following explanation: "In consideration of the fact, as I believe it to have been, that the Book Committee were moved to the taking up of this question of the Unification of the Publishing Houses of the Book Concern by the consolidation of its manufacturing plants and the placing of them under one official management, with the view to the effecting of economies in their operation, to the end that the net profits should be increased and devoted, as the law of the Church requires, to the interest of the supernumerary, superannuated and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows and children—all of which was set forth in their several reports and was included in the report of the Committee on Book Concern to the General Conference at Los Angeles, and which formed the basis on which the General Conference acted in the appointment of this Commission—and believing, as I do, that the report of the Sub-

Committee of this Commission, now before us for adoption, does not fulfill these conditions or the instructions given to the Commission by the General Conference, in that it does not provide for the consolidation of the manufacturing plants, but simply classifies and divides the work between the two existing Publishing Houses and is extra legislation for which, in my judgment, there is no warrant in the act of the General Conference, I am compelled to vote against the report. If these convictions were not so strongly imbedded in my mind and the matter were otherwise than I conceive it to be, I should find myself able to vote for the report on the principle that 'half a loaf is better than no bread' for the worn-out preachers."

R. H. Beggs said in explanation of his vote: "I would be glad to see the entire plan in operation, but believing it to be impracticable, I vote no."

C. U. Wade preferred to make no explanation.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the absent members of the Commission—F. A. Chamberlain, C. H. Buck, W. H. Crogman—and learn their opinion on the adopted report and record the same in the Minutes.

In communication with the absent members, the Secretary received the following responses:

"Dear Dr. Addicks:—I have your letter of January 11, inclosing the report of the Committee adopted at your recent meeting in Buffalo. I approve of the report and will, of course, consider its contents as confidential until submitted to the Book Committee.

"I was very sorry indeed that the pressure of business absolutely forbade my being in attendance at the Buffalo meeting. I return the report herewith. Yours very truly,

"F. A. Chamberlain."

Mrs. C. H. Buck wrote in behalf of her husband, who was very ill at the time the report was sent him, that his state of health did not permit him to give an opinion on the report.

W. H. Crogman wrote:

"Dear Brother Addicks:—I return the report with my concurrence."

THE REPORT ON GENERAL PLAN AS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AND SUBMITTED TO THE BOOK COMMITTEE

THE GENERAL PLAN FOR THE UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

To the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The action of the General Conference of 1904, under which a Commission on the Unification of the Book Concern was appointed, is as follows:

UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

Your Committee, to whom were referred the report of the Book Committee on unification of the Book Concern, the minority report from the same Committee, and numerous memorials on the same subject, reports the unanimous adoption of the following:

Whereas, The General Conference has referred to this Committee a report on the unification of the Book Concern, which the Book Committee has adopted at its session of February, 1904, and recommended to the consideration of that body; and,

Whereas, We recognize the importance of the subjects therein presented, the interests involved, and the evidences of careful consideration already given thereto by the Book Committee; and,

Whereas, We deem these subjects justify the most exhaustive examination before final action is taken; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we approve the general principle of unifying the Book Concern by consolidating its manufacturing departments and placing them under one official management.

2. That we recommend that the Bishops be requested to appoint a commission of one from each General Conference District, and one or two at large, so as to provide an unequal number in the commission, and not including therein members of the Book Committee, but at least half the persons so appointed shall be laymen, to which shall be referred the report of the Book Committee with power.

3. That, after having duly considered the recommendations of said report, the commission, if it shall adopt a plan, shall proceed to outline and determine the same for consolidating the manufacturing departments of the Book Concern and for their future administration under one official management.

4. That upon the completion of said general plan the Book Committee shall at once proceed to carry the same into effect, and shall present to the next General Conference the necessary disciplinary changes. It is provided, however, that the status of the Publishing Agents elected at this General Conference shall not be affected during the quadrennium.

5. That if the commission fails to adopt a plan of consolidation it shall make a complete report of all its doings to the General Conference of 1908.

In accordance with the above order of the said General Conference the duly appointed Commission on the Unification of

the Book Concern presents to you the plan it has adopted, and which it has outlined and determined, for consolidating the Manufacturing Departments of the Book Concern and for their future administration under one official management.

This General Plan you will proceed at once to carry into effect and also, in due time, to formulate and to present to the General Conference of 1908 the changes in the Discipline required by the operation of the said General Plan.

In preparing this General Plan it was recognized that specific action by the General Conference is requisite to make authoritative some of the provisions thereof.

The Commission therefore presents, through your body, to the General Conference of 1908 Paragraphs I, II, III and IV of the said General Plan, that it may take the action thereupon that will make the said General Plan operative in its entirety; and in presenting to the said General Conference the necessary changes in the Discipline you will include in the said presentation a formulation of the action required to meet the provisions of the said Paragraphs I, II, III and IV.

The Commission presents as recommendations to your own body Sections 3 and 4 of Paragraph XI. These sections are an integral part of this General Plan, and you are vested with authority to adopt and carry into effect the provisions of the said sections. This may be done the more readily inasmuch as the Publishing Agents, to whom you must give notice of such contemplated action, have stated to us that it is their judgment that the consolidations of the *Christian Advocates* involved should be effected. The aggregate losses on their publication of $44,000 within the fiscal years 1904 and 1905 prompt the Commission to make these recommendations most earnest. If in the judgment of the Commission the provisions of the said sections were clearly within the scope of its authority they would come to you, not in the form of recommendations, but simply as part of the General Plan which has been determined.

The change of the name of "The Methodist Book Concern" to "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," as given in the General Plan, will be determined by the General Conference. It is not a factor in your execution of the said General Plan.

These presents are brought to you by the hands of J. R. Day, W. W. Evans, D. S. Gray, H. H. C. Miller, G. F. Washburn and J. E. Annis, who are our duly appointed Committee therefor, and the said Committee is fully empowered to be in all respects representative of the Commission to your body.

Signed by order of the Commission on the Unification of the Book Concern.

JAMES R. DAY, *Chairman.*
GEORGE B. ADDICKS, *Secretary.*

Buffalo, N. Y., January 4, 1907.

THE GENERAL PLAN FOR THE UNIFICATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

¶ I. Such legal procedure shall be instituted as will create a body politic and corporate, under the laws of the State of New York, to be known by the name and style of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church"; or, as will secure the necessary changes in the charter of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York" to conform to the plan adopted by the Commission.

¶ II. The principal office of the aforesaid corporation, to wit, "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall be within the corporate limits of the City of New York.

¶ III. To the aforesaid corporation, "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall be transferred, and vested in, all the real, personal and mixed property now held in the name of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York" and all the real, personal and mixed property now held in the name of the "Western Methodist Book Concern."

¶ IV. The aforesaid corporation, "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall assume and be made liable for all the liabilities, agreements, contracts and obligations of whatsoever nature and character, of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York" and of the "Western Methodist Book Concern."

¶ V. The business of the aforesaid corporation shall be conducted under the corporate name, to wit, "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church"; all copyrights shall be secured in the said corporate name; and the imprint of all the book publications issuing therefrom shall be either "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," or the trade name, to wit, "Avondale Press," as shall be deemed advisable by the General Manager.

¶ VI. The entire business of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" shall be under the direction and control of one General Manager, who shall be subject to such supervision and direction of the Book Committee as the General Conference may from time to time ordain.

The said General Manager may determine the location of his main office.

The said General Manager shall be elected quadrennially by the General Conference, and prior to each quadrennial session thereof the Book Committee shall carefully select, and shall name to the General Conference, five persons, each one of whom it deems fully qualified by experience and executive ability for the position of General Manager; and the said five persons shall be considered together with any others who may be nominated at the said General Conference for the said position.

The said General Manager may be removed from office for the same cause and in the same manner as the Discipline now provides for the removal of a Publishing Agent.

In case a vacancy occurs in the office of General Manager provision for such vacancy shall be made as the Discipline now provides for vacancies occurring in the position of Publishing Agent.

¶ VII, § 1. Two Assistants to the General Manager, one to be located at New York and one at Cincinnati, shall be appointed by the General Manager, subject to confirmation by the Book Committee. In an interval between meetings of the Book Committee the Local Committee at New York may confirm the appointment of the said Assistant at New York and the Local Committee at Cincinnati may confirm the appointment of the said Assistant at Cincinnati, which confirmations, however, shall be effective only until the next succeeding annual meeting of the Book Committee; provided that, if requested to do so by any three members thereof other than those composing the respective Local Committees, the Chairman of the Book Committee shall call a special meeting of the said Book Committee, at which special meeting the matter of the said confirmations shall be determined.

§ 2. The two Assistants shall be in charge, under the General Manager, of the business of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," at New York and Cincinnati respectively, and shall be directly responsible to the General Manager; and they may be removed by him from their respective positions at any time, a majority of the members of the Local Committee in the place where the Assistant involved is located assenting.

¶ VIII. The publication of all the periodicals of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," except the several *Christian Advocates,* shall be concentrated at Cincinnati.

All the subscriptions for the said periodicals shall be received at Cincinnati; all the said periodicals shall be mailed, or otherwise distributed, directly from Cincinnati; and the accounting for the said periodicals with individuals, business houses, Sunday schools and churches shall be done at Cincinnati, and no part of the said accounting shall be done at any depository.

¶ IX. The publication of all the books of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" shall be concentrated at New York.

The entire accounting with individuals, business houses, Sunday schools and churches incident to the sale and distribution of the said books shall be done at New York, except that the accounting incident to the said sale and distribution by a depository continued under the conditions in ¶ XII, § 1, shall be done by the said depository.

¶ X. In the collection of accounts, both those at New York and those at Cincinnati, the Committee which every Annual Conference is required to appoint (see Discipline, ¶ 417) shall be utilized in largest measure possible.

¶ XI, § 1. The General Manager shall determine the size and style and the subscription price of the several *Christian Advocates*, and of all other periodicals published by "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and he shall also have control of the advertising therein, both as to matter and space.

§ 2. All *Christian Advocates* which shall not be published at Cincinnati shall be printed and mailed, under contract agreements, with outside printing houses doing that kind of work.

§ 3. Because of the unduly great and long continued annual losses in the publication of *The Western Christian Advocate*, the *Northwestern* and the *Central*, it is earnestly recommended that with the close of the year 1907 the Book Committee, under the authority given thereto by the General Conference, consolidate the above three *Christian Advocates* into one, the said one to be named *The Central Christian Advocate* and to be published at Chicago, with such adaptations in the weekly editions as may be required or desirable to meet local conditions in given centers.

§ 4. Also, because of the great annual losses in the publication of *The California Christian Advocate* and the *Pacific*, the same recommendation is earnestly made, to wit, that these two papers be consolidated into one, with adaptations in the weekly editions as may be determined, the said one to be named *The Pacific Christian Advocate* and to be published at San Francisco.

¶ XII, § 1. After the concentration at Cincinnati of the publication and distribution of the periodicals and the accounting incident thereto, all the existing depositories shall be continued, provided only that they shall be able respectively to conduct their business without loss, the said depositories paying all the expenses incident to their business and receiving the maximum trade discounts from the Publishing House.

§ 2. The General Manager shall arrange, where practicable, with well-established book dealers in our larger cities to sell to them the books of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" on the usual trade discounts, the said dealers to be advertised by "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" as sellers of its books in the given cities respectively.

§ 3. The existing book stores at New York and Cincinnati respectively shall be continued; provided that, by reduction of expenses or change of location in the buildings in which they now are, or otherwise, they are conducted without loss in their

actual returns from business and from rents for space occupied at full value thereof.

¶ XIII. If the depository at San Francisco shall not meet the conditions of ¶ XII, § 1, and not be continued, a limited supply in stock of all the books and other publications, except the periodicals, of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" may be kept at the said city for shipment, on orders from New York, if economy in freighting shall, after thorough trial otherwise, demand it.

¶ XIV. The machinery at New York not required for the publication of books, but needed for the publication of all the periodicals, shall be transferred to Cincinnati; and machinery at Cincinnati not required for the publication of the periodicals, but needed for the publication of books, shall be removed to New York.

The machinery and material for printing which are at Chicago and Kansas City shall be utilized at Cincinnati and New York, as may appear needful.

If new and improved machinery may more profitably be employed, that course shall be pursued always, and the old be sold.

¶ XV, § 1. Until the *Christian Advocates* involved are consolidated, offices shall be provided in the Kansas City building for the Editor of the *Central* and in the Chicago building for the Editor of the *Northwestern.*

§ 2. Other than for the provisions in Section 1 of this paragraph, all floor space in the buildings respectively at Kansas City, Chicago and Pittsburg shall be devoted to rental purposes, except that which may be required by depositories continued under the conditions of ¶ XII, § 1.

¶ XVI. The building at 220 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, shall be rearranged and, if necessary, enlarged to accommodate the changes in the business as herein indicated and to provide offices, respectively, for the General Manager and the Editors of the periodicals to be published at Cincinnati.

¶ XVII. A site in the City of New York or its vicinity for a building for manufacturing purposes, in a much less expensive locality than 150 Fifth Avenue, shall be acquired in the name of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" and a suitable structure erected thereon, to which shall be transferred all the work of manufacturing, distributing and accounting as hereinbefore ordered to be concentrated at New York.

Offices for the General Manager, the Book Editor, and the Editor of *The Christian Advocate,* respectively, and, if conditions in ¶ XII, § 3, are met, floor space for a book store shall be provided in the 150 Fifth Avenue building.

All the remaining floor space now occupied in the latter by

the existing Publishing House shall, after the transfer of the business to the new site, be rearranged for rental purposes as the respective authorities in the case may determine.

¶ XVIII. The inauguration of this General Plan shall not be delayed until the incorporation of "The Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church" shall have been secured, nor until the General Manager shall have been elected by the next General Conference, nor until the new building at New York for manufacturing purposes shall have been erected; but the present Publishing Agents, under the direction of the Book Committee, shall immediately proceed to carry into effect the said General Plan in accordance with the true meaning and intent thereof.

Adopted at the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 4th day of January, 1907, and signed by order of the Commission on the Unification of the Book Concern.

JAMES R. DAY, *Chairman.*
GEORGE B. ADDICKS, *Secretary.*

On motion, the Commission adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, JANUARY 4, 1907

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment, at 2 P. M., James R. Day presiding. R. H. Beggs led in prayer. The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

D. S. Gray read an explanation of his vote on the report of the Committee on General Plan, asking the privilege of having it made a matter of record. It was recorded in connection with his vote. (See page 1050.)

R. H. Beggs presented an explanation of his vote on the report of the Committee on General Plan, and at his request it was recorded in connection with his vote. (See page 1051.)

R. H. Beggs moved to send a copy of the report, marked "Confidential," to each member of the Book Committee.

The chair ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the General Conference had already made provision for submitting said report to the Book Committee.

R. H. Beggs appealed from the decision of the Chair, stating as ground of his appeal that the motion had already been discussed when the Chair declared it out of order.

The Chair replied that he had allowed large latitude by common consent of the Commissioners, in the discussion of questions, of which privilege R. H. Beggs had also availed himself.

The Chair was sustained, by a vote of nine to two.

H. H. C. Miller moved that the Secretary be instructed to have all of the reports accepted or approved by the Commission, and the Minutes of all of its sessions printed in one volume for

distribution among the members of the Commission, when the Chair shall have notified him that there will be no further sessions of the Commission.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Commission to appoint a committee of five besides the Chairman, to present the General Plan for the Unification of the Book Concern, as adopted by this Commission, to the Book Committee at its next session the Chair appointed the following members: W. W. Evans, D. S. Gray, H. H. C. Miller, George F. Washburn, J. E. Annis. James R. Day, being appointed by the Commission, is the Chairman of this Committee.

On motion of George F. Washburn, the Commission extended its thanks to Chairman Day for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he presided over our meetings.

On motion of H. H. C. Miller, George B. Addicks was tendered a vote of thanks for the thoroughness with which he performed the work of his office.

On motion of George B. Addicks, the Commission thanked the Committee on General Plan for its excellent service and in a special manner expressed its high appreciation of the great work of W. W. Evans, the Chairman of the Committee on General Plan, who gave so much of his valuable time and thought to its preparation.

On motion of J. E. Annis, E. M. Mills was thanked for arranging for our delightful entertainment.

The Minutes were read and approved.

On motion of R. A. Booth, the Commission adjourned, after prayer by C. U. Wade.

JAMES ROSCOE DAY, *Chairman.*
GEORGE B. ADDICKS, *Secretary.*

REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW

FEBRUARY 12, 1906.

To the Commission on Unification of the Book Concern.

BRETHREN:—Your Committee on Law, appointed to examine the Charters of the Eastern and Western Houses respectively, and to report on the changes therein necessary to a unification of the Publishing Houses, together with all other legal points involved, and also to examine the relation of the Missionary Society and the Book Concern at New York, in respect of the joint ownership of the real estate at New York, beg leave to submit the following as a partial report:

The administration of the Book Concern, which is the name

under which are included the publishing interests of the church, is committed to two corporations: The first of these is the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York," which was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 21, 1869. By virtue of this Act all of the real and personal property theretofore held by the then Agents or any former Agents of the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York," under an Act passed April 21, 1837, relative to the "Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York," became the property of the new corporation. By virtue of its Charter, the new corporation is "capable in law of holding property—real, personal and mixed—either by purchase, gift, grant, devise or legacy; subject, however, to all existing provisions of law relative to devises and bequests by last will and testament, and to sell and convey the same; but the value of the real estate so held in the State of New York shall not exceed $1,500,000.00, provided that all such property shall be held in trust and used only for the purpose or purposes hereinafter designated."

The object of the corporation is declared to be to "promote the advantages of education and the spread of Christianity by the publication and sale of books, tracts, newspapers and periodicals and by the dissemination of moral and religious literature; also by such other business as is commonly connected with publishing houses or with book-making and book-selling."

The Act further provides that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church should at its session in 1872, and at each session thereafter, appoint the agent or agents of the said corporation and "shall have full power to make By-Laws for their government in the management and disposition of the property and business of the concern."

The second of these is the "Western Methodist Book Concern," which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in the year 1868. By its Charter, it has power "to take and hold by gift, grant, devise or otherwise, any property, real, personal or mixed in the State of Ohio and in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and in any other State of the United States whenever and as the General Conference may from time to time direct or determine, or as may be required in the transaction of the ordinary business of the corporation, and the same to manage, grant, convey, lease or otherwise dispose of and to execute such trust or trusts as may be confided to said corporation for the promotion of the objects of this incorporation."

The objects of this corporation are the same as those declared in the Charter of the Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York. The Articles of Incorporation provide that all of the property, real, personal or mixed then held by Adam Poe and Luke Hitchcock, the Agents of the Methodist Book Concern

or by "The Methodist Book Concern," a corporation under a special charter granted by the State of Ohio, together with all of its assets, of every description and wherever situate, "is by this action transferred to the Western Methodist Book Concern" hereby incorporated.

Before your Committee can report intelligently on the changes in the said Charters necessary to a Unification of the Publishing Houses, the Committee will need to know what, if any, plan is adopted. The plan might be such as to consolidate the property now held by the two corporations in one, or in a new corporation to be hereafter organized. Your Committee are, however, of the opinion that if a plan of unification or of consolidation is adopted, all of the legal requirements can be met.

With reference to the relation of the Missionary Society and the Book Concern at New York, in respect of the joint ownership of the real estate in New York, your Committee will report hereafter.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. C. Miller,
D. W. C. Huntington,
W. W. Evans,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REAL ESTATE

Dear Brethren:—Our duty being "To examine the values of the real estate held by the Eastern and Western Agencies, and the rental values of all the said real estate; and also to consider such changes in the buildings involved and uses thereof as may increase rental values, with special reference to those parts now occupied by manufacturing plants," we felt our inability to make such an examination unaided by someone skilled in such work, and therefore, by authority granted by you, we employed a reliable and experienced architect, Mr. Wilbur S. Knowles, of New York City, to examine our property on Fifth Avenue, to make plans and estimates of such changes as in his judgment were necessary for putting the building into such shape that it would yield the greatest income to the Church. While we have made some examinations and investigations of our other properties in Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburg and San Francisco, to obtain the desired information, yet feeling that our great New York building involved greater interest and in a measure was the key to the situation, our exhaustive work has been performed on it, and therefore we will take up at this time that part of our report relative to this property.

It is common knowledge that the retail district of New York is fast shifting, and that it is now centered in the district on and above Twenty-third Street.

It is also a logical fact that the jobbing trade follows the general trend of the retail business and keeps as closely to the rim of same as possible.

Being faced with this situation, our first duty was to determine on the nature of the business that would naturally center in the location of our property for some years to come and for reasons stated; we found that this section was fast becoming a jobbing district and that new structures were being erected and old ones rented to wholesalers for lofts and offices. We therefore naturally came to the conclusion that a building of such a composite nature would be the most profitable, and proceeded on that theory, with the following results:

From Architect Knowles we received a report, of which the following is a copy:

KNOWLES'S REPORT

NEW YORK, January 8, 1906.

MR. J. E. ANNIS, *Chairman, Sub-Committee on Real Estate, Chattanooga, Tenn.*

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your instructions a careful examination of the property of the Methodist Book Concern, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New York City, has been made for the purpose of determining the necessary changes to the rooms and spaces now occupied by the Manufacturing Department, and changes otherwise required to put the property in the best possible rentable shape, and to increase the rental values, including the addition of five new office floors on top of the present building.

Preliminary designs of the contemplated improvements, as a basis to work upon, were necessary and these have been prepared, showing in outline the changes and improvements considered advisable to be made to put the entire property in a thorough state and condition to meet the demands of the locality for a first-class store, loft and office building.

LIST OF PRELIMINARY DESIGNS

Perspective of the exterior with the five stories added:

Sheet 1. Basement Plan.
Sheet 2. First Floor Plan.
Sheet 2 "B." First floor plan, showing proposed Fifth Avenue entrance through hall across present court to rear Twentieth Street store.
Sheet 3. Second Floor Plan.
Sheet 4. Third Floor Plan.
Sheet 5. Fourth Floor Plan.
Sheet 6. Fifth Floor Plan.

Sheet 7. Sixth Floor Plan.
Sheet 8. Seventh Floor Plan.
Sheet 9. Eighth Floor Plan.
Sheet 10. Typical Office Floor Plan of five additional stories and proposed office floor plan of the seventh and eighth stories of present building, all drawn to scale of 1-16 inch equal 1 foot.
Sheet 11. Typical Floor Plan of office floors, showing offices drawn to a scale of ¼ inch equal 1 foot.
Sheet 12. Typical Tier Steel Construction Plan, ¼ inch equal 1 foot.
Sheet 13. Column Schedule showing the carrying capacity of columns and loads imposed upon them, as prepared by the Consulting Engineer for Structural Steel Foundation Walls, etc., whose report is herewith attached, in copy.
Sheet 14. One-sixteenth inch scale Basement Plan, locating the new boilers and machinery and elevators.
Sheets Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18 refer to the electric lighting, and Sheet No. 19 refers to estimates for heating, as prepared by the consulting engineers for the electrical, the heating and the mechanical work, whose reports in copy are also hereto attached.

Foundations

The foundations of present building are supported on piling presumably always below water level, and therefore in a preserved state for carrying the new loads imposed.

Structural Conditions

The structural conditions of present building are excellent, indicating a very thorough work, and designed to carry loads imposed by movable machinery, and consequently are entirely favorable to the proposed additions. The machinery now in the building is indicated by dotted lines on the plans.

Basement. The changes in the basement are those created by the new elevators, the removal of partitions and arrangement of increased space for first floor tenants, access to first floor for each tenant, the providing of fuel and machinery space, increasing first floor renting values by the change.

First Floor. It is proposed to improve the main entrance on Fifth Avenue as to light, as to appearance by changing height of the entrance doorway up to the level of the flat arches of the adjacent windows, and arranging the construction on either side to lend greater importance and dignity to the entrance of the building.

It was found necessary in order to provide the requisite passenger elevators to locate them side by side on the south wall of present hallway, as indicated by plans, and in order to create an adequate hallway it is deemed advisable to remove the

present stairway and locate a new stairway at rear of hall back of the elevators as shown, especially in view of the gain of valuable rental space on the twelve upper stories, and the value of which is set forth in schedule of rents.

It is proposed to make the floors and walls of the Entrance Hall attractive by the use of marble wainscoting in the first story and mosaic flooring in the halls and corridors throughout. The present corner store and the store in the rear of it are now connected.

It is proposed to separate these two stores by an entrance on Twentieth Street to freight elevators in the center of the building, to accommodate the lofts and avoid sending freight down into the basement and up into the building, with the attendant inconvenience and expense of such an arrangement, and it is proposed to increase the rental value of the large Twentieth Street store by creating for it a Fifth Avenue entrance, through entrance hall under main stairway back of elevators, as indicated on Sheet 2 "B."

The present elevator entrance on Twentieth Street adjoining the Annex is to be changed to increase rental space of large store, which in turn would have a new entrance to it from Twentieth Street. The Annex would probably require a new entrance, though it is not improbable an entrance from the elevator hallway would be found acceptable, preserving the show window of the store intact.

Second Floor. Few changes are required on this and the remaining floors intended for lofts, namely, the second to the sixth inclusive. It is necessary, however, that the corner store lofts and the large lofts in rear should each have a permanent corridor connection with the Fifth Avenue entrance elevators. Attention is directed to the financial advantage of converting the chapel, now two stories in height, into two rentable floors, providing other and less expensive arrangement for a chapel.

Office Floors. The seven upper stories of the building are to be arranged as office floors, as indicated by the typical office floor plan.

Estimated Approximate Cost

Most careful approximate estimates have been made of the cost of the execution of this work. The statement of cost is as reliable as it could be in the absence of actual working drawings and specifications and competitive bids.

"A." Estimated cost of five new floors.....	$360,000
"B." Estimated cost basement to 8th floor, inc...	302,000
Total estimated cost.....	$662,000

These estimates are intended to cover everything necessary to put the building in a first-class condition.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. The five stories to be made fire-proof, in accordance with the requirements of the Building Department. The exterior to be faced with pressed brick and terra cotta. The woodwork in these five stories to be treated with a fire-proofing process required by the Building Department. If said woodwork is not fire-proofed it is estimated a reduction can be made from the estimates of $14,000. This is mentioned as there is a probability that the present law on this subject will shortly be repealed.

2. Estimates include fitting up the seventh and eighth floors as offices in accordance with the "typical floor plan," and provide for the work complete to match that of the upper floors in all its branches.

3. Estimates cover changes and improvements in connection with basement to eighth floor inclusive, as indicated by the preliminary studies, and this report covers the work on these floors necessary to complete a thirteen-story building.

4. Estimates provide for making the necessary changes on the exterior wall of the eighth floor on the two street fronts down to the main cornice level, on which it is proposed to lay a steel grillage supporting the five new floors.

5. Estimates provide for removing present front stairs and filling in floor arches, and finishing floors complete.

6. They provide for pointing up and painting rear and court walls necessary for preservation and for light.

7. They provide for flooring over the present chapel so as to utilize it to the best advantage for rental purposes, and include the cost of making the necessary changes to the present windows of the chapel to meet the requirements of two complete floors.

Estimates have been gone into very carefully, item by item, separately and distinctly, taking up each condition as far as possible in the most careful manner.

Very truly yours,
WILBUR S. KNOWLES, *Architect.*

[To the architect's report were attached the following reports of experts to whom he had submitted subsidiary questions:]

REPORT BY MR. F. A. BURDETT, CONSULTING ENGINEER

NEW YORK, January 2, 1906.

WILBUR S. KNOWLES, ESQ., No. 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

DEAR SIR:—In reference to the proposed addition of five stories to the Methodist Book Concern Building, southeast cor-

ner of Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, I beg to report that the proposition of such extension from a structural standpoint is entirely feasible. According to the information obtainable from original plans now in the Building Department, as to sizes of existing iron columns and foundations, it appears that very little if any reinforcement of these columns and foundations will be necessary, as will be seen from the "column schedule" handed you herewith, on which you will find the loads, together with the carrying capacity of the columns. The change of occupancy to an office structure greatly assists to bring about this condition.

The outer piers on the two fronts are of sufficient strength to support the new columns, which will rest on a distributing grillage where they meet the old structure. In other cases, where new columns come on old walls, it will probably be necessary to carry columns down to foundation; this can be done without interfering with the utility or injuring the appearance of the rooms and without greatly disturbing the occupants, and in fact could be done at night if desired, the operation being a familiar one, having been resorted to in several buildings recently under similar conditions. These cases have been indicated by coloring the columns red on the tier steel construction plan.

The cost of each line of these columns in the old building would probably not exceed $1,500. A typical tier plan of proposed new stories is also handed you herewith.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. A. Burdett.

Note.—This estimate is included in general estimate of architect, on page 1064.

REPORT BY PATTISON BROTHERS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS

New York, December 29, 1906.

Wilbur S. Knowles, Esq., 1 West Thirty-Fourth Street, New York.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with your instructions we have made a careful investigation of the electric, steam and elevator equipment and requirements for the building of the Methodist Book Concern, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, with the idea of adding five additional stories to the present building, and beg to report as follows:

Electric Plant and Wiring

The present plant consists of dynamos belted to shafting, which is running the other machinery in the building. These

dynamos, while they are in good condition, are of a type which is seldom used at the present time, and are small for the building, when the additional stories are added. The present engine is of about 300 horse-power, which now runs the whole establishment except such portions of it as are run electrically from the street current. All of the machinery in the building seems to be in a wonderfully good state of preservation, considering the length of time it has been in use. The engine, however, is large enough to run the whole building with a maximum load, and would, therefore, be very uneconomical to run on smaller loads. It also has the additional disadvantage that in case of a breakdown it would disable the whole building as far as lights and elevators were concerned, providing electric elevators are adopted. We would, therefore, suggest that this engine be used elsewhere, and new engines and dynamos of the most modern type be installed. We would advise substituting four new direct connected engine and dynamo units: one of 50 K. W. to run small loads and three of 100 K. W. each to run the larger loads, leaving one spare unit at the maximum load. There should also be a storage battery to steady the elevator load and keep it from affecting the lights, and also to run the smaller loads during the night and at such times when it will not pay to run an engine. It will undoubtedly be cheaper in a building of this kind to install a complete electric equipment, as they can then heat the building with the same steam which they use for lighting it and running the elevators, and can produce their light and power much more cheaply than they can buy it. The plant as described above is designed to operate the old and new building, together with all of the elevators and lifts; in fact, supply light and power to the whole building.

The wiring of the new building is, of course, a comparatively simple matter. The old building, however, is equipped with wires run in molding and also run embedded in the plaster, the bulk of the equipment in the latter manner. As soon as any work is done on the building the Underwriters and City Department will immediately condemn this wiring, and will require that it be entirely replaced with an iron conduit system. This should be done in any event, as we believe it will ultimately be to the owners' advantage, as the wiring as it grows older will undoubtedly give out in an increasing number of places, and it will finally become a necessity to replace it and substitute an iron conduit system with modern panel boards and equipment.

While making the changes we would also advise including conduits and wires for a telephone system throughout the building, running the telephone wire into each office, with a distribution panel on every other floor, so that there will be a method of the telephone company getting from the basement to every 'phone in the building without running promiscuously through the halls

or rooms. We would also suggest a watchman's clock, with two stations on each floor.

The total cost of the new electric plant for the whole building, re-wiring the old building and wiring the new stories, for the telephone system and watchman's clock as described, together with all necessary electric wiring and apparatus throughout the building, will be approximately $51,000. The wiring for the five new stories alone would cost in the vicinity of $10,000. The general plan of the plant we have shown on a 1-16 inch scale drawing of the Basement; the plan of the wiring on the upper floors we have shown on a similar plan of the first floor, third floor, seventh floor and five new floors, considering that these plans would be typical in a measure of the whole. These plans are, of course, approximate, and would be changed as might seem better when laid out on larger drawings. The "R" on the plans indicates a base receptacle suitable for flexible cord connection to a lamp on a desk or to a fan.

If slow speed engines were installed the cost, $51,000, would be increased, as we have figured on four-valve comparatively high speed engines, which are quite economical.

Steam Equipment

The present equipment consists of three 100 horse-power return tubular boilers, with boiler feed pumps and necessary piping for the steam heating system. This apparatus is all sixteen or seventeen years old, and in the event of a new plant being installed it would seem advisable to take it out and replace it with new and more modern apparatus. We have figured on replacing the boilers with new water tube boilers, which could be run at high pressure and more economically. The present boilers could run the new plant at its maximum load, but there would be no spare boiler for use in case of trouble with one of the others, in addition to which it would undoubtedly be the policy of the City Department to reduce the steam pressure allowed on these boilers on account of their age.

The present heating system, according to the engineer, works very nicely, but the risers are not large enough to carry five additional stories, so that new ones will have to be run up. This means that the chases will have to be cut for the full height of the building to avoid exposing the pipes. Parts of the present steam equipment can be used for the new installation. The present chimneys will be ample for the new installation when the new stories are run up; at present the draft is poor, owing to the fact that the building is lower than the surrounding buildings.

The cost of the new steam equipment will be in the vicinity of $37,500. This includes three 150 horse-power water tube boilers, new breeching to the stacks, new feed pumps, a house

pump, fire pump, the necessary filters, heaters, etc., together with the rearrangement of the piping and new steam heating system for the top floors, and the rearrangement of the old system, taking out coils where they come in offices and replacing them with radiators; also including the Paul system to reduce the back pressure on the engines and the taking out of all apparatus. The steam heating equipment of the five top floors costs approximately $17,000, including necessary cutting for the risers, but not replacing. We have shown the suggested layout of radiators on the top floor on the 1-16 inch scale drawing.

Elevator Equipment

The present equipment consists of three vertical hydraulic elevators, two for passengers and one for freight; one steam freight elevator, two hand sidewalk lifts and one ash lift. The changes in the building involve changing the location of all these elevators. Under these circumstances, and considering the age of the apparatus, it would seem advisable to take out the present apparatus and substitute a new equipment. For a building of this kind electric elevators would be cheaper to install and would probably answer all the requirements; there are a large number of them operating in the vicinity satisfactorily. The passenger elevators should run about 300 feet per minute and the freight 150 feet per minute. The electric would also have the advantage that they would take up considerably less room; in fact, would take none in the upper part of the building, as vertical hydraulics would. Horizontal hydraulics would, of course, take up a great deal of room in the basement. When the printing establishment is removed a large part of the basement can be rented with the first floor stores. This, however, would involve some means of getting goods from the basement to the sidewalk. In the case of the basement on the side street this could be done by means of the freight elevators, but it would probably be necessary to put in an electric sidewalk lift to handle goods from the basement of the Fifth Avenue store on the south side of the entrance; final decision on this could only be made when the final layout of the basement is complete. We, however, have gone on the supposition that an electric sidewalk lift would be necessary at this point to replace the present hand lift. The arrangement of the elevator we have given considerable thought, and it seems to us that the alternative arrangement with the freights in the middle of the building is vastly superior and in a measure is absolutely necessary, because it will otherwise be necessary to rent whole floors, or else the tenant in the front part of the building will have to pass his freight through the loft of the tenant on the side street to reach the freight elevator. The ultimate solution

of this difficulty would have to be halls cut from the front lofts to the rear lofts. This could all be very much simplified if the freight elevators could be put near the middle of the building, in accordance with the alternative plan. The only objection that we can see to this is in the first floor, where it means that the store on the Fifth Avenue corner, which runs around to the rear, would have to be cut into two separate stores, one of them being on the side street. The store on the side street, however, could easily be connected to the main entrance, as you have suggested, giving a Fifth Avenue number.

The cost of the elevator equipment as described above would be $28,750. This includes five passenger elevators, with a capacity of 1,500 pounds at 300 feet per minute, two freight elevators with a capacity of 3,000 pounds at 150 feet per minute, one electric sidewalk lift with a capacity of 3,000 pounds at 20 feet per minute, including the removal of the old apparatus, lamp signalling on the five passenger elevators, annunciators on the freight cars and pit pans under all of the cars. The price does not, of course, include the elevator enclosure or the doors.

The cost of the combined equipment is as follows:

Electric plant and wiring	$51,000
Steam equipment and piping	37,000
Elevators and lifts	38,750
Total	$127,250

NOTE.—This estimate is included in the general estimate of the architect, on page 1064.

In these figures we have not included replastering where it is necessary to cut the plaster for steam risers or the electric wiring, nor replacing the floors where taken up for electric wires. In the cost of the building you should also include an iron pit pan to go under the boilers in case new boilers are installed, as the ground at this point is very wet and the boiler pit in order to get headroom is below the water level.

We should be pleased to go into the matter more in detail at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PATTISON BROTHERS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RENTAL VALUES OF SPACE OCCUPIED BY THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

Summary

Present Rental		Estimated Rental after Proposed Changes
$6,550 00	First Floor	$12,441 00
8,200 00	Second Floor	20,287 00
450 00	Third Floor	3,376 00
3,450 00	Fourth Floor	6,191 00
3,200 00	Fifth Floor	6,191 00
4,950 00	Sixth Floor	8,891 00
4,950 00	Seventh Floor	11,859 00
5,150 00	Eighth Floor	12,889 00
$36,900 00	Total	$82,125 00
	Difference	$45,225 00

ESTIMATED RENTAL VALUES AFTER PROPOSED CHANGES

Summary

First Floor	$25,472.00	
" " Annex	4,185.00	$39,657.00
Second Floor	23,879.00	
" " Annex	2,790.00	26,687.00
Third Floor	15,926.00	
" " Annex	1,860.00	17,786.00
Fourth Floor	11,995.00	
" " Annex	1,860.00	13,855.00
Fifth Floor	11,995.00	
" " Annex	1,860.00	13,855.00
Sixth Floor	11,995.00	
" " Annex	1,860.00	13,855.00
Seventh Floor	19,389.00	
" " Annex	2,563.00	21,952.00
Eighth Floor	19,389.00	
" " Annex	2,563.00	21,952.00
Five New Floors		109,760.00
Estimated Total Rental Value		$279,359.00
Total rent now received from all sources from present building		77,975.00
Difference		201,384.00
NOTE.—Estimated rental of Bishops' room, for which no rent is paid now		821.00
Chapel Floor Space, Third Floor.	$3,472.00	
" " " Fourth Floor	2,480.00	
Total		5,952.00
NOTE.—Rental value of office space on Fifth Avenue, on twelve floors, gained by the removal of present staircase		4,240.00

These three items are included in above summary, Rental Values.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

Taking as the basis of our estimates the real estate account as found in Report to Book Committee for year ending October 31, 1904, we conclude that $84,000 will be a liberal figure for expenses. Taxes will be increased both by the additional improvements and by the reduction of the exemptions.

Other important items, as salaries of superintendent and engineers, will be but slightly increased. We have added to the expense account 5 per cent of rental value to cover loss of revenue from vacant rooms, and an equal amount for "wear and tear" on the building.

Assuming an increase of 50 per cent upon the $37,300 expenses, as shown by the Report, and adding the two items above mentioned, we have $84,000 to deduct from the gross rental value of $279,000, leaving $195,000 as the anticipated net income, or 5 per cent upon a valuation of $3,900,000.

In view of the facts brought out by these figures, your Committee came to the inevitable conclusion that it would be to the best interest of the Church if the manufacturing plant was removed from our Publishing House on Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the building changed and improved substantially as indicated by the architect.

J. E. Annis,
R. H. Beggs,
Geo. B. Addicks.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF OTHER PROPERTIES

The following letter was received from Mr. H. E. Hannaford, of Samuel Hannaford & Sons, architects, giving report on our Cincinnati property:

Cincinnati, O., December 12, 1905.

J. E. Annis, Esq., Care of Chattanooga Roofing & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Sir:—A week or more ago I went down to the Methodist Book Concern, and in company with Superintendent Thomssen went over the entire factory portion of the plant. I find that this property consists of a group of three (3) buildings.

Building "A" fronting on Fourth Street, is used entirely for an office building and the clerical force in connection with the Methodist Book Concern. This building is eight stories high.

Directly north of this is an old building, known as building "C," which is used for a factory purpose, and is seven stories in height. It is somewhat irregular in shape, and occupies a space approximately 40x60 feet.

North of this is what is known as building "B," six stories in height and occupying a space approximately 45x90 feet. This is also somewhat irregular in shape, and the dimensions given are not accurate.

West of building "C" there is a two-story building about 50x80 feet, fronting upon Plum Street. This building is two stories in height.

I do not know exactly what you expect me to do in this report, but my understanding is that you wished me to give you my judgment as to what the rental values of the factory portion of the building would be.

I find that in building "B" and "C" and including the two-story building facing on Plum Street you will have in the neighborhood of 65,000 square feet of floor space to be rented for factory purposes. My judgment is that this space could be rented, with the power necessary for its operation, for about $15,000 per year. The building is so arranged that it could be rented as a whole, or, if you chose, building "C" could be rented separately from building "B" and the two-story building on Plum Street. It also is arranged so that you could rent out separate floors for light manufacturing purposes, there being a common stairway, with a freight and passenger elevator, opening upon the Home Street side. In this case the elevator and stairway would be common to the occupants of all the floors.

In the above figure I have not included anything for the rent of the office building, or building "A" that faces on Fourth Street. This is to a great extent now under rent, and the figures that are available to you showing the rentals now received would be the very best possible guide as to what the balance of the building could be rented for if the necessity arose.

The factory portion of the Methodist Book Concern is peculiar in its arrangement and construction, because it has been built a little at a time. Piece after piece has been added to the original building, as necessity arose; consequently the appearance of the building is not as precise and as carefully studied as one would like to see in an institution of this character. The buildings, however, are in good condition; they are perfectly sound and strong enough for the purposes for which they are used, and could be rented without any trouble, as space for light manufacturing is very much in demand in this city at present.

I am not sure that I have given you just the information that you want. If it is not just what you want, and not in the shape that you desire to have it, please let me know, and I will be glad to do what is necessary to give you the desired information.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HANNAFORD & SONS,
H. E. HANNAFORD.

The following letter and estimates were received from E. A. Bacheldor, of the real estate firm of Knott, Chandler & Co., as a report on rental values of our Chicago property:

CHICAGO, January 6, 1906.

MR. J. E. ANNIS AND COMMITTEE, Methodist Book Concern, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present my report of the rental values of the building at 57 Washington Street, being 30x180 feet in dimension, eleven stories and basement, and I would add that in my judgment the store and basement, with some alteration in the front, would rent for $9,000. The values of the upper floors are considerably enhanced by the character of your company's occupancy. If this were an entirely independent building (the printing business eliminated) it might be difficult to get as high a revenue, but comparing with other buildings in this locality that I am familiar with I believe the report is substantially the rental value of this building.

We have the honor to remain,

Respectfully yours.

KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO.,
BY E. A. BACHELDOR.

Store and Basement				$9,000.00
Second Floor	Sq. Ft.	Rate		
Rental to outside parties	1,500	$2.00	$3,000	
Presiding Elders	350	1.50	525	
Methodist Book Concern	1,728	1.00	1,728	5,253.00
Third Floor				
Rental	688	2.00	1,376	
Epworth League	768	1.50	1,152	
Rental	550	1.40	770	
Methodist Book Concern	1,728	1.00	1,728	5,026.00
Fourth Floor				
Rental to outside parties	900	1.70	1,500	
Rental	1,100	1.40	1,500	
Methodist Book Concern	640	1.00	640	
Rental	1,048	1.00	1,048	4,688.00
Fifth Floor				
Rental	900	1.70	1,500	
"	1,100	1.40	1,500	
"	300	1.25	375	
"	1,368	1.00	1,368	4,743.00
Sixth Floor				
Methodist Book Concern	900	1.70	1,500	
Rental	600	1.50	900	
Methodist Book Concern	500	1.40	700	
Methodist Book Concern	1,728	1.00	1,728	4,828.00
Seventh Floor				
Methodist Book Concern	2,340	1.50	3,510	
Rental	350	1.25	437.50	
Rental	1,048	1.00	1,048	4,995.50

Eighth Floor	Sq. Ft.	Rate		
Methodist Book Concern.	900	$1.70	$1,500	
Methodist Book Concern.	900	1.70	1,500	
Rental	600	1.50	900	
Bishops	360	1.50	540	
Rental	220	1.50	330	
Rental	1,448	1.00	1,448	$4,718.00
Ninth Floor				
Rental	900	1.70	1,500	
"	1,100	1.50	1,650	
"	1,688	1.00	1,688	4,838.00
Tenth Floor				
Rental	1,380	1.50	2,070	
"	550	1.25	687.50	
"	900	1.00	900	
Methodist Book Concern..	450	1.00	4.50	4,107.00
Eleventh Floor				
Rental	4,000	1.12½	4,500	4,500.00
Present Rental Values				$56,697.00
Receiving now from all sources				52,307.00

No rent is paid now for the Presiding Elders' and Bishops' rooms.

Property in the vicinity of our Chicago property has materially increased, and the latter could readily be sold to-day for $500,000.

The following report was received from John W. Herron, President Commonwealth Real Estate Co., of Pittsburg, on our Pittsburg property:

PITTSBURG, PA., January 8, 1906.

MR. J. E. ANNIS, Stratford Hotel, Chicago.

Maximum valuation ground $155,000, building $75,000, outside rental to tenants $14,000.

JOHN W. HERRON, *President,*
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.

We received the following letter from A. A. Whipple, giving estimates of real estate and rental value of Kansas City property:

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 6, 1906.

MR. J. E. ANNIS, Stratford Hotel, Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—After making a thorough examination of the property I returned to my office and called in consultation two other real estate men, and made our valuation on your property at $60,000, and the rental value 7 per cent gross. I placed a valuation on the ground alone of $1,000 per foot, which amount in my opinion is conservative.

Yours truly,
A. A. WHIPPLE.

Statement from Mr. E. R. Graham concerning our San Francisco property:

CHICAGO, January 6, 1906.

MR. J. E. ANNIS, Stratford Hotel, Chicago.

DEAR MR. ANNIS:—In compliance with your request of January 5, I make you statement concerning the California property which we purchased in March, 1905.

We bought for the Western Methodist Book Concern a lot 75 feet front on City Hall Avenue and 100 feet deep for $57,500 cash. When I was in San Francisco, in September, the man from whom we bought this property made us an offer of $75,000 for it, and another real estate man, living in San Francisco, told me that if I wanted to sell the property he would sign a contract to find us a buyer for it within thirty days at $100,000.

It is located in the center of the city, less than 600 feet from the new post office building, for which the government paid $1,000,000, and is opposite City Hall Park, in which is located the new Court House, and within about 500 feet of the old location, 1037 Market Street.

Hoping that this will give you the information which you desire, I am Sincerely yours,

E. R. GRAHAM.

While in view of the comparatively meager investigation we were able to make on these properties, other than the New York property, we are not prepared to make any recommendation, yet we are compelled to affirm that we see no reason why the principle that it is unsound and wasteful to maintain manufacturing plants on valuable property in large cities does not obtain with reference to all of these.

J. E. ANNIS,
R. H. BEGGS,
GEO. B. ADDICKS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURE

DEAR BRETHREN:—Your Committee on Manufacture respectfully submits the following report:

When the Commission adjourned at Cincinnati, O., on May 3, 1905, the agreement of the members of your Committee there present was that our then Chairman, Mr. Calvin Whitney, of Norwalk, O., should somewhat later call us together to perform the work assigned to us. Soon thereafter, however, grievous afflictions beset our dear Brother Whitney, because of which he felt constrained to resign from the Commission. This was not known by the other members of your Committee until the closing days of August. Early in September the Rev. Chancellor James R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D., Chairman of the Commission, appointed W. W. Evans to the vacant chairmanship of your Committee, with instructions to call the Committee together and proceed with its work. Conference with the members thereof made clear

that November 2 was the earliest date on which the Committee could meet, one member having to cross the continent to attend. We were therefore called together on the morning of that day at Cincinnati, O., R. A. Booth, of Eugene, Ore.; W. H. Crogman, of South Atlanta, Ga., and W. W. Evans, of Huntingdon, Pa., reporting as present, with the last named in the chair. At the earnest request of W. W. Evans, and by his vote and that of W. H. Crogman, R. A. Booth was persuaded to accept the chairmanship of your Committee. W. W. Evans was then elected Secretary. The Committee as such then entered upon its work.

On November 7 David S. Gray, of Columbus, O., met with the Committee, he having been appointed by the Episcopal Board to the vacancy on the Commission occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Whitney and by the Chairman of the Commission to the vacancy on your Committee on Manufacture.

Your Committee gave the entire month of November and much of December to the work assigned thereto, and, after careful study and consideration of the many and varied phases of the business involved, presents this report, signed by every member thereof.

The work assigned to your Committee was, "To examine into the duplication of publications by the two Publishing Houses and to report which of these publications may feasibly and profitably issue from one Publishing House; to examine into the matter of the purchase of stock and machinery by the Publishing Houses, and to suggest such methods as may be most profitable; and to examine into the probable increase or decrease in the net income from one Book Concern, on the basis of the present volume of business, should a unification of our Publishing Houses be effected."

As a result of our extended examinations your Committee agrees that by such unification large savings could be effected, with larger profits resulting in the following directions:

1. Real estate and rents.
2. Administration by one Agent.
3. Accounting.
4. Superintendence in the various departments.
5. Wages.
6. Non-duplication of periodicals and books.
7. Improved construction and facilities.
8. Purchasing—lower rates for larger volume.
9. Less investment in machinery.
10. Uniform policy and elimination of competition.

More specifically: For estimated savings in real estate and rents (1) see Exhibit A.

For estimated savings in administration (2) see Exhibit B.

For estimated savings in accounting, superintendence and wages (3, 4, 5) see Exhibit C.

(6) In our examination into the matter of duplications of publications we found in the general lists of the two Houses thirty-five such duplications, including the Discipline, the Hymnals, both the old and the new, the Epworth Hymnals, the Catechisms and the Illustrative Notes. In the Sunday school periodical publications we found that practically the entire list was duplicated.

Some of these thirty-five books were issued many years since, and, while illustrating the increased charges to the Book Concern by this system, do not enter as factors into the later business of the two Houses. The savings, however, in actual outlay, before a sheet falls from the press, by having the following recent publications issue from one House is suggestive:

ADDITIONAL COST OF PLATES, MAKE-READY AND EXPRESSAGE

Illustrative Lesson Notes, Annual	$181 80
Discipline, 1904	132 20
Revised Normal Lessons	44 60
Epworth Hymnal, Combined, music	194 40
Epworth Hymnal, Combined, word	106 00
Hymnal, music	329 28
Hymnal, word	57 10
Total savings on these seven titles	$1,045 38

To this must be added, in making an accurate statement of savings, in these as in all other cases of duplication, that portion of the cost of supervision which is incident to the manufacturing departments into which these publications for the second time enter.

For estimated savings on Sunday school periodicals see Exhibit D. Our examination assures us that feasibly and with enlarged profit all these publications could issue from one house, and furthermore that no good reason exists by which to excuse this great waste incident to duplication.

(7) The manufacturing departments at both New York and Cincinnati are in some rooms crowded and the machinery rather closely placed. Under these circumstances the maximum of efficiency cannot be realized. Improved machinery, the purchase of which is not justified by a divided business, would add to the volume of product and so to profits. Your Committee believes that in these departments with improved construction, arrangement and general facilities and some new machinery there would be a decrease of from five to ten per cent in the cost of manufacture. Evidence illustrating this we find in the American Book Company's manufactory at Cincinnati. An automatic book trimmer therein, which we saw operating, the superintendent of our Cincinnati manufacturing department says, "is doing more work than all the trimmers in our bindery at Cincinnati, at a considerably less cost."

(8) In the purchase of stock and machinery, both on the

general law of trade and of lower rates for larger volume and by specific cases examined (and which were illustrated to us by other publishers), we are entirely persuaded that decided economy and saving will attend the purchase together of all machinery and supplies for both houses as for one house, or for one house, in fact. After one of our houses had purchased a large stock of paper at figures which we were assured were absolutely minimum we learned that on a doubled volume the purchase could be made at a saving of from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a cent per pound. In a volume of millions of pounds that saving would amount to many thousands of dollars annually. From these figures and others given us by men handling paper, leather, inks and general printing and bindery supplies we believe an average of three per cent may be saved by purchases in the manner indicated. See Exhibit G.

(9) With the establishment of one publishing house less investment in machinery will be required and the saving therein pronounced. Even on inventoried value of the machinery in use, now carried at from eighty down to ten per cent of cost, the saving will be decided. The superintendent of the bindery at New York informs us that he can do the combined work of the New York and Cincinnati binderies, so far as machinery is concerned, with the addition to his bindery of one machine, which costs $2,800, and is now in the Cincinnati bindery. That would release all the remaining machinery in the latter bindery.

Your Committee finds it difficult to estimate on the probable saving in machinery if the publishing work were combined, because of the existence of the indefinite factor of job work in the printing and binding departments. The volume of this work in 1904 at Chicago was $32,812, at Cincinnati $85,303, and at New York $238,236. The estimated profits thereon at Chicago were $2,286, at Cincinnati $12,795 and at New York $29,376. The total profits were $44,457.

Inasmuch as this part of the business of the manufacturing departments is somewhat dependent on location, and because of other uncertain factors entering thereinto, we give estimates from two viewpoints. See Exhibit E.

As the conduct of so large a volume of business in the publication of periodicals—annual, quarterly, bi-monthly, monthly and weekly—necessarily involves some interim at certain periods of non-use of machinery, and during which job work becomes advantageous, it would seem better to estimate savings on the basis of its continuance.

(10) Early in our examination of the matters committed to us we were compelled to accept as fact that which is so often asserted, namely, that notwithstanding the rightful expectation of the Church and the great purpose attending and inspiring the founding of our Book Concern, the Eastern and Western

Publishing Houses do not represent one great organization whose control and management serve to promote the widest circulation of our publications and incidentally the largest returns for the relief and support of our superannuated and destitute preachers. On the contrary, they do represent to an alarming degree independent, competitive and rival business firms. It was quite impossible for us to reach any other conclusion; the fact became increasingly evident as we advanced in our examination. Other great publishing houses regard the whole country as the field for their cultivation. Our Publishing Agents divide the land and partition the Church. One House claims the patronage of its allotted section for its own publications, with only incidental sales of those of the other. The other House as carefully guards its allotment of territory for the products of its presses. Let one obey the dictates of business enterprise and cross the boundary line, it is a trespass and the amenities are disturbed.

The Eastern House reports book sales in 1904 amounting to $231,954. Inquiry developed the fact that of these sales only $26,326 were made to the Western House and its depositories, or less than 11½ per cent of the books of the New York House were sold in the great West.

The Western House reports for the same year book sales amounting to $242,691. Of these sales only $18,215 were made to the Eastern House and its depositories, or barely 7½ per cent of the books of the Cincinnati lists were supplied to the populous East.

The notable smallness of these respective sales of one House to the other indicates with painful certainty the destructive limitations of existing policy and conditions.

In aggregating its book sales each House reports its sales to the other. This shows a larger volume of business than the Book Concern has really done, and is incorrect and misleading in so far as the gross amount of these sales may be significant, since the same publications are twice reckoned. It serves, however, to emphasize the fact of two distinct Houses and not one in the great publishing work of the Church.

To corroborate this statement and similar ones made to us by authors and others: The Western House is a large publisher of Family Bibles. The Eastern sells Family Bibles, but sells few from the press of the former. Yet the Western people sell their Bibles to the general trade at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and at Toronto to the Canadian Methodists' publishers. To one jobbing house at Philadelphia they sell annually 30,000 copies. The explanation that "they do not suit the Eastern trade" is not satisfactory. In the light of the above facts it is the reverse. If, however, the explanation was based on fact the inquiry becomes pertinent, "Why not make them

suit the Eastern trade?" If there is any publication which suggests co-operation it is the Holy Book.

The Western House publishes "Methodist Pulpit Series." It has sold 2,500 copies in the West. The Eastern House has sold only 500. The Western House issues from its press "God's Out of Doors," and sells 14,000 copies. The Eastern sells 2,000. Is the East less appreciative of literature of the high character of this work than is the West? We failed at New York and Cincinnati to obtain the number of sales by the Western House of certain of the best selling books of the Eastern House's publication.

To indicate more clearly the need of uniformity in policy operating for the circulation of our literature and the advancement of the usefulness of our Book Concern, the recital of another fact may serve: An agreement was recently perfected by the Agents of the Eastern House with those of the Western for duplicating by the latter the publication of *The Methodist Review*. This bi-monthly has a circulation of 6,500 copies. The annual loss thereon is more than $1,000. The reason assigned for this duplication is that thereby the Western Agents will increase the circulation of this publication. Here is a proposed expenditure of many additional hundreds of dollars in plates, make-ready, expressage and accounting on a losing periodical in order to render the Western House more efficient in enlarging its circulation.

It would seem that underlying all the transactions of these respective Houses, and especially manifest in the duplication of publications, is an assumed right in each to claim and exact a division of the volume of the business of the Book Concern without sufficient consideration of the losses resulting to the Church thereby.

It is fitting, however, that we make record of a recent arrangement between the Eastern and Western Houses. As already stated, the Eastern House was not at liberty to work Western territory for its publications, and the Western House was required to keep out of Eastern territory. In the last report of the Eastern Publishing Agents to the Book Committee the above named arrangement is thus described:

"A mutual arrangement has been entered into by the Publishing Agents, East and West, which permits the circularization of the entire Church by each House in behalf of its own publications, and yet in such manner as promises to promote the interests of all sales departments."

Doubtless this divided policy thus illustrated is both an inheritance and growth. It is nevertheless real and destructive. We cannot escape the conclusion drawn from our examinations that one mind, one directing hand, one authority is absolutely essential to eliminate destructive competition and to establish neces-

sary uniformity in policy and so the highest efficiency in the accomplishment of the results sought in the creation of our great Book Concern. We believe it wrong longer to neutralize so largely the faithful work of seventeen thousand pastors, all of whom are recognized as our Publishers' sales agents, and the hearty support of a loyal people.

In our examinations we gave attention to all the depositories of the two Publishing Houses except that at San Francisco. This was omitted for obvious reasons. It was found that the profits of each of these Houses were very much less than they should have been had there not been any of these depositories. The reported profits of the latter seem large. They all represent a greater diminution in the profits which the Book Concern should have realized.

A few years ago it was the custom to ship Sunday school periodicals from the Publishing Houses by freight, and then mail them from depositories to the various churches and Sunday schools. Thousands of dollars were annually wasted in freight, cartage and packing, with serious delays in the delivery of the periodicals, simply to permit the depositories to do the mailing, which they could not do as cheaply as the publishers. At length a reform was effected, and the periodicals have since been mailed direct by the publishers to the subscribers.

At the present time the depositories receive subscriptions for the periodicals, chiefly for the Sunday schools, and forward them to the publishers. The depositories do not handle the periodicals, but merely receive mail orders, that might just as well go direct to the publishers, and handle the money that might just as well be remitted direct to the publishers. A duplicate set of accounts is kept with these subscribers, one at the depository and one at the publishers. Thus the depository is doing a service which is practically as needless as the mailing of the periodicals, which it formerly did. And for this unnecessary service the depositories received a discount representing practically the entire profit on the periodicals ordered through them, amounting in 1904 to over $97,000 on Sunday school periodicals alone. Only a portion of this was returned as profits by the depositories, probably over $60,000 of it being absorbed by the expenses of the depositories. See Exhibit F. To eliminate this duplicating of correspondence and accounting and have all the periodical business handled by the publishers would simplify the business and add largely to the profits of the Publishing Houses. This would put each depository on its own merits, and if it is not self-supporting it ought to be discontinued and the public supplied through existing book stores, where the Publishing Houses do not suffice, that have an established business.

This suggestion which looks toward the discontinuance of

depositories as such may prompt the inquiry, "Will it not lessen the sales of our own book publications at centers where depositories now exist?" Only, we believe, in so far as their local retail trade is concerned, and these in practically a negligible volume. We are informed by the Chairman of the Book Committee that not one of the book stores of the Publishing Houses realizes any net profit on its business, but that all are conducted at a loss. The total losses of these stores at New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, alone, in 1904 were $12,182. If increased net profits to the Publishing Houses were assured through the retail trade at their depositories then may be considered favorably the establishment of depositories at Baltimore, which recently pleaded in vain therefor, and at Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large centers. So well known by the Book Committee is the fact that only losses have attended the existing ones that its face is steadfastly set against establishing new depositories.

Nor does the volume of the sales at existing depositories of the book publications of our publishing houses indicate a large distribution of this literature thereby. The total book sales of the depositories of the Eastern House are $70,668. Of this volume $17,435 is the total sales by them of the book publications of both the Eastern and Western houses, or 25 per cent of the total book sales by the depositories of the Eastern House. The remaining 75 per cent are the publications of other publishers.

The total book sales of the depositories of the Western House are $214,019. Of this volume $107,584 is the total sales by them of the book publications of both the Eastern and Western Houses or 50 per cent of the total book sales of the depositories of the Western House.

In the above reckoning forty per cent is added to the net cost of books to the depositories on the basis of depositories selling them at a discount of 30 per cent. The depositories receive a discount of 50 per cent on list prices from the Publishing Houses.

As shown in Exhibit F, the profit, on the entire business of the depositories, returned to the Publishing Houses was credited to their expenses in handling Sunday school periodical accounts. Thus is indicated that the entire gross profit on book sales was absorbed by the expenses of the depositories.

Beginning with the fiscal year of 1905 the depositories are now denominated "sales agents." We fail, however, to see how a change in name without a corresponding change in the method of accounting, which continues dual and with the same associated expensive supervision and rentals, will produce better results.

In our pursuit of information touching the business before us many facts were learned of vital importance to the interests involved therein. While some of these facts probably do not come directly within the scope of the examinations we were appointed to make, they are so intimately associated with the results we seek that we deem it proper to present them to your notice.

The Book Concern is burdened and handicapped in its business and aims by large and unnecessary drafts made on its resources, and its profit on its business is also so drawn upon that the amount available for distribution to the superannuated preachers is much lessened. Besides legitimate expenditures in non-paying publications essential to the Book Concern itself and to the Church, it is called to disburse large amounts of money to interests which are in no sense as we judge identified with the Book Concern. The moneys annually paid to the Board of Control of the Epworth League presents a forcible illustration. In 1904 the Book Concern paid to the expenses of this Board the sum of $11,346.26. It is true that legislation of the late General Conference ordered this disbursement. The constitutionality of this legislation is questioned by the Book Committee, and in the judgment of your Committee is absolutely at variance with the constitution of the Church.

Another burden on the Book Concern is the publication of so many different *Christian Advocates*. Not one of them pays the expenses incident to its publication. The total loss, including subsidies on these papers, in 1904 was $27,256. The loss in 1905 is greater by many thousands of dollars.

One factor, largely responsible for this enormous loss, is the claim of right by the respective editors to determine the size of their paper and everything appertaining to its publication. The Publishing Agents are denied any authority in the case. The letter of the Discipline seems to sustain the editors in their contention. We believe such provisions, if they are to be interpreted in this manner, to be unwise and inconsistent with any policy whose aim is fairly and justly to conserve the best interests of the Publishing Work of the Church. The consensus of opinion, as we have by extended inquiry learned, is that one great *Advocate*, or at most two, is quite enough to meet the need of the Church and to furnish it with all the weekly literature of the high order which our *Christian Advocates* now supply. The publication of one only, or at the most two, will serve well the whole Church and doubtless will bring large returns in profit to the Book Concern. This matter, however, is within the province of the Book Committee, and we believe that the needed action to relieve the Book Concern of this great burden of loss should now be taken.

The accompanying estimates of the savings which could be

effected by a unification of the publishing interests of the Church show that more than $200,000 could thus be saved annually; and this saving without counting the increased business that could be done by unifying the management and selling all the publications throughout the whole Church.

Combination under a single management and economy in manufacturing and selling are the key notes of modern business methods; and it is clearly the duty of the Church to conduct its publishing business according to wise business methods and to earn as large profits as possible consistent with furnishing to the public books and periodicals worth what is charged for them. We believe that if unification is determined upon, with a single completely equipped and thoroughly modern Publishing House, a very few years will fully vindicate the wisdom of the change, and that the present dual system will then appear as obsolete as some of the methods of a few years ago now appear to us. It would not be surprising if the net earnings of such a Publishing House, under the permanent name and title of The Methodist Book Concern, should exceed the earnings of the two Houses now by $200,000 annually, a sum amounting to 4 per cent on $5,000,000. See Exhibit G.

R. A. Booth,
W. H. Crogman,
D. S. Gray,
W. W. Evans.

EXHIBIT A

Released at New York, present rentals	$36,900		
Released at New York, annex not before charged	6,000		
		$42,900	
Released at New York, as per estimates of architect	82,125		
Mean estimate of released rentals		$62,512	
Released at Cincinnati		16,467	
Released at Chicago, present rentals	$22,357		
Released at Chicago, as per estimate of real estate agent	26,201		
Mean estimate		24,279	
			$103,258
Less estimated interest (4 per cent.) on cost of new manufactory	$16,000		
Less insurances	1,000		
Less estimated additional taxes on real estate because of change involving taxation	4,408		
Less estimated interest (4 per cent.) on cost of removal of machinery	1,680		
Less estimated interest (4 per cent.) on cost of adapting present properties to rental purposes (on basis of $50,000)	2,000		
			25,088
Savings in rentals			$78,170

No accounting is made of the rentals at Boston, Pittsburg, Detroit and Kansas City. Should these depositories be discontinued some loss on gross profits will probably follow on sales of books other than those of the Book Concern. The rentals released are omitted in order to cover that assumed loss.

EXHIBIT B

Saving in Administration

Salaries for Agents		$20,000
Estimated salary of one Agent	$7,500	
Estimated salary of one Assistant (not co-ordinate) to the Agent	4,000	
		11,500
Savings		$8,500

EXHIBIT C

Combined Salaries and Wages, Eastern and Western Houses, Including Depositories, for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1904

Salaries: Superintendents, Foremen, Force in Offices, etc.

New York:—

Acounting—Less paid by Episcopal Fund, World-Wide Missions, Woman's Home Missions, and Good Tidings	$22,935
Cashier's Office—Less paid by Missionary Society	3,569
Publication and Sales Departments	9,956
Manufacturing Departments	17,134
Book Store	6,680
Boston Depository	6,919
Pittsburg Depository	5,500
Detroit Depository	5,038

Cincinnati:—

Accounting	30,390
Publication and Sales Departments	16,918
Manufacturing Departments	14,704
Book Store	6,721
Chicago Depository	29,901
Chicago Book Store	10,567
Kansas City Depository:—	
Less wage charges for making *Central Christian Advocate*	13,894

Wages in Manufacturing Departments:—

New York:—

Less wage charges for making *Christian Advocate*	166,654

Cincinnati:—

Less wage charges for making *Western Christian Advocate*.....$92,566

Chicago:—

Less wage charges for making *Northwestern Christian Advocate*..... 25,251

Combined salaries and wages of Eastern and Western Houses in 1904..... $485,297

Salaries and wages in Eastern House with additions thereto estimated by the said House for conducting all the business of the Book Concern, including all the depositories and discontinuing book stores:

Salaries.		Additions.			
Accounting	$22,935	+ $26,335	=	$52,839	
Cashier's Office	3,569				
Publication and Sales Departments	9,956	+ 6,064	=	16,020	
Manufacturing Departments	17,134	+ 1,814	=	18,948	
Wages in Departments	166,654	+ 101,179	=	267,833	
					$355,640

Combined salaries and wages of Eastern and Western Houses, including Depositories....$485,297

Salaries and wages per Eastern House estimates if entire business were done at New York... 355,640

Estimated saving..... $129,657

Salaries and wages in Western House with additions thereto estimated by the said House for conducting all the business of the Book Concern, including all the depositories and discontinuing book stores:

Salaries.		Additions.			
Accounting	$30,390	+ $11,722	=	$42,112	
Publication and Sales Departments	16,918	+ 5,660	=	22,578	
Manufacturing Departments	14,704	+ 5,512	=	20,216	
Wages in Departments	92,566	+ 176,352	=	268,918	
					$353,824

Combined salaries and wages of Eastern and Western Houses, including Depositories....$485,297

Salaries and wages per Western House estimate if entire business were done at Cincinnati.. 353,824

Estimated saving..... $131,473

RECAPITULATION

Saving estimated by Eastern House.....$129,657

Saving estimated by Western House..... 131,473

Mean estimated saving..... $130,565

EXHIBIT D

ADDITIONAL COST OF DUPLICATING SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS

Plates, Make-Ready and Expressage:—

The Sunday School Advocate	$4,853
The Classmate	3,579
The Sunday School Journal	2,789
The Picture Lesson Paper	2,351
The Intermediate Lesson Quarterly	479
The Illustrated Lesson Quarterly	609
The Beginner's Lesson Quarterly	460
The Senior Lesson Quarterly	819
The Lesson Leaf	280
The Home Department Quarterly	146
The Boys and Girls	181
Total savings on above periodicals	$16,546

EXHIBIT E

Eastern House estimates, on basis of all manufacturing being done there, the saving in machinery in the printing department will be:

With job work continued	$16,000 to $25,000	
Mean probable saving		$20,500
With job work discontinued the saving in the same department will be	65,000 to 80,000	
Mean probable saving		72,500

In the bindery department the saving will be:—

With job work continued	$15,200
With job work discontinued	20,268

Total estimate by Eastern House of saving:—

With job work continued		$15,200
Printing	$20,500	
Bindery	15,200	
		$35,700

With job work discontinued:—

Printing	$72,500	
Bindery	20,268	
		$92,768

Western House estimates, on same basis as that of Eastern House, the saving in machinery in the printing department will be:

With job work continued	$16,000
With job work discontinued	65,000

In the binding department the saving will be:—

With job work continued	$3,400
With job work discontinued	22,000

Total estimate by Western House of saving:—

With job work continued:—

Printing	$16,000	
Bindery	3,400	
		$19,400

With job work discontinued:——

Printing	$65,000	
Bindery	22,000	
		$87,000

RECAPITULATION

With job work continued:—

Eastern House estimate of saving	$35,700	
Western House estimate of saving	19,400	
Mean probable saving		$27,550
Interest on saving at 5 per cent		1,378

With job work discontinued:—

Eastern House estimate of saving	$92,768	
Western House estimate of saving	87,000	
Mean probable saving		$89,884
Interest on saving at 5 per cent		4,494

Interest in above reckonings does not fully represent the real saving, as the purchase from time to time of new machinery is involved therein, and this new machinery at largely increased cost over inventoried value of that now in use.

EXHIBIT F

DEPOSITORIES

The Eastern House sold to its depositories in 1904 Sunday school periodicals	$84,957	
List price of do. (30 per cent. discount allowed)	121,367	
Gross profit should be		$36,410
Profit returned on the entire business of depositories (no separate account between book sales and periodicals having been kept by Eastern House)	$18,839	
*Estimated additional accounting if depositories' periodical business had all been done at New York	3,000	
		$21,839
Loss on list prices of Sunday school periodicals by Eastern House through its depositories		14,571
The Western House sold to its depositories in 1904 Sunday school periodicals	$181,674	
List price of do. (varying discounts allowed)	242,505	
Gross profit should be		$60,831

Profit returned on the entire business of depositories	$24,267	
* Estimated additional accounting if depositories' periodical business had all been done at Cincinnati	5,000	
		$29,267
Loss on list prices of Sunday school periodicals by Western House through its depositories		$31,564

RECAPITULATION

Losses on list prices of Sunday school periodicals through depositories:—		
By Eastern House	$14,571	
By Western House	31,564	
Loss		$46,135
* Provision having been made in estimates for accounting if business were done at one house the estimates given therefor are to be added here		8,000
Total loss		$54,135

EXHIBIT G

OTHER ESTIMATED SAVING

By sale at list prices of all Sunday school periodicals		$54,134
By purchase of stock and supplies for the entire business of the Book Concern on the basis of $800,000 purchases at an additional average discount of 3 per cent.	$24,000	
		$24,000

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVING

On rental values released	$78,170
On salaries of Agents	8,500
On salaries and wages	130,565
On duplication of Sunday school periodicals	16,546
On machinery (interest at 5 per cent.)	1,378
On Sunday school periodicals	54,134
On purchase of stock and supplies	24,000
Total saving	$313,293

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER VIII.—THE BOOK CONCERN

I. PUBLISHING HOUSES

¶ 409. The principal Publishing Houses of the Book Concern shall be in the cities of New York and Cincinnati; but there shall be depositories of our publications at such other

places as the General Conference may from time to time determine.

¶ 410. The General Conference shall quadrennially elect one Agent for the Publishing House in New York and one Agent for the Publishing House in Cincinnati; which Agents shall have co-ordinate authority, under the supervision of the Book Committee, to regulate the publications and other business of the two Houses and their depositories, except that which belongs to the Editorial Departments, in such manner as the interests of the Church may require. The two Agents shall meet at such times and places as may be agreed upon by them to consider the interests and direct the policy and work of the Concern. The Agent who has been in office for the longer consecutive term of years shall be designated the Senior Agent.

¶ 411. It shall be the duty of the Agents of the two Publishing Houses to publish such books, tracts, periodicals, etc., as are ordered by the General Conference or by the Book Committee. They may nominate an Editor, who, when elected by the Book Committee, shall have editorial supervision of all manuscripts intended for publication.

¶ 412. The Agents of the two Publishing Houses shall supervise and manage the business of the Concern in co-operation with each other and shall determine at which publishing plant any given book, tract or periodical shall be manufactured or printed, dividing the work equally, or as nearly so as may be practicable, between the two publishing plants.

¶ 413. The net profits of the two houses shall be merged into one general fund, and out of this fund shall be paid all appropriations made by the General Conference and the dividends to the Annual Conferences authorized by the Book Committee.

¶ 414. The Publishing Agents shall keep a separate account with each department of the business, and with each periodical published under their supervision, and they shall set forth in their reports to the Annual and General Conferences the amount of sales, receipts and expenditures for books, periodicals and depositories under their control, together with a statement of the profits or losses on the same. They shall furnish to the Local Committee, hereinafter designated, at each of its monthly meetings, a full and satisfactory statement of the transactions of the preceding month; and, if the Local Committee shall so require, present for examination vouchers for all payments during the period specified. And they shall afford said Committee every possible means and facility for a full and intelligent understanding of the business.

¶ 415. The Agents shall annually take an account of stock, including in their inventory all the assets of whatever nature of the Book Concern at their estimated cash value, except real

estate, which shall be appraised by the Local Committees at the beginning of each quadrennium, and this valuation shall not be changed during the quadrennium except by the purchase or sale, improvement or destruction, of property; said account shall also contain a full and detailed statement of all liabilities, profits and losses. And they shall hand over to their successors in office such statement of assets and liabilities as shall be approved and certified by the Book Committee.

¶ 416. The Publishing Agents and Editors are required to give their undivided attention to the duties of their respective positions, and to require of their employees the faithful performance of the work assigned to them.

¶ 417. Every Annual Conference shall appoint a Committee, which, in the absence of an Agent, shall attend to the collection of the accounts forwarded from the Book Concern, and make accurate return for the same. Every Presiding Elder and Pastor shall do all in his power to collect debts due the Concern. If any Minister or Member of our Church, indebted to the Book Concern, shall refuse or neglect to make payment, or come to a just settlement, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as in other cases of debt or disputed accounts.

¶ 418. The profits arising from the Book Concern, after a sufficient capital to carry on the business is retained, shall be regularly applied to the relief of Effective, Supernumerary and Superannuated Ministers, their wives, widows and children. The Publishing Agents shall every year forward to each Annual Conference a statement of the dividend to which it is entitled, together with a draft for the same.

¶ 419. Any Member of an Annual Conference who may publish any work or book of his own shall be responsible to the Conference for any obnoxious matter or doctrine contained therein.

II. THE BOOK COMMITTEE

¶ 420, § 1. The General Conference of A. D. 1900 shall elect a Book Committee, consisting of one member from each of the General Conference Districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, those elected from the odd numbered Districts to be elected for a term of eight years, and those from the even Districts for a term of four years; and thereafter there shall be elected by each General Conference, for a term of eight years, one member for each District, to take the place of the member from the District whose term is then expiring, or to fill vacancies, and of three from New York or its vicinity, to be known as the Local Committee in New York; and three from Cincinnati or vicinity, to be known as the Local Committee in Cincinnati. The Book Committee shall during the interval of the General Conference have power to fill vacancies occurring in its own body.

§ 2. The Committee shall have general supervision of the publishing interests of the Church, examine carefully into their condition, and make report of the same to the Annual Conferences and to the General Conference. It shall also be its duty to fix the salaries of the Bishops, Publishing Agents and all official Editors not otherwise provided for, and upon the recommendation of the Agents to elect a Book Editor and to determine the amount to be allowed for correspondence for the several official periodicals.

§ 3. It shall have full power to discontinue any depository or periodicals when the interests of the Church or Book Concern demand it; said action shall, however, not be taken except by a two-thirds vote of the Committee, due notice of such contemplated action having been given the Agents. The Committee shall have the power to order expenses curtailed in any department of either Publishing House when it deems it necessary for the welfare of the same; and when such action as above specified shall have been taken, the Agents shall proceed at once to carry out the instructions of the Committee. The Committee shall also attend to all matters referred to it by the Agents or Editors for its action or counsel. The Agents of the Book Concern are authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Local Committees to sell any real estate belonging to the same when it may be deemed best for the interests of the Church and Book Concern.

§ 4. The Book Committee shall apportion to the Annual Conferences, within the first year of the quadrennium, the estimated expenses connected with the sessions of the General Conference, including the expenses of Judicial Conferences, of Fraternal Delegates, and disbursements of all kinds ordered by the General Conference that do not relate to the publishing interests; and a collection for this purpose shall be taken annually, or until the apportionment is met.

¶ 421. The Local Committees at New York and Cincinnati, acting jointly, shall have power to suspend an Agent or Editor for cause to them sufficient, and a time shall be fixed at as early a day as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said Agent or Editor, due notice of which shall be given by the Chairman of the Book Committee to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside at the investigation, which shall be before the fourteen members from the districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, two thirds of whom may remove said Agent or Editor from office in the interval of the General Conference. And in case a vacancy occurs in any of the Agencies or Editorial Departments authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, two at least of the General Superintendents being present, and a majority of those present concur-

ring, to provide as soon as practicable for such vacancy until the next General Conference.

¶ 422. The Book Committee shall be governed by the following regulations:

1. Immediately after its appointment the members shall divide themselves into two sections of ten each, the one to consist of the members from the Eastern Districts, together with the Local Committee in New York to be called the Eastern Section; the other to consist of the members from the Western Districts and the Local Committee in Cincinnati, to be called the Western Section.

2. To the Eastern Section shall pertain the supervision of the Publishing House in New York. The three members chosen from New York and vicinity as a Local Committee shall meet monthly at the Book Room in New York, to examine into the transactions of the month preceding. They shall keep a correct record of their proceedings, to be submitted to the two Local Committees at their regular meetings and to the Eastern Section of the Book Committee at its annual meeting, to be held at the place of and on the day previous to the meeting of the Book Committee.

3. The Western Section of the Book Committee and the Local Committee at Cincinnati shall perform the same duties for the Publishing House in Cincinnati, and be under the same regulations as are herein specified for the government of the Eastern Section.

4. The Local Committees at New York and Cincinnati shall hold a joint meeting twice in each year, alternating between New York and Cincinnati, and examine into the transactions of the two Publishing Houses during the six months preceding. They shall keep a correct record of their proceedings to be submitted to the Book Committee at its annual meeting.

¶ 423. The annual meeting of the Book Committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of February, and each Section shall have meetings at such time as it may elect.

GEORGE F. WASHBURN,
630 Washington St., Boston.

REV. E. M. MILLS,
Penn Yan, N. Y.

REV. J. R. DAY,
Syracuse, N. Y.

REV. D. W. C. HUNTINGTON,
University Place, Neb.

H. H. C. MILLER,
Chicago.

COMMITTEE ON LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION

New York, April 13, 1906.

To the Commission on Unification of the Book Concern.

Dear Brethren:—Your Committee on Location and Transportation appointed to suggest locations at one of which may be concentrated the publishing interests of the Book Concern, to examine into probable cost of the transfer thereto of machinery and stock from the existing Publishing Houses, and to estimate the cost of establishing a new Publishing House, beg leave to make the following report:

Cost of Transfer

The Committee were of the opinion that the Agents of the two houses were the most competent parties to estimate the cost of transfer of machinery and stock. We therefore consulted Eaton & Mains, Jennings & Graham, asking them to thoroughly examine the matter and report to us what machinery now in use is thoroughly up-to-date and should be placed in a new plant, and what additional machinery is necessary to equip a new plant and what would be the approximate cost of transferring this machinery from New York and Cincinnati to some point, say Detroit, South Bend, Indianapolis or Louisville.

From the Agents we have received the following report:

New York City, March 21, 1906.

Rev. C. H. Buck, D.D., Chairman of the Committee on Location and Transportation of the Commission on Unification.

Dear Doctor:—The following items, requested by you for the use of the Commission on Unification, have had careful consideration:

1. State the cost as nearly as possible of the transportation and handling of all Book Concern machinery, including the taking down and setting up of the same.
2. State what machinery at present owned and operated by the two Houses could be used to advantage in a consolidated plant.
3. State the cost of new machinery which would be needed for a new consolidated factory, so that with the present machinery and the new machinery there would be equipped a first-class manufacturing plant.

In considering the foregoing items, job work has been eliminated, the machinery being selected with a view of not doing any job work in the proposed plant. Removing the plant from

New York will mean the loss of the job work now done there, and the same may be said of Cincinnati. Possibly other job work might be secured; but, if it is, it will be at considerable expense and at little profit to the Book Concern.

The best machinery from the various plants has been selected to equip a modern printing office and bindery. Ample allowance has been made for growth in the consolidated manufacturing plant of the Book Concern.

No provision is being made for printing the *Advocates* at New York, Cincinnati and Chicago in our printing offices. We believe that the work can be done cheaper by others than we could do it in our own offices with specially equipped machinery for printing these papers only. The mailing lists of these papers (type, galleys, etc.) are to remain in the cities where the *Advocates* are published.

It is taken for granted that the *Epworth Herald* will be printed in the consolidated manufacturing plant, and that also the work for all the German publications will be done there.

Among the "sheet stock" are many books that are obsolete and probably will never be bound and sold. We figure on removing about one-half of the sheet stock, disposing of the balance as old paper.

A similar course has been pursued by us in regard to stereotype and electrotype book plates. Most of our plates have not been on the press for years, and many of our book plates will never be used again. We believe that it will be the best economy to the Book Concern to melt many of these plates, and for that reason have only allowed for shipping about one half.

As no mention is made by your Committee as to the city in which the consolidated plant of the Book Concern might be located, we have, for the purpose of making an estimate of the cost of removal, selected Indianapolis as a point where the plant might be located.

No estimate is made of removing the plant to the vicinity of New York. Should a location within a radius of one hundred miles of New York city be selected, the figures given in the accompanying schedules would be reversed; New York then having the short haul and Cincinnati the long haul. The total expense for freight shipments would not be changed materially.

It is impossible to indicate to your Committee the new machinery that will be required in the consolidated plant. At the present, with the exception perhaps of a continuous trimmer, our plants are as well equipped as any in the country. Before consolidation can be consummated, such great improvements may be made as to make some of the machinery of to-day obsolete.

It will be necessary, however, to equip nearly all the machinery sent from the New York house with electric motors, which will cost approximately $7,500. In addition to this, it

will be necessary to provide bins, shelving, new work tables and stands, steam fitting for some of the machinery and other accessories as are needed in a modern, well equipped plant of this kind. The cost of this we approximate at $10,000.

It may also be deemed necessary to install our own engraving plant, which would cost from $6,000 to $8,000.

Full inventory values can be obtained for most of the machinery that cannot be used to advantage in the consolidated plant.

Accompanying you will find schedules of the machinery to be removed to the consolidated plant, showing expenses that will be incurred in dismantling, boxing, draying, shipping and erecting the same.

Summary of these expenses is as follows:

COST OF REMOVING PLANTS TO INDIANAPOLIS

	Inventory Value of Machinery	Dismantling	Freight
From New York	$119,672.57	$12,631.00	$5,038.40
From Cincinnati	104,913.38	13,457.00	2,277.95
From Chicago	14,700.00	750.00	70.00
	$239,285.95	$26,838.00	$7,386.35

We believe the above figures are conservative. If consolidation takes place the cost of removal may vary somewhat from these figures, but not very materially.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. M. SMITH, FOR EATON & MAINS,
J. M. THOMSSEN, FOR JENNINGS & GRAHAM.

Machinery, Etc., from Inventory Printing Department, Eaton & Mains, selected as being required to be added to Cincinnati Plant and part of Chicago Plant to manufacture the products of the combined houses only. Job work eliminated.

	Inv't Value	Dismantling Boxing Draying Re-erecting New York to Indianapolis	Freight
1 Quarter Medium Universal 10x15 (improved 10 rollers)	$204.74	$40	$11.20
1 Half Med. Universal with chases, rollers, etc.	266.00	45	14.00
1 Quar Med. Universal with chases, rollers, etc.	175.00	40	11.20
1 Proving Press	249.38	15	2.80
1 Super Royal	389.42	45	14.00
1 Colts Armory Press	230.00	45	14.00
2 Linotype Machines	2,215.50	½ car	
2 Linotype Machines	3,375.00	½ car	
2 Linotype Machines	3,780.00	525	
1 Linotype Machine (new)	3,800.00	100	
2 Lanston Casting Machines and Keyboard	5,670.00	150	60.00
PRESSES, SEVENTH FLOOR			
1 Babcock Optimus No. 11—45x63	$2,280.00	$160	$61.60
1 Dexter Feeder for same	927.50	80	11.20
1 Babcock Optimus No. 10—41x55	2,164.00	150	56.00
1 Dexter Feeder	927.50	80	11.20
1 Babcock Optimus No. 10—41x55	2,520.00	150	56.00
1 Dexter Feeder	927.50	80	11.20
1 Babcock Optimus No. 10—41x55	2,520.00	150	56.00

	Inv't Value	Dismantling Boxing Draying Re-erecting New York to Indianapolis	Freight
1 Dexter Feeder	$1,060.00	$80	$11.20
1 Tympalin	98.00		
1 Babcock Optimus No. 12—47x66	2,970.00	170	64.40
1 Economic Feeder with improvements	622.50	80	11.20
1 Tympalin	102.00		
1 Babcock Optimus No. 6—34x77	2,115.00	140	44.80
1 Economic Feeder with improvements	862.50	80	11.20
1 Tympalin	68.00		
1 Babcock Optimus No. 6—34x77	2,106.00	140	44.80
1 Economic Feeder	862.50	80	11.20
1 Pony Cottrell—24x38	640.00	105	33.60
1 Pony Cottrell—24x36	375.00	105	33.60
1 Pony Cottrell—24x38	640.00	105	33.60
PRESSES, SIXTH FLOOR			
1 Babcock Optimus No. 11—45x63	$2,280.00	$160	$61.60
1 Dexter Feeder	927.50	80	11.20
1 Babcock Optimus No. 11—45x63	2,280.00	160	61.60
1 Dexter Feeder	927.50	80	11.20
1 Babcock Optimus No. 11—45x63	2,700.00	160	61.60
1 Dexter Feeder	1,060.00	80	11.20
1 Babcock Optimus No. 11—45x63	2,700.00	160	61.60
1 Economic Feeder	862.50	80	11.20
PRESSES, BASEMENT			
1 Electro Pictorial Cottrell	$3,000.00	$350	$112.00
Pasting Device	299.81		
1 Electro (Hoe) Pictorial Press and folder, etc	6,600.00		
Improvements to same	355.30		
Pasting Device	427.50	900	168.00
1 Make Ready Proof Press	135.00		
2 Motors	693.11	30	
1 Five Color Adjustable Kidder	22,000.00	1,000	240.80
Motors and attachments	1,209.72	50	
5 Trucks and Lowering Tables	155.32	25	
Dexter Folder for Kidder Press	2,950.00	165	14.00
Patent Blocks	3,000.00		
Chases	238.50	250	
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	300	84.00
ELECTROTYPE DEPARTMENT			
1 Routing Machine (curved)	$150.00	$25	$2.80
1 Shaving Machine (wax) Power	60.00	20	2.80
2 Saw Tables, 6 Circular saws	52.50	20	1.50
2 Wax Filling Tables	7.20	15	2.00
1 Combination Wax Heating Apparatus	84.87	15	2.00
1 Jig Saw and Drill	85.13	15	2.00
1 Rapid Depositor	225.00	20	2.80
1 Roughing Machine	465.00	25	8.40
1 Shaving Machine (new)	450.00	30	5.60
1 Routing Machine with undershaft	357.00	25	2.80
BINDERY DEPARTMENT			
1 Dexter Folder (quad) 25x33–40x56	$901.60	$100	
1 King Feeder for Quad	950.00	70	$14.00
1 Dexter Double 16 Drop Roll—16x26–31x43	660.00	60	7.00
1 Dexter Jobber, large, 8–12–16 and 32	680.00	50	2.80
1 Dexter Jobber, small	187.50	20	1.40
1 Smythe Sewing Machine No. 3	400.00	25	1.40
1 Smythe Sewing Machine No. 3	400.00	25	1.40
8 Standing Presses	160.00	80	22.40
1 Jersey Wire Stitching Machine	152.00	15	2.80
1 Morrison Wire Stitching Machine	185.01	15	2.80
6 Gilding Press, large	120.00	36	5.60
1 Sebold Four Rod Grainer	8,801.00	165	16.80
1 Sebold Bench Stamper	115.00	10	2.80
1 Eyeletting Machine, 2 parts	10.00	5	.50
1 Crawley Rounder and Backer	1,140.00	75	8.40
1 Smythe Case Machine (new)	3,000.00	75	2.80

	Inv't Value	Dismantling Boxing Draying Re-erecting New York to Indianapolis	Freight
1 Case Bender	$6.00	$5	$1.00
1 Anderson Bundler	95.01	15	2.80
1 Corkhill Covering Machine	80.00	40	2.80
1 Corkhill Covering Machine, improvements	75.00		
1 Glue Tank and Stand	67.05	20	1.40
6 Special Trucks	113.40	30	2.80
MACHINE SHOP			
1 Putnam Lathe and Attachments	$146.80	$45	
1 Steptoe Crank Shaper	79.20	30	
1 Prentiss Wire Drill Press	52.00	30	2 Car Loads
1 Motor	66.25	10	
1 Motor	49.85	10	
1 Cloth Cutting Machine	750.00	30	
1 Garvin Gear Cutter	587.40	35	
Miscellaneous Bindery	1,000.00	300	$1.68
COMPOSING ROOM			
2 Car Loads Miscellaneous	$3,000.00	$900	$360.00
Mailing Room			
1 Car Load		200	200.00
Sheet stock folded, 5 car loads		1,125	900.00
Paper stock, 60 tons		200	288.00
Electros, 105 tons		1,500	1,386.00

Machinery, etc., from the Manufacturing Department of Jennings & Graham, selected as being necessary to be added to that selected from the New York and Chicago Plants to manufacture the products of the combined houses. If place of consolidation is in the West. Job work eliminated.

	Inv't Value	Dismantling Boxing Draying and Re-erecting Cincinnati to Indianapolis	Cin. to N. Y.	Freight to Ind.
PRESS ROOM				
1 Cottrell Web, 33x46	$3,145.46	$300	$350	$40.00
1 6 H. P. Motor				
1 Optimus Two Revolution, 45x63, 7½ H. P. Motor Guard for Protection	2,968.20	150	170	22.00
1 Optimus Two Revolution, 45x63, 7½ H. P. Motor Cross Feeder	4,068.00	220	250	26.00
1 Optimus Two Revolution, 45x63, 7½ H. P. Motor Cross Feeder	4,068.00	220	250	26.00
1 Miehle Cylinder Press, 25x34, 1½ H. P. Motor	303.64	100	105	10.40
1 Whitlock Cylinder Press, 26x34, 1½ H. P. Motor	297.72	100	105	14.00
1 Miehle Cylinder Press, 25x30, 3 H. P. Motor	501.75	125	130	18.00
1 Miehle Two Revolution, 33x45, 3 H. P. Motor	1,234.44	110	115	15.00
1 Universal Job, 10x15, ¼ H. P. Motor	42.04	35	40	4.00
1 Gordon Job, 10x15, ¼ H. P. Motor	49.54	30	35	3.20
1 Chandler & Price, 10x15, ¼ H. P. Motor	86.14	30	35	3.20
1 Chandler & Price, 14x20, ½ H. P. Motor	129.00	35	40	4.00
1 Universal Job Press, 14x22, ½ H. P. Motor	278.73	40	45	5.00
1 Miehle Cylinder Press, 46x62, Economic Feeder, 5 H. P. Motor	2,955 00	220	250	30 00
1 Optimus Two Revolution, 43x63, 7½ H. P. Motor, Economic Feeder. Automatic Roller Rack	3,058 30	220	250	26.00
1 Harris Two Color Press, 22x30,7½ H. P. Motor	5,300 00	100	105	8.00
1 Optimus Two Revolution Pony Press, 22½x30 2½ H. P. Motor	1,620 00	100	105	10.00
1 All size Kidder Perfecting Press, four colors, 40x60, 15 H. P. Motor and Controller	$22,555.00	$900	$1,000	$80.00
1 White Cutter, 44 in., 5 H. P. Motor	600.26	40	50	6.20
1 White Cutter, 44 in., 3½ H. P. Motor	733.81	40	50	6.20
1 White Cutter, 52 in	850.00	50	60	7.00
1 Dexter Folder and Feeder, 41x60 for Kidder	3,200.00	80	90	6.00
1 Paper Hoisting Machine	140.00	10	10	1.00
1 New Roller Casting Machine	462.50	30	35	3.00

	Inv't Value	Dismantling Boxing Draying and Re-erecting Cincinnati to Indianapolis	Cin. to N.Y.	Freight to Ind.
Composition Pans	$6.25			
1 Power Motor	19.40			
1 Composition Bucket	2.00			
1 Composition Strainer	2.00	$10	$10	$1.00
1 Composing Stone and Table	72 00	20	20	2.00
Patent Blocks	1,850.00	200	220	
Iron Chases	750.00 car			
Miscellaneous	250.00	200	220	66.00
4 Linotype Machines	2,623.05	320	350	30.00
1 Linotype Machine, Double Magazines	4,000 00	250	275	
Accessories	3,055.60			
Accessories	3,056.60			
Machine Shop	264.79	100	110	10.00
ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY				
1 Daniel's Planer	$45.00	$20	$25	$1.00
Trimmer	21.00	10	10	.50
Buzz Saw	20.00	10	10	.50
Routing Machine	330.00	20	25	1.00
Beveling Machine	30.00	20	25	1.00
Roller Curving Machine	7.50	2	2	.25
Steam Shaving Machine	75.00	30	35	2.00
Improved Book and Job Shaving Machine	140.00	10	10	.80
Curved Router and Saddles	97.50	20	25	2.50
Saddle and Blocks for Harris Press	110.80	5	5	.50
Reliance Proof Press	50.00	20	20	1.20
Revising Machine	81.00	5	5	.50
Black Leading Machine	100.00	10	10	1.00
Accessories, including Eight Motors	1,254.54	200	200	15.00
Roughing Machine, 18x30	400.00	20	25	3.00
Two Brush Black Leader	300.00	10	10	1.00
Tinning Table	52.00	5	5	.50
Wax Table	50.00	5	5	.50
Lovejoy Hydraulic Hoisting Machine, 24x30	1,400.00	75	80	8.00
TYPE				
Pages 8–51–1 car load	$7,749.82	$450	$450	$66.00
1 Car Load Miscellaneous		200	200	66.00
1 Car Load Miscellaneous		550	550	66.00
1 Car Load Miscellaneous		550	550	66.00
MAILING ROOM				
1 Car Load		350	350	66.00
1 Car Load Composing Room		250	250	66.00
Sheet stock folded 5 car loads		1,125		300.00
Paper stock 60 tons		100		96.00
Electros 105 tons		1,500		462.00

CHICAGO

	Inv't Value	Chicago to Indianapolis	Cin. to N.Y.	Freight to Ind.
1 Cottrell Web, Epworth Herald	$14,700.00	$750	$850	$70.00

It is calculated by judicious purchasing of Paper stock before removal, that weight may be reduced to 60 tons, and by destroying plates of obsolete books to 105 tons. This average would apply to both Cincinnati and New York Houses.

BINDERY

Bindery	$18,000.00		$3,500	$500

Cost of the New Publishing Plant

To determine the cost of the new publishing plant the Committee have not only consulted architects, but have secured figures giving the cost of structures similar to what we might

need. We first noticed what may be described as the saw-tooth building, a one-story structure, lighted from the sides and from above. The figures and estimates given are exclusive of the price of land in every case, but are inclusive of engines, boilers, electric wiring, heating and plumbing.

In Detroit is the Burrough's Addition Manufacturing Company plant, which covers 87,000 square feet and cost $167,000 besides the land. To build after this order, and with 53,000 additional square feet surface, would probably cost about $268,000.

In Indianapolis is the Levey Publishing Plant, with 44,000 square feet of floor space. While this is mostly a one-story structure it has a basement in the front of the plant 30x200 feet and the second story of the same size, also a second wing on the west side of the building 30x170 feet. The cost of this structure was $70,000. A building three and one third times this size would probably cost about $245,000.

In Hammond, Ind., is the W. B. Conkey printing plant. This structure has a floor space of 144,000 square feet, and cost when built, eight years ago, $205,000.

Basing the estimate on the cost of these three plants your Committee conclude that a building of somewhat similar character of sufficient size for the manufacturing needs of the connected Book Concern could be erected for $260,000, exclusive of land.

In Irvington-on-the-Hudson, twenty-five miles from New York, is the Twentieth Century Magazine plant. This structure with its machinery can be purchased for $225,000, and possibly considerably less.

New York, April 13, 1906.

From Mr. Wilbur S. Knowles, who was the architect employed by the Committee on Real Estate, we present the following report:

April 12, 1906.

Dr. Charles H. Buck, Chairman, Committee on Location and Transportation, No. 409 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—According to your instructions of February 6, last, I have taken the necessary steps to determine as closely as possible the approximate cost of a first-class building for a Publishing House for the Methodist Book Concern, to be erected here in New York.

Preliminary studies have been made (as a basis for all calculations) for a building to go on a block front 200 by 150 feet deep, providing a wide alley at the rear giving light and access on all four sides.

The estimates are for a thoroughly substantial structure, but of a plain character, and are as close as possible with the data

at hand and include moving the present engine into the new factory, setting it up, the changing of the shaft, the putting in of a new dynamo and equipping the building with light, heat, elevator service, power, motor equipment and shafting, and is based on having only one Corliss engine. This would leave no reserve power in case of a breakdown, but as there are thousands of factories running on one Corliss, and as your present power supply at 150 Fifth Avenue is run in this way it is presumed that your new factory could be operated acceptably on the one engine system.

If there should be occasion to run small parts of the factory it might pay when we get to it to put in a small electric unit for this purpose and not have to run the 300 horse-power engine to obtain 50 horse-power. To install a small unit like this would cost about $4,000.

No item is included for moving the machinery from the present building excepting the engine. I could obtain this for you at any time if occasion requires.

Provision is also made for heat, light, power and elevator service for the three extra stories in each case, having stated outlet boxes on each floor for power cables, a system prevailing throughout for running each machine (or sets of machines) independently and without shafting. Tenants to wire from outlets and provide their own motors in each case.

It is assumed that the building will be erected on a normal foundation bed and that the heavy presses will be placed in the basement.

The total cost of a six (6) story building containing 140,000, net, square feet of superficial area will be about	$378,000
If three (3) stories are added the cost will be increased about	162,000
Total	$540,000

Estimated rental value of three stories $30,000 per annum, light and power by meter extra.

The total cost of a six (6) story building containing 85,000, net, square feet of superficial area will be about	$233,750
If three (3) stories are added the cost will be increased about	100,650
Total	$334,400

Estimated rental value of three (3) stories $18,213 per annum, light and power by meter extra.

NOTE.—Rental values are based on the building being in a favorable location in Manhattan, and are considered conservative.

The able assistance of Pattison Bros. and Mr. F. A. Burdet, consulting engineers, and of Mr. S. A. McGuire, an expert in all matters of building estimates and survey, and who were retained

in the matter of the Fifth Avenue property (Chicago Report), I especially desire to acknowledge.

Very truly yours,

WILBUR S. KNOWLES.

LOCATION OF PUBLISHING PLANT

That we might intelligently suggest locations for the publishing plant, the Committee made a tour of inspection of the cities that had invited our presence. We visited Niagara Falls, Detroit, South Bend, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus. In all these places we received a royal welcome and most hospitable entertainment. No pains were spared to make the Committee intelligent as to the opportunities of each place for such a plant, and each town had its special attractions and facilities. All of them are well sewered, well lighted, well paved and have a good water supply. All of them have good schools, club, associations, libraries and churches, furnishing abundant social, educational and religious influences. All of them have a street car and interurban service that gives close connection with various parts of the city and adjoining towns. All of them have numerous banks and trust companies capable of meeting all demands, and we were assured through representatives of railroads, express companies and the Post Office Department that the facilities to handle freight, express and postal matter would be ample for all needs. Niagara Falls, because of its wonderful power plants, could supply power for our machinery cheaper, probably, than any other place. Detroit and South Bend claim special opportunities for the plant, because of the absence of other publishing plants. It would bring a heavy business, especially in job work, while, on the other hand, Indianapolis and Cincinnati claim that they furnish special opportunities for the plant because of the large number of existing publishing plants, simplifying the question of labor. In Louisville is an industrial home not far from the center of the city. Magnificently located in spacious, well-shaded grounds, a park in fact—this home is to be removed to the country, and we were offered as a gift all the land we need for a plant. It is crossed at one corner by two railroads, the Louisville & Nashville and Southern, furnishing the finest facilities.

Several other places have expressed the desire for this industry, which could not be visited for want of time. Among them were West Pittsburg, Saginaw, Mich.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Lockport, N. Y.; Syracuse, Cleveland, Lorain, Elyria, Newark, Newcomerstown, Zanesville, O., and Delaware, O. Some of these, however, have sent documents to each member of the Committee presenting their attractions and facilities. These have been carefully considered. From Delaware, the seat of the Ohio Wesleyan University, a Committee met the Committee of the Com-

mission at Columbus and not only presented the claims of the town, but formally offered us as a gift land sufficient for the plant; land that adjoined the buildings of the University.

The question of location of plant seems to your Committee very difficult; more difficult, in fact, after visiting the different cities than before. Each one has so much to recommend it. After carefully weighing the claims of each one, its freight, express and postal facilities, its prospective outlook and growth—its geographical position—its relation to its Methodist constituency, the Committee recommend, if the manufacturing interests are to be consolidated in one plant, in one place, * * *

The Committee refrain from making any definite recommendations of places, because of uncertainty as to whether further representations will be made to the Commission.

If, however, the Commission shall decide upon unification of management and not consolidation of manufacturing plants, we recommend that they remain where they now are, in New York and Cincinnati. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. BUCK,
C. U. WADE,
F. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AT ITS MEETING IN NEW YORK

April 3, 4, 1906

Your Committee on the Unification of Administration respectfully submits the following report:

The work assigned to your Committee was to unify the publishing interests of the Book Concern. In presenting this report we are a little embarrassed from the fact that the Commission has not determined whether there shall be one or more publishing plants; and as this would to quite a degree affect the character of the management, we have been obliged to recommend the principle of unified management, leaving the form to be modified somewhat by the conditions that may be created by this Commission.

¶ 410. The General Conference shall quadrennially elect one Agent for the House in New York, one Agent for the House in Cincinnati and one Agent for the House in Chicago. These agents shall have coördinate authority in the joint management of all the publishing interests and distributing agencies of the Book Concern, and shall determine by majority vote all matters of policy and action which may arise. These Agents shall within thirty days after their election meet and elect one of their num-

ber as Chairman, who shall be the executive officer and shall transact such general business for the management as may devolve upon him. These Agents, however, shall be under the supervision of the Book Committee, to regulate publications and the other business of the three houses and their depositories, except that which belongs to the Editorial Departments, in such manner as the interests of the Church may require.

¶ 411. It shall be the duty of the Publishing Agents to publish such books, tracts, periodicals, etc., as are ordered by the General Conference or by the Book Committee. The Book Committee may elect an Editor, who shall have editorial supervision of all manuscripts intended for publication.

¶ 412. The Publishing Agents shall supervise and manage the business of the Concern, and shall determine at which publishing plant any given book, tract or periodical shall be manufactured or printed.

¶ 413. The net profits of the business shall be held in one general fund, and out of this fund shall be paid all the appropriations made by the General Conference and the dividends to the Annual Conferences authorized by the Book Committee.

¶ 414. The Publishing Agents shall keep a separate account with each plant or House, and with each department of the business, and with each periodical published under their supervision, which accounts shall be audited by a public auditor at least once a year. The Publishing Agents shall also make a full and complete report of the entire business to the General Conference, the Book Committee and to the Annual Conference, and in these reports they shall set forth the amount of sales, receipts and expenditures for books, periodicals and depositories under their control, together with a complete statement of the profits or losses on the same. They shall furnish to the Local Committees, hereinafter designated, at each of their monthly meetings, a full and satisfactory statement of the transactions of the preceding month; and, if the Local Committee shall so require, present for examination vouchers for all payments during the period specified. And they shall afford said Committee every possible means and facility for a full and intelligent understanding of the business.

¶ 415. The Publishing Agents shall annually take an account of stock, including in said inventory all the assets of whatever nature of the Book Concern at their actual cash value, except real estate, which shall be appraised by the Local Committees annually at a price as near the actual market value as possible; said account shall also contain a full and detailed statement of all liabilities, profits and losses. And they shall hand over to their successors in office such statement of assets and liabilities as shall be approved and certified by the Book Committee.

¶ 416. The Publishing Agents and Editors are required to

give their full and undivided attention to the duties of their respective positions, and to require of their employees a faithful performance of the work assigned to them.

¶ 417. Every Annual Conference shall appoint a Committee, which, in the absence of an Agent, shall attend to the collection of the accounts forwarded from the Book Concern, and make accurate return for the same. Every Presiding Elder and Pastor shall do all in his power to collect debts due the Concern. If any Minister or member of our Church, indebted to the Book Concern, shall refuse or neglect to make payment, or come to a just settlement, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as in other cases of debt or disputed accounts.

¶ 418. The profits arising from the Book Concern, after a sufficient capital to carry on the business is retained, shall be regularly applied to the relief of Effective, Supernumerary and Superannuated Ministers, their wives, widows and children. The Publishing Agents shall every year forward to each Annual Conference a statement of the dividend to which it is entitled, together with a draft for the same.

¶ 419. Any Member of an Annual Conference who may publish any work or book of his own shall be responsible to the Conference for any obnoxious matter or doctrine contained therein.

We recommend to the General Book Committee that the Committee request the General Conference to make the following changes, in order to harmonize the working of the Book Committee with this form of administration. The changes are: Substitute the following paragraph for ¶ 420, § 1, of the Discipline.

Recommendations

II

THE BOOK COMMITTEE

¶ 420, § 1. The Book Committee shall consist of one member from each of the General Conference Districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, and the General Conference shall elect, for a term of eight years, one member for each District, to take the place of the member from the District whose term is expiring, or to fill vacancies; and of three from New York or its vicinity, to be known as the Local Committee in New York; and three from Cincinnati or vicinity, to be known as the Local Committee in Cincinnati; and three from Chicago, to be known as the Local Committee in Chicago. If at any time, however, the publishing plant in one of these places should be discontinued, the Local Committee in that place may also be discontinued by the Book Committee if deemed wise by said Committee. The Book Committee shall during the interval of the

General Conference have power to fill vacancies occurring in its own body.

Add the following to ¶ 420, § 2:

The Agents and Book Committee shall determine the size and cost of each periodical issued by the Book Concern.

The first two lines of ¶ 420, § 3, should read:

It shall have the full power to regulate, limit or discontinue any depository or periodicals, etc.

The last part of ¶ 420, § 3, should read:

The Publishing Agents of the Book Concern are authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Local Committee and the Book Committee to sell any real estate, etc.

In ¶ 421 and wherever in other paragraphs the Local Committees are referred to, add:

"Local Committee at Chicago."

GEORGE F. WASHBURN,
JAMES R. DAY,
EDMUND M. MILLS.

LETTER OF EATON & MAINS

The Minutes, including the various Reports of Sub-committees, of the meeting held at Chicago, January, 1906, of the Commission on Unification having been submitted to Eaton & Mains, accompanied by the suggestion that they might feel free to set before the Commission in writing their views concerning any or all recommendations made in the Reports, Eaton & Mains thereupon, in compliance with this suggestion, sent the following communication, which was read to the Commission by the Chairman:

150 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, April 17, 1906.

Rev. Chancellor James R. Day, LL.D., Chairman of the Commission on Unification of the Book Concern:

DEAR DR. DAY: By your very kindly favor we came duly in possession of the Minutes of the meeting of the Commission on Unification, held at Chicago, January 9-12 last, also of your courteous letter in which you invite us to communicate to you any views of our own concerning the recommendations of the subcommittees, or any other matters pertaining to the general subject before your Commission.

In view of our grave sense of the exceeding and vital importance of the questions which your Commission is called upon to decide, we avail ourselves of the opportunity which you have so generously invited to set frankly before you a statement of our views concerning several of these questions. If this communication shall prove to be somewhat lengthy, its length will, we trust, be excused on the ground of the numerous important features of the general situation which, in our judgment, should receive most careful consideration from your Commission.

I. We wish, first, to express our appreciation of the scientific thoroughness which throughout seems manifest in the report of your Committee on Real Estate. So far as this report relates itself to our New York property, we are more than gratified at the fine possibilities which it declares for the improvement of our Fifth Avenue building. The ultimate development of this building by such rearrangements and by such added stories as are described in this report has been much in our thought in the recent years. We are glad for the reassurance from expert authorities of the entire and safe practicability of this scheme of improvement which the report so fully furnishes. Our only disappointment in this connection arises from the large estimated costs which the construction of these improvements would seem to involve. We had hoped that these results might be secured for a less cost. It is our belief, nevertheless, that if the constructions indicated were immediately made, the investment required would from the first prove profitable. We can have no doubt that these improvements should, at no distant day, be undertaken.

With reference to the suggestions for a factory site for the New York end of the Book Concern business, it is our belief that in the near future we should relocate ourselves at some accessible point in New York city and on land much cheaper than that which we now occupy. While admitting that there are clearly two sides to the question of our factory remaining where it now is, or of removing to a new site in New York, we are convinced that for the long run the compensating advantages would decide for a new location. It is our hope that when your Commission decides for the undisturbed retention of our Eastern manufacturing plant in New York, we may receive authorization for an early practical move in this matter.

The question of a new factory for New York is one which should be decided purely on its merits as a business proposition for New York. It has of necessity absolutely no connection, pro or con, with the question of the so-called "Consolidation Plan" for our manufacturing plants.

II. In reading the report of your Committee on Manufacture, we were not a little surprised to learn that we are therein made

responsible for furnishing information which demonstrates that an annual saving of $129,657 could be effected, provided all the work for both houses were done in New York. We surely were not conscious of having furnished just this information, nor, upon careful inquiry, do our heads of departments feel that they should be held chargeable as having given *data* for such a conclusion. We bear cheerful witness to the persistent and painstaking effort of the representatives of this Committee, while with us in New York, to possess themselves of all the facts that would seem to have a bearing upon their investigations. We honor both their industry and fidelity of purpose; but we are impressed that in the multiplicity of facts which they have undertaken to consider they have fallen into errors of inference—errors so serious as to make their report at several important points unsafe for practical guidance.

We shall not assume here to make exhaustive analysis of this report, but we beg to call your attention specifically to a few of its utterances and inferences.

(1) Your Committee assumes as a fundamental (error) argument a destructive business rivalry as between our Eastern and Western houses. They say: "The two houses represent to an alarming degree independent, competitive, and rival business firms." A statement brought strongly to the support of this assumption is, that each house has practically fenced itself about by an exclusive territory which it calls its own, and from which it prohibits the right of free sales to the other house.

Now, in reality, a feature which your Committee seems only incidentally to mention, but one which at this point should receive a first consideration, is the fact that within the last two years the two houses have entered into and are working an arrangement which permits the freest circularization by each house of the entire territory of the Church in the interests of its own products. This plan is intended to furnish to each house an absolutely unembarrassed right of way for securing direct the attention of all of our people to the merits of its particular goods. And this plan is working so well as to have put out of commission any theory asserting the exclusive territorial rivalry of the two houses. We cannot too much emphasize the importance of this statement as practically offsetting any apparent force inhering in the underlying assumption of your Committee to the effect that our houses are seriously interfering with each other by each excluding the other from its own territory.

Another inference of your Committee is, that either house is wanting in a proper zeal for selling the products of its sister house. The real fact, however, is, that each house, not only in its main stores, but throughout all of its depositories, keeps on sale all the publications of its sister house, and we have yet to discover evidence that, under the system as above stated, there is

any lack of coöperation on the part of either house in selling the goods of the other.

(*a*) As an illustration of the assumption of your Committee, the Eastern house is charged with failure to sell a family Bible which is published by the Western house. It is said, moreover, that a certain jobbing house in Philadelphia purchases annually 30,000 of these family Bibles. Now, the fact is, that the Eastern house has sold almost no other family Bible save that published by the Western house. It is also a fact that the family Bible, by whomsoever published, is not in our market a large seller. But, as Philadelphia is clearly within the territory of the Eastern house, and if it be true that Philadelphia purchases 30,000 of these Bibles in each year, does not this fact disprove the assumption that the Western house has not a free right of sale in the East? But, in assuming this charge about the family Bible, was your Committee sufficiently careful to possess itself of the knowledge that the Philadelphia house in question buys for the most part cheap Bibles which it distributes all over the country, and very largely to mail-order houses, and that this is a kind of business to which our New York house could not profitably devote itself?

Your Committee in closing this family Bible paragraph apparently seeks to clinch its logic in the form of a deadly inference which is thrust into the following sentence: "If there is any publication which suggests coöperation it is the Holy Book." If from this sentence any should infer that the Eastern house is remiss in the matter of selling Bibles, then no inference could be more mistaken. We are large sellers of Bibles, but in our territory the demand is almost exclusively for a Divinity Circuit Bible, and not for the large table or family Bible.

(*b*) The paragraph concerning the "Methodist Pulpit Series" seems equally inconclusive. The fact is that for this series the Western house freely circularized the entire territory of the East, and the Eastern house, in all of its departments, kept these books on hand for sale. If this series did not largely sell in Eastern territory it was not because it was not sufficiently advertised, nor because there was any failure of coöperation in its sale, but because for reasons which we do not undertake here to explain the Eastern market does not in any event largely absorb this kind of literature. It is a fact, perhaps worthy of note in this discussion, that when we publish volumes of sermons we ourselves sell more of such volumes in the West than we do in the East.

(*c*) Dr. Quayle's fine book, In God's Out of Doors, is cited as another illustration of the assumed failure of coöperation between the two houses. The West sells of this book 14,000 copies; the East but 2,000. Concerning this statement it must also be said that if this book has not sold as well in the East as in

the West, this failure does not at all result because its publishers have not had the freest opportunity to call the attention of our entire Eastern constituency to its merits. In accounting for the relative sales of this book as between the West and the East, we would respectfully inquire: Has your Committee been sufficiently careful to give full weight to the fact that Dr. Quayle is one of the best known and most popular of our ministers in the West, and that there, where his personality is very much better known and appreciated than in the East, his book has naturally found its purchasers?

(*d*) The duplication of the plates for the Methodist Review is the final illustration used in this connection. We are not disposed to ignore any disadvantage that may appear on the surface of this experiment. Nor are we disposed to lay overstress on the value of the experiment itself. The simple fact is, that the Methodist Review, while a periodical of historic and high order, is a publication which throughout its history has been difficult for the publishers to make financially profitable. The members of your Commission all know, perhaps, that such has been the uniform history in this country of all publications of its class. In securing a double publication office for the Review it has been our hope that the interested touch of our Western Agents upon a constituency of which they have large and familiar personal knowledge might result in so enlarging the circulation of this periodical as at least to make the experiment, so far as expense is concerned, self-justifying. We are not confident about results. But, in any event, this action concerning the Review, viewed in the spirit in which it was undertaken, can have no pertinent bearings, pro or con, upon the main question of Unification. If under present auspices we cannot make the Review a financial success, then, certainly, there is no better prospect of such result being realized under any system of unified interests.

(2) A general observation should, perhaps, at this point be noted. The illustrations above referred to as used by your Committee do not seem to us to be fairly representative, or to take sufficient account of the larger governing facts in the situation. Speaking of the comparative sales of the two houses, each of the products made by the other, it should not be lost sight of that, by a law of demand, each house publishes distinctive books, the selection of such books being governed largely by the requirements of a local constituency. Another fact, a governing fact, but one to which your Committee does not seem to give place, is that standard publications which are not sold by one of our houses to the other, form the great bulk of our sales, and if percentages were estimated on such sales very different results would appear from those which are inferred from the *data* under review.

We wish to be most honorably fair to the views of your Committee. Personally, we are infinitely removed from questioning their conscientiousness in the results which they have presented for the consideration of your Commission. Frankly, however, we cannot but regard it as a misfortune of the situation that they were not guided in their laborious investigations by a more familiar knowledge of the principles underlying the complex and multiplied facts with which they sought to deal. We cannot escape the impression that many of their far-reaching inferences are greatly in excess of any justifying reasons inhering in the facts which they cite.

(3) Permit us, at this point, without entering into a full analysis of their contents, to call your attention to a few statements in the tables of savings, as set forth in the report now under question.

And, in reviewing this section, we may be permitted to say that we are not able to avoid the impression that the single thought of saving seems so far to have dominated the thought of your Committee as in some cases to eliminate factors of investment which are essential to the larger success of our Book Concern business. It is our belief that the business would be seriously diminished in its total success were all the recommendations of this report as to savings adopted.

(*a*) As the report does not publish the processes by which results are reached, we are quite at a loss in many instances as to how your Committee could have gotten the figures of savings which they publish in these exhibits. In Exhibit *C*, for instance, the combined salaries and wages of the Eastern and Western houses for 1904 are reported as $185,297. This seems to be the basis from which the extreme reductions, as shown in this exhibit, are made, but, certainly, so far as our New York house is concerned, these deductions are very misleading unless a careful allowance is shown for the relative expenditures of our house and job work. For the year in question the total pay-roll for our manufacturing departments was $199,278.57. But of all this amount only $93,602.03 was expended for house work; $105,676.54 having been expended for job work. If the estimated savings as set forth in Exhibit *C* contemplate the elimination of job work, then from the total combined wages and salaries of $185,297 for the year there should be deducted at once, and to the credit of the New York house, the sum of $105,676.54 which this house paid in wages for job work only. At this single point, for the purpose of right estimate, it makes a large difference whether New York is charged for its total wage roll, $199,278.57, or for $93,602.03. In the event of such consolidation of the manufacturing plants as would result in moving the New York plant, inasmuch as all the New York job work would be lost, there could be, so far as the wage list is concerned, no

basis from which to reckon savings in excess of the $93,602.03, the amount actually paid for house work. Not to speak of other features, it would seem that the single uncertainty of statement herein pointed out demonstrates the necessity of an entire reconstruction of the Exhibit marked *C* before it can be of practical value as a guide in your important deliberations.

(*b*) In Exhibit *A* your Committee has apparently failed to note the fact that one third of the New York property belongs to the Missionary Society. This omission would necessitate a very different statement from that given in the exhibit. But, aside from this apparent omission, we are at a loss to understand how the Committee reaches its basis of savings from rentals in New York. The Book Committee report for the year 1904 shows that the Concern altogether in the joint property occupied space for which $24,514.81 rent was charged. If to this we add the estimated rental value of the annex building—belonging exclusively to the Book Concern—as estimated in the exhibit, namely, $6,000, we shall have a total of possible savings at this point of only $30,514.81, a very different figure from the $42,900 as shown in the exhibit. It appears in any event that the Committee has proceeded upon some basis of estimate quite different from what would seem justified in the official report made by the Publishing Agents to the Book Committee. We call attention to another omission in this exhibit, namely: The failure to make any allowance for the necessary rental cost of a sales store and its adjuncts which would still have to be maintained in connection with our New York house. This item alone would prove a very modifying figure in the situation. Further, your Committee estimate the total cost of adapting the present properties—and we suppose that this means all properties, East and West—to rental purposes at $50,000. We do not know their authority for this estimate; but we are decidedly of the opinion that certainly not less than $75,000 will be required to readapt the New York property alone.

We would be interested to know the *data* from which your Committee has reached its conclusions as set forth in this exhibit. With the light we now have—and we assume that we are quite familiar with the situation—we should be forced to conclude that these estimates for practical purposes would be found seriously misleading.

(*c*) Exhibit *B* proposes a saving of $8,500 by the reduction of the number of Agents and a lessening of the aggregate salaries as now paid. We express our views elsewhere concerning the proposition for a one-man agency. What we here wish to emphasize is, the very vital necessity of not relaxing in the matter of administrative agency at any important center of our Book Concern work. The imperative importance of this contention is

one not likely sufficiently to impress a mere casual observer. Time and again in conversation with business men, men accustomed to handling successfully large affairs for themselves, we have been impressed with the utter inadequacy of their casual judgments as to the vast volume of detail that necessarily enters into our Book Concern administration. The official auditors who have gone over our accounts have invariably expressed their surprise at the volume of this detail. They have repeatedly informed us that it is ordinarily easier for them to audit the books of houses whose receipts and disbursements are tenfold those of the Book Concern than it is to audit the books of our houses. We do not wish at all to discuss *per se* the amount of salaries to be paid to Agents; but we do wish to put on record our conviction that by no wise business policy can the cheapening of this administrative work be justified.

All that we could wish in this relation is, that the real necessities of the case shall be covered by adequate knowledge. If the business men of your Commission will patiently devote themselves to such exhaustive study of this matter as to give them clear command of the delicate and difficult duties, and of the enormous detail which must inevitably connect themselves with any efficient administration of our publishing interests, we would be more than willing that they should say whether the estimates given in this exhibit are properly adequate to the services required.

(*d*) In the exhibit marked *D*, we notice that your Committee has, in the matter of assumed savings from the present cost of duplicating plates for the Sunday school periodicals, reached an estimate that is several thousand dollars above that previously assumed by the expert who prepared the original estimates for the Committee which published what is known as the "Majority Report" of the Book Committee on Unification. This expert, who is a practical man in this department, still adheres to his former figures, which are $3,304.60 less than those claimed in this exhibit. Whether the amount as stated by either party is approximately correct or not will depend much upon the amount of duplicate plates necessitated for producing the large volume of our Sunday school supplies, whether these supplies are issued from one or two houses. We are confident that, under any arrangement, the use of more than one press, and, therefore, the requirement for more than one set of plates, will be necessitated for the issuance of each of several of these periodicals. We do not question the possibility of some saving at this point, but we do believe that the amount which can reasonably be saved here is considerably overstated in both the above-named estimates.

(*e*) We note that the exhibit marked *F* seeks to demonstrate the savings which would ensue if our present depositories were

annihilated. As this section of the report was ruled out as not pertinent to the function of the Committee, we would make no comment on this exhibit were it not for the fact that these estimated savings are therein included. These figures, as all will concede, can have no proper place in the present discussions.

(*f*) Your Committee declare that quite an item is wasted in what they consider to be an unnecessary duplication of plates, and, in illustration of their view, they cite the following among our recent publications, namely: Illustrative Lesson Notes, Discipline, Revised Normal Lessons, Epworth Hymnals, and the Hymnal both in the music and word editions.

It would be perhaps practicable in case of the Illustrative Notes to arrange for an alternation from year to year for plate-making as between the two houses. But in case of the Hymnals this rule would not apply. Our houses ran their presses, much of the time nights as well as days, for five months and were even then unable to keep up with the demand for the new Hymnal. An attempt not to have duplicate plates of some of our publications would cost us thousands of dollars. The Discipline and all the Hymnals mentioned in this list have absolutely required duplicate plates in order to meet the demands of purchasers.

(*g*) Your Committee believe that the sum of $24,000, as above present conditions, could be saved by a system of united purchases. We most respectfully but positively dissent from any participation with this view. We are confident that both of our houses are making their purchases of staple supplies on bottom planes. This estimate of $24,000 should certainly be taken from the column.

(*h*) It is suggested that quite an element of saving would be realized in the accounting departments under a united plant. We have traversed this ground carefully with our chief accountant, and it is his opinion, as it is ours, that when all the necessary accounting for all departments is taken accurately into consideration, very little, if any, saving, and under any system of combination that could be adopted, above that of the system now in use would be possible. The very nature of our business necessitates, and always will necessitate, a full force of accounting clerks.

(*i*) For the sake of accuracy, we call attention at this point to a statement by our Superintendent of Bindery which did not seem to be correctly understood by your Committee. They report him as saying that he could do in New York the work of the combined houses, including job work, with his present machinery and the addition of one machine from Cincinnati inventoried at $2,800. What he did say was, that with added machinery from Cincinnati inventoried at $2,800, he could do the binding work of the combined houses. Since himself having

seen the Cincinnati machinery, he has furnished the following inventory of what he would wish from that house, namely:

1	Duplex Trimmer	$360
1	Sanborn Embosser	160
3	Sanborn Embossers	300
1	Smythe Sower	120
1	" "	360
1	" "	1,210
	Total	$2,420

It will be seen from this statement that there would be room for several added articles and still keep inside the $2,800.

(4) We now beg to say that it gives, and can give, us no pleasure to dissent in so many particulars from the position of this industriously prepared report. We feel forced to dissent because of, and only because of, the fact that we believe the positions of the report in all the particulars to which we have above referred are more or less unsound, and some of them radically and dangerously so. With such convictions, there has seemed nothing for us to do but to speak frankly our judgments in the case.

On the other hand, we are glad to say that the report of your Committee seeks faithfully to remedy certain things which we can but regard as serious detriments to our prosperity, and we shall be glad to be counted with its authors in any coöperation required for the furtherance of the good ends which they seek.

(5) An underlying premise in all the argument thus far presented for the consolidation of our manufacturing plants, and the presumable placing of the united plant in some western center, is, the assumed fact that wages are cheaper in the West than in the East. The Western expert who furnished the figures for the "Majority Report" of the Book Committee declares that wages in Cincinnati average about 20 per cent less than in New York. After some study of this situation, we have the impression that a parallel column of wages paid for the same services as between New York and Cincinnati would not, at best, show more than possibly 16 per cent of cheapness in favor of Cincinnati. The question, however, does not seem to be practically decided by this assumption of cheaper wages in the West. If, on account of such cheaper wages, it is really to the advantage of the book-making art to manufacture in the West, it becomes a question of more than curious interest as to why our manufacturing plant in the West finds it necessary to lay down the new Hymnal at the door of merchandise at precisely the same prices as those charged to merchandise in the Eastern house. Surely, we are publishing no book that at present furnishes so good a test of the relative ability of the two plants to produce low-priced work as the Hymnal, and it appears that

both of our plants are charging the same price to merchandise for the same work.

In this discussion the American Book Company has been referred to, pro and con, several times. It is a good illustrator of the case in hand. This company has two manufacturing plants, one located in New York, the other in Cincinnati. In these respects it parallels our own situation. It may be said incidentally that a majority of the directors of this company are Western men, men whose sympathies would be supposed naturally to prompt them to take advantage for business purposes of all economies which the Western labor market especially furnishes over that of the East. The fact is that in their New York plant alone they pay for the single item of wages considerably more than $400,000 a year. The question naturally arises, If this company could save 20 per cent on wages by having this work done in Cincinnati, then why does it continue its manufacturing plant in New York? The answer to this question must certainly involve some deciding and compensating reasons.

Other instances, equally or more convincing, could be cited of publishers who having had experience both in the West and in the East, have found it to their permanent advantage to maintain expensive publishing headquarters in New York city.

III. We now come to consider a question discussed in the report of your Committee on Manufacture, in itself quite distinct from matter which we have thus far considered in that report. To the principal recommendations of this section, we also, as a matter of earnest conviction, are forced to make adverse response. The report says: "We cannot escape the conclusion drawn from our examinations that one mind, one directing hand, one authority, is absolutely essential." Just what this sentence means is, we assume, decided by what has elsewhere in this report been designated as "Administration by One Agent."

To this question of a single agency for the Book Concern we have given much thought, as much probably as has been bestowed upon it by any party interested in the discussion. We cannot possibly place ourselves in harmony with the demands of this proposition. Whatever may be the adaptation of some lines of business, we do not believe that the Methodist Book Concern, in its essential construction, lends itself with promise of advantage to this kind of management.

So far as we understand it is designed by no one to destroy the identity of our two principal houses at New York and Cincinnati. The proposition to do away with our depositories, your Commission, we observe, does not consider within the proper scope of its mission. The plan of a single agency then involves the placing under the control of a single mind the two principal houses and the entire six depositories scattered from Boston to

San Francisco—all this, aside from required supervision of a central manufactory for the whole system.

It must not be forgotten that the Book Concern represents a business of enormous detail. This is illustrated by the fact—a fact which the business men of your Commission will appreciate—that in the entire business of the Book Concern, there must be taken a record of yearly accounts numbering from 45,000 to 50,000. These accounts, if the business continues unimpaired, must be taken care of by an adequate clerical force, whatever the plans for unification, or wherever the business is located.

It is very unlike any concern that manufactures in bulk for gross deliveries to distributing retail centers. In the very nature of its business it must, of necessity, pass its volume of goods, however large, in retail deliveries to many thousands of customers. And this process, in case of very many of our products, has to be repeated several times in each year.

To create our supplies in the measure and quality adequate to meet the needs of our people, and then to keep the publishing houses in sympathetic and persuasive relation with our large and critical constituency—all this is no easy task.

A fact which on no account must be lost sight of is, that the final conditions of prosperity for the Methodist Book Concern always have been and always will be in the hands of the traveling ministry of the Church. Any management that succeeds with this business will be one that keeps itself constantly, skillfully, in close and sympathetic touch with Methodist ministers. In view of crowded conditions, the Book Concern does not always have as fair a chance before some of our Annual Conferences as its services to those Conferences merit. We are constrained, however, as Agents, and after years of observation and experience, to give our unqualified testimony as to the value of Conference visitation by the Publishing Agents. It is a most effective and economical way of advertising when one of the Publishing Agents can have twenty minutes before an Annual Conference composed of from 200 to 300 men who, themselves in most influential relations, are the authorized Agents of the Concern. It must be frankly admitted, and should not be forgotten, that the real reasons for the phenomenal prosperity of our Book Concern inhere in conditions quite different from those which characterize the ordinary business house. It matters not what the future management may be, the day when these conditions are ignored will date the beginnings of decline and disaster to our present great publishing interests. And it is proposed to put all this under the authoritative direction of some one man!

We seriously ask, where in sight is the single man that is equal to this work? One might be a successful banker, a great iron merchant, or a first-class railroad autocrat, and yet ignominiously fail as Agent of the Methodist Book Concern if he

undertook to apply here on all fours the same spirit and policy which he might successfully carry into a private business.

If one person were placed as single and authoritative administrator over all our publishing interests, he would be under the necessity of wide and wearisome travel throughout the large field of his supervision. He would inevitably be much of the time and often absent from the very places where his services would be most needed. Under such conditions he would be absolutely dependent for the all-around success of his administration upon thoroughly efficient local managers. But this kind of reinforcement for a one-agency system, so far as we may judge, has not thus far received large consideration. The dominant cry has been one for economy. It is proposed, in the report of your Committee, to save at this point the sum of $8,500. If the one-agency idea should be adhered to, then nothing less is required than the placing of men of commanding ability in direct, even if subordinate, management over our great houses in New York, Cincinnati, and we venture to include Chicago, and so secure to the itinerant Agent the kind of assistance that would mean success whether he were present or absent. It is evident, however, that such a plan would mean no saving in the cost of administration over the present system of things.

It is not the custom of the great trust organizations, with high-priced presidents at their heads, to proceed on the principle of placing low-salaried superintendents in charge of their important departments. It is a matter of common knowledge to every intelligent observer that in the great industries good men in subordinate positions are commanding as salaries double and treble the amount now paid to any Agent of our Book Concern. Frankly, the reiterated proposition to save money for the Book Concern by marked reductions in salaries does not impress us as one of highest wisdom. In any event, nothing appears to us more certain or more reasonable than that the large houses of our Book Concern should each be under the direct management of a capable man.

In our view there is one other possibility which should at least suggest caution against hastily putting the management of our entire publishing interests in charge of a single Agent. The Publishing Agent is an officer to be elected by the General Conference. There is no present indication that the General Conference will surrender its function of electing this officer. He is elected for at least a period of four years. It is quite conceivable that in a popular choice of this kind an inadaptive man might receive the election. If so, then it would be greatly desirable that at least one or more associates of coördinate rank should be in the office to steady and to direct the situation. In our system there will certainly be more average safety under the rule of two or three coördinate minds than with one alone. And,

so long as our principal houses are maintained in the great cities, there will always be work enough in each house fully to occupy the ablest and most judicious man whom the General Conference can select for such duty.

IV. Too Much Proposed. We are impelled to speak one more word. No one, we think, can review the history of the discussion which has led up to the appointment of your Commission without being impressed that the propositions for change in our Book Concern policies have been of a radical and sweeping and not of a moderate or conservative order. Public discussion has narrowed some of the more sweeping propositions until now the agitation is confined to a proposed unification of the manufacturing plants and a marked departure in the methods of administration. It is our conviction that this proposition is altogether too sweeping, that it is needlessly radical, and possibly dangerous. We cannot believe it a good policy to dismantle either of our present manufacturing plants for the purpose of removing it from the city where it is now operated. These plants as now conducted are, each in its place, profitable business concerns. The practical destruction of either of them would, in our judgment, be nothing short of misfortune to Methodism. We regard the manufacturing section of our New York house as one of the most vitally important factors in our success. Its elimination would prove a gratuitous and destructive blow against the prosperity of the Eastern Book Concern. Unless we are misinformed, we judge that much the same feeling prevails at Cincinnati concerning any prospective removal of the manufacturing section from that city.[1]

But, aside from the disposition of great properties, it is proposed most radically to change the management of our publishing interests. At a single swoop it is proposed to do away with the present system of four Agents and to place the entire business, East and West, in charge of a single Agent. Moreover, it is not by any means clear what, in the event of such change, would or could be created as an adequate and available advisory council for such Agent.

If your Commission should be inclined to favor some such one-agency system as has been proposed, then, in our judgment, too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that as yet no adequate or practicable scheme has been suggested for furnishing

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[1] We have the testimony of one of the most influential and pronounced advocates of consolidation that the removal of the manufacturing plant from Cincinnati would be accepted by the Methodism of the West as an exceeding calamity. It certainly should not seem impertinent if we were to inquire of this brother and of others as to how they think Eastern Methodism might feel at the enforced dismemberment of their time-honored and revered Book Concern in New York. We would like to have our brethren who are agitating this question kindly remember that while Eastern Methodism has never once asked for the consolidation of the two plants at one center, either in or outside of New York, yet its people are likely, and justly, to feel much the same about the loss of our manufacturing Book Concern from New York as would our brethren in the Central West about the loss of their section from Cincinnati.

such Agent with an available advisory council. However well intended, or however plausible it may appear on paper, the suggestion of giving him an advisory "Cabinet" that shall be made up of three local committees to be made up respectively of three business men each, these three committees to represent residentially Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York—all this we regard as for the practical, and often for the most pressing, needs of the case as the merest rope of sand. We are far from intention to treat slightingly any man's thought in this serious matter, but our experience prompts us in all conscience to enter our firmest protest against dependence upon any such scheme for an advisory council to a single Agent as the one herein referred to. For any single Agent, in a given locality, we can suggest no better plan than that now in vogue, namely, that of the "Local Committee." This comes as near as is perhaps possible in our system of securing for a given Agent the available and advisory assistance of what might be thought and spoken of as a "Local Board of Directors." We repeat, however, our conviction that to meet the needs of a single Agent, one appointed with sole administrative authority over our entire publishing interests, an advisory "Cabinet," made up of nine men, representing in equal numbers the widely sundered cities above mentioned, would prove in practice utterly disappointing and unworkable. If your Commission should decide upon a single-agency system, then there will be required from its councils at this point some device of high wisdom such as, in our judgment, has not yet been announced.

We believe that many far-reaching consequences of such changes as are proposed, if these changes should be effected, are and can be but very little foreseen even by the men proposing these changes. These proposed changes are based on theories. They plan vitally to modify the historic and solid structures of our great Book Concern—a Concern which never in its history was so prosperous as now—and to relaunch this institution upon what at best are the untried seas of mere experiment. The future might demonstrate the success of these proposed plans. We do not know. No one knows. One thing is sure: If the changes when made should prove mistaken, it would then be too late to restore the Book Concern to the conditions of great and unquestioned prosperity from which these changes would wrench it away. The blunder would be historic; the damage irreparable.

We are impressed that a great present peril to our Church arises from a disposition, a disposition which without question utters itself from influential sources, to introduce far-reaching changes into our historic institutions. We are in a position to know much about the present-day feeling with reference to the action of the last General Conference making mandatory the consolidation of our benevolent societies. We know that some

men who in the earlier stages of this movement were enthusiastic in its support have entirely changed their views as to its wisdom. We know, indeed, that now, while the appointed Commission is struggling with the processes of effecting this consolidation, there seems to be very little enthusiasm in its support. We know also that throughout the Church there is widespread skepticism concerning, and dissent from, this consolidation of the Benevolences.

Fortunately, with reference to the exceedingly important interests which you are to consider, there is no preceding action of the General Conference which shuts you up to a given or prescribed plan. Your Commission has authority in connection with our manufacturing plants to devise and to present such plan or plans as, after the most thorough investigation, would in your united judgment best be adopted. While we can in no sense be sharers in your deliberations, we cannot forbear to express the hope that in your final action you may happily find yourselves most satisfied with measures that shall not be of an extreme order. We would desire that our personal views should be fully understood at this point. As the final outcome of your investigation, deliberation, and action we sincerely and only wish that the largest interests of the Church which we all love shall be best served. Any adjustment or revision that shall secure a larger harmony or efficiency in the working of our publishing houses, which at the same time will leave their essential autonomy unimpaired, will receive our most hearty approval.

We have availed ourselves of your permission to speak of various features in the reports of your subcommittees. In this connection, we are prompted to say that of all plans for the greater unification of the Book Concern, the one presented by your subcommittee on administration, on the whole, appeals to us as embodying a more perfect wisdom, efficiency, and safety than any which as yet it has been our privilege to examine. This report is certainly in the direction of greater harmonization of administration, of closer organic union between the two houses, while at the same time it involves no radical measure which, if adopted, the Church might when too late regret and wish undone.

We must believe that, on general principles, you will agree with us that in matters embracing so large and sensitive interests as those with which you are called upon to deal, it is better to move cautiously and safely rather than to take sweeping and precipitate action. Especially would this principle seem just now to apply in connection with our Book Concern affairs. Our publishing interests throughout are prosperous; never so much so as now. The entire body is in a general condition of excellent health. There are no deep-seated congestions to be relieved, no fatal tumors making emergency call for capital operations by the surgeon's knife. If your Commission should adjourn,

reporting as its final recommendation the judgment that no changes from those now in vogue are really needed in our Book Concern policies, there is no doubt that the Concern would go on showing a history of large and increasing prosperity from year to year. All this is not at all to say that it is not clearly within the scope of your wisdom to suggest many features for the real improvement and efficiency of our Book Concern work. We are afraid, however, and we think most justly so, of a sweeping swing to any of the radical propositions which for the most important matter of your mission have been addressed to your and to our consideration. It may be that future experience will justify a final acceptance largely of some of the more radical policies that have been urged in recent discussions on "Book Concern Unification." But, if so, even then it would be a matter of greater permanent restfulness and satisfaction to the Church to know that the demonstration of the wisdom of such acceptance had been reached by gradual and safe processes rather than by any hasty and possibly over-confident single action.

In this connection it seems to us that the plan of unification presented by your Committee especially commends itself. While it calls for a real unification and coördinate management of our entire publishing interests, it threatens the destruction of no essential factor in our present success. It removes the assumed business rivalry between the two houses, while at the same time it gives ample scope for a united management to make the most perfect and economical adjustment for all matters of purchase and publication. If it be true, as is assumed by your Committee on Manufacture, that at different points we are now working to general disadvantage by duplications, etc., this plan will furnish opportunity and incentive for the most perfect correction of all such faults.

We would plead the adoption of this plan as promising both efficiency and safety. Its adoption could be accepted by the entire Church without a jar. It would create no sense of unfairness to any section or to any parties. Let this plan be fairly tried. It is certainly in the direction of concession to those who could wish more radical changes. If, after a fair trial, it is not found to be most satisfactory, its operation will doubtless reveal the grounds, much more clearly than they can now be seen, on which it will be safe to make further changes.

Permit us as a final statement and personally to say that in this communication we have been moved solely by a sense of the far-reaching and vital character of the interests which you are called upon to consider. We have spoken only in the hope that our expressed convictions, convictions which we believe have been both clarified and intensified by our necessitated familiarity with the interests involved, might prove of some possible value

to you in your deliberations. We have absolutely sought to sink out of sight all personal or selfish interests in the situation. The questions at issue are of such paramount interest to the Church as to leave wholly and rightly no room for the consideration of individual interests, even should such interests urge themselves for a hearing.

With the largest confidence in the high Christian character and ability of both yourself and the individual members of your Commission, and in grateful appreciation of the fine brotherly courtesy which we have received from all composing your official company, we feel honored in subscribing ourselves as

Your fellow-workers in the Church and kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,

HOMER EATON,
GEORGE P. MAINS.

D.—REPORT OF VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I have the honor of presenting herewith the Votes of the several Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences on the Propositions for Constitutional changes submitted by the Bishops during the years 1907 and 1908. The statement gives the vote both in the aggregate and in detail.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH B. HINGELEY,
Secretary of the General Conference.

Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1908.

1.—AGGREGATE VOTE

PROPOSITION I.—Bishops with Limited Episcopal Jurisdiction. (Adopted by the General Conference of 1904. See Journal, page 410.)

To amend the Restrictive Rule, Discipline of 1904, ¶46, §3, so that it shall read:

"The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away Episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant General Superintendency; but may elect a Bishop or Bishops for work among particular races and languages, or for any of our foreign Missions, limiting their Episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively."

	Annual Conferences.		Lay Electoral Conferences.	
Total Vote	12,973		7,853	
Ayes necessary to adopt (two thirds)	8,049		5,236	
	Ayes	Noes	Ayes	Noes
Votes cast	3,110	7,863	1,994	5,859

Proposition lost.

PROPOSITION II.—Ratio of Ministerial Representation. (Adopted by the Iowa Annual Conference, September 11, 1905.)

To amend the Discipline of 1904, ¶38, §1, so that it shall read:

"Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one Ministerial Delegate. The General Conference shall not allow more than one Ministerial Delegate for every *twenty-five* members of an Annual Conference, nor less than one for every *ninety;* but for a fraction of two thirds, or more, of the number fixed by the General Conference as the ratio of representa-

tion, an Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate."

	Annual Conferences.		Lay Electoral Conferences.	
Total Vote	10,922		7,444	
Ayes necessary to adopt (two thirds)	7,282		4,963	
	Ayes	Noes	Ayes	Noes
Votes cast	1,769	9,153	1,439	6,005

Proposition lost.

PROPOSITION III.—Ratio of Ministerial Representation. (Adopted by the West Wisconsin Annual Conference, September 15, 1906.)

To amend the Discipline of 1904, ¶38, §1, so that it shall read:

"Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one Ministerial Delegate. The General Conference shall not allow more than one Ministerial Delegate for every *fourteen* members of an Annual Conference nor less than one for every *sixty;* but for a fraction of two thirds, or more, of the number fixed by the General Conference as the ratio of representation, an Annual Conference shall be entitled to one additional Delegate."

	Annual Conferences.		Lay Electoral Conferences.	
Total Vote	10,472		6,776	
Ayes necessary to adopt (two thirds)	6,982		4,518	
	Ayes	Noes	Ayes	Noes
Votes cast	3,480	6,992	894	5,882

Proposition lost.

PROPOSITION IV.—Ratio of Ministerial Representation. (Adopted by the Illinois Annual Conference, September 21, 1906.)

To amend the Discipline of 1904, ¶38, §1, so that it shall read:

"Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one Ministerial Delegate. The General Conference shall not allow more than one Ministerial Delegate for every *twenty-five* members of an Annual Conference, nor less than one for every *seventy-five;* but for a fraction of two thirds, or more, of the number fixed by the General Conference as the ratio of representation, an Annual Conference shall be entitled to one additional Delegate."

	Annual Conferences.		Lay Electoral Conferences.	
Total Vote	10,358		6,485	
Ayes necessary to adopt (two thirds)	6,906		4,324	
	Ayes	Noes	Ayes	Noes
Votes cast	2,656	7,702	754	5,731

Proposition lost.

2. VOTE BY CONFERENCES

I. Annual Conferences

Conferences	Proposition I		Proposition II		Proposition III		Proposition IV	
	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES
Alabama	21	3	..	20	..	20	5	19
Andes	1	19	..	20	20	..	..	19
Arkansas	16	12	..	23	16	10	4	19
Atlanta	..	68	..	65	..	66	..	67
Austin	5	20	..	24	1	23	9	15
Baltimore	35	110	7	144	42	113	14	144
Blue Ridge	7	14	..	24	3	23	4	26
Bombay	2	14	..	15	12	4	..	15
California	7	180	39	144	75	108	63	114
California German	..	20	5	15	11	9	..	20
Central Alabama	..	46	..	46	..	46	..	46
Central German	3	88	4	95	75	19	15	81
Central Illinois	59	67	44	85	19	84	87	41
Central Missouri	..	50	..	50	5	45	..	53
Central New York	38	80	13	133	101	64	53	92
Central Ohio	83	72	1	144	113	48	9	138
Central Pennsylvania	47	91	10	95	16	150	23	97
Central Swedish	.	41	..	35	2	32	36	1
Central Tennessee	3	22	..	24	..	25	..	23
Chicago German	9	40	5	56	35	25	3	52
Cincinnati	21	128	56	95	64	83	93	54
Colorado	44	79	5	111	17	85	78	35
Columbia River	..	87	4	85	73	16	10	79
Dakota	43	35	..	73	..	63	1	76
Delaware	14	62	..	72	..	79	..	79
Des Moines	21	121	64	100	103	61	50	101
Detroit	31	135	26	151	89	100	26	127
East German	1	40	16	26	16	27	21	21
East Maine	..	58	9	47	32	15	1	47
East Ohio	115	33	9	157	14	136	12	138
East Tennessee	..	41	..	41	..	41	..	43
Eastern Swedish	..	27	1	27	24	3	4	24
Erie	98	70	47	117	42	118	37	124
Florida	..	64	..	64	..	64	..	64
Foochow	1	41	..	46	..	46	..	46
Genesee	18	148	6	156	100	80	37	124
Georgia	7	3	2	8	7	2	5	5
Gulf	8	11	1	19	3	16	1	19
Hinghua	..	35	1	37	..	36	1	37
Holston	50	31	12	58	1	55	..	63
Idaho	24	2	..	16	14	16	1	25
Illinois	108	77	6	216	1	224	137	85
Indiana	83	85	20	133	No vote		No vote	
Iowa	9	95	40	60	3	73	48	49
Italy	4	29	..	33	..	34	No vote	
Kansas	11	65	58	26	26	45	51	26
Kentucky	6	43	1	46	2	43	2	39
Lexington	3	90	..	86	..	81	..	84
Liberia	2	22	..	24	..	24	..	24
Lincoln	1	40	4	34	2	30	1	40
Little Rock	..	55	2	55	3	49	1	50
Louisiana	..	105	4	98	..	102	..	101
Maine	..	79	12	57	43	24	26	53
Mexico	..	36	3	29	..	30	2	30
Michigan	114	97	90	112	88	85	51	118
Minnesota	27	69	..	95	16	69	..	67
Mississippi	1	100	1	97	..	97	..	98

VOTE BY CONFERENCES—Continued

CONFERENCES	PROPOSITION I		PROPOSITION II		PROPOSITION III		PROPOSITION IV	
	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES
Missouri	63	24	29	57	20	55	51	31
Mobile	..	34	..	34	..	33	No vote	
Montana	4	23	11	18	2	21	11	14
Nebraska	92	31	69	68	55	58	56	58
Newark	20	138	11	164	4	160	12	130
New England	12	132	41	119	68	94	107	55
New England Southern	..	115	69	37	76	20	80	14
New Hampshire	12	67	18	66	54	32	14	50
New Jersey	94	23	4	137	101	32	..	132
New York	175	4	58	107	76	87	53	84
New York East	54	90	39	152	57	129	47	129
North Carolina	..	34	..	61	..	60	..	61
North China	..	30	12	4	19	..	8	7
North Dakota	17	48	3	50	22	39	5	51
North Germany	19	52	63	9	62	10	65	7
North India	3	66	..	71	3	68	2	67
North Indiana	22	129	65	79	117	42	76	81
North Montana	..	19	14	4	3	15	1	17
North Nebraska	13	55	..	64	45	18	8	61
North Ohio	43	79	7	107	2	107	..	102
Northern German	..	35	..	41	30	9	9	29
Northern Minnesota	25	71	2	74	27	59	1	73
Northern New York	49	63	..	108	97	18	..	121
Northern Swedish	25	5	..	26	8	18	22	6
Northwest German	4	43	..	51	50	1	..	50
Northwest India	1	53	..	46	..	53	45	9
Northwest Indiana	5	92	..	99	14	76	15	84
Northwest Iowa	23	73	7	86	54	51	6	91
Northwest Kansas	1	66	22	50	16	50	19	39
Northwest Nebraska	12	8	8	12	12	8	8	10
Norway	..	42	13	29	31	9	19	22
Norwegian and Danish	2	48	..	54	37	9	1	52
Ohio	140	17	6	131	5	166	7	139
Oklahoma	79	15	5	84	6	82	6	79
Oregon	3	81	..	75	8	70	4	74
Pacific German	..	18	..	18	..	18	..	18
Philadelphia	45	116	11	210	11	210	11	210
Philippine Islands	..	20	4	16	..	20	..	20
Pittsburg	98	79	20	138	57	106	30	122
Puget Sound	61	65	6	101	38	67	12	85
Rock River	87	118	24	175	28	163	72	122
Saint Johns River	12	5	3	15	15	..	..	15
Saint Louis	69	50	55	56	49	55	85	22
Saint Louis German	..	93	..	85	13	63	11	50
Savannah	..	49	4	45	..	48	..	47
South America	3	24	..	26	..	26	..	26
South Carolina	..	130	..	131	..	131	..	131
South Germany	42	42	18	63	55	29	14	58
South India	..	23	1	20	2	19	3	18
South Kansas	21	65	15	71	61	21	33	39
Southern California	17	127	36	100	28	97	24	96
Southern German	3	26	1	29	18	12	2	28
Southern Illinois	95	29	12	108	6	118	38	89
Southwest Kansas	28	55	53	39	64	19	45	31
Sweden	6	87	2	90	3	87	87	4
Switzerland	6	44	30	20	34	16	32	18
Tennessee	4	62	3	65	..	69	..	73
Texas	2	104	1	103	1	106	..	104
Troy	29	156	60	120	123	59	72	107
Upper Iowa	16	107	29	95	56	65	65	63
Upper Mississippi	..	88	1	87	..	89	..	89

VOTE BY CONFERENCES—Continued

CONFERENCES	PROPOSITION I		PROPOSITION II		PROPOSITION III		PROPOSITION IV	
	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES
Vermont	14	45	12	46	39	13	..	49
Washington	5	88	1	102	..	98	..	97
West German	..	69	1	64	58	..	..	58
West Nebraska	48	13	17	46	20	38	36	9
West Texas	..	66	..	63	..	67	..	65
West Virginia	69	82	49	88	41	77	64	80
West Wisconsin	..	70	22	45	61	15	35	37
Western Norwegian–Danish	1	18	..	18	4	14	..	18
Western Swedish	4	23	9	14	28	..	22	2
Wilmington	..	94	14	92	50	70	43	63
Wisconsin	81	40	26	72	20	56	23	61
Wyoming	31	94	14	108	144	8	1	122

II. LAY ELECTORAL CONFERENCES

CONFERENCES	PROPOSITION I		PROPOSITION II		PROPOSITION III		PROPOSITION IV	
	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES
Alabama	19	..	No vote		No vote		No vote	
Andes	..	16	..	16	..	16	..	16
Arkansas	..	17	..	19	..	19	..	19
Atlanta	..	61	..	61	..	61	..	61
Austin	16	1	..	17	..	17	..	17
Baltimore	3	89	13	57	28	45	15	51
Blue Ridge	11	9	..	20	..	20	..	20
Bombay	..	16	..	16	..	16	..	16
California	1	99	7	89	7	89	..	..
California German	..	14	..	12	14	..	..	14
Central Alabama	No vote		No vote		No vote		No vote	
Central German	..	56	3	52	22	29	1	47
Central Illinois	..	106	..	106	..	106	4	102
Central Missouri	..	64	..	64	..	64	..	64
Central New York	25	102	..	127	1	126	2	125
Central Ohio	72	19	61	3	No vote		No vote	
Central Pennsylvania	3	88	9	63	46	28	1	84
Central Swedish	22	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Central Tennessee	..	20	..	20	..	20	..	20
Chicago German	..	56	36	18	14	40	16	35
Cincinnati	..	72	31	73	1	91	74	24
Colorado	42	..	24	28	13	45	46	12
Columbia River	28	1	..	27	18	6	10	17
Dakota	28	30	40	11	10	36	9	36
Delaware	..	115	..	115	..	115	..	115
Des Moines	71	78	44	93	31	43	27	95
Detroit	..	219	72	41	13	63	2	70
East Maine	70	..	..	70	..	70	6	29
East Ohio	210	10	47	127	23	111	61	81
East Tennessee	..	34	2	32	33	1	..	34
Eastern Swedish	..	26	26	..	..	26	..	26
Erie	80	20	3	98	..	98	3	67
Florida	..	41	..	41	..	41	..	41
Foochow	36	6	44	..	..	44	..	44
Genesee	1	90	..	89	..	66	..	66
Georgia	No vote		No vote		No vote		No vote	
Gulf	14	..	..	14	..	14	1	13

LAY ELECTORAL CONFERENCES—Continued

CONFERENCES	PROPOSITION I		PROPOSITION II		PROPOSITION III		PROPOSITION IV	
	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES
Hinghua	1	24	..	26	..	26	..	26
Holston	..	..	not counted		..	..	not counted	
Idaho	..	26				..	not counted	
Illinois	2	151	..	133	1	129	25	109
Indiana	190	7	4	185	..	189	1	188
Iowa	4	67	1	74	..	65	..	76
Italy	2	21	2	20	2	20	not counted	
Kansas	1	84	83	4	..	74	..	74
Kentucky	..	36	..	36	3	29	..	32
Liberia	..	28	..	28	..	28	..	28
Lincoln	..	27	26	1	..	27	..	27
Little Rock	..	62	..	62	..	62	..	62
Louisiana	..	109	..	109	1	108	..	109
Maine	51	..	58	..	..	44	..	52
Mexico	..	27	..	27	..	27	..	27
Michigan	105	32	25	99	4	103	6	87
Minnesota	..	57	..	27	1	37	..	46
Mississippi	..	80	..	80	..	80	80	..
Missouri	15	61	8	41	..	45	50	..
Mobile	..	17	..	17	..	17	..	17
Montana	4	18	18	9	..	25	..	22
Nebraska	83	23	2	79	..	75	1	79
Newark	..	167	..	167	..	167	..	167
New England	..	64	77	3	..	53	..	60
New England Southern	No vote		..	..	..	..	No	vote
New Hampshire	28	37	33	25	23	34	..	37
New Jersey	157	30	..	187	187	..	..	187
New York	..	104	..	..	52	3	..	..
New York East	No vote		144	6	..	..	No	vote
North Carolina	..	..	..	59	..	59	..	59
North China	..	21	1	20	8	13	..	21
North Dakota	1	60	1	60	..	60	..	60
North Germany	4	40	43	2	41	4	42	2
North India	..	38	3	35	3	35	3	35
North Montana	..	7	7	..	..	7	..	7
North Nebraska	36	36	11	34	27	28	19	30
North Ohio	1	26	No vote		No vote		No vote	
Northern German	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
Northern Minnesota	..	45	1	44	5	36	..	37
Northern New York	..	109	2	107	55	68	No vote	
Northern Swedish	14	..	1	13	..	13	14	..
Northwest German	..	33	22	11	9	24	..	33
Northwest India	..	29	..	29	..	29	..	29
Northwest Indiana	..	80	..	80	5	75	6	74
Northwest Iowa	3	77	5	79	2	58	26	53
Northwest Kansas	5	100	91	1	5	94	2	78
Northwest Nebraska	5	7	..	12	5	7	..	12
Norway	..	26	..	26	..	26	26	..
Norwegian and Danish	..	23	..	..	23	..	..	..
Ohio	4	149	3	150	3	150	3	150
Oklahoma	36	35	4	69	4	60	9	51
Oregon	..	52	..	52	..	52	..	52
Pacific German	..	12	1	11	No vote		No vote	
Philadelphia	..	100	..	106	2	89	..	91
Philippine Islands	20	6	16	26	..	26	..	26
Pittsburg	90	60	5	127	15	119	8	127
Puget Sound	33	11	..	47	..	42	..	42
Rock River	6	219	..	225	.	225	..	225
Saint Johns River	14	..	14	..	..	14	..	14
Saint Louis	67	11	..	80	..	80	..	80
Saint Louis German	..	78	..	78	2	76	..	78

Conferences	Proposition I		Proposition II		Proposition III		Proposition IV	
	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES	AYES	NOES
Savannah	..	33	..	33	..	33	..	33
South Carolina	..	114	..	114	..	114	..	114
South Germany	42	18	8	50	6	52	4	54
South India	..	20	..	20	..	19	1	18
South Kansas	24	36	9	53	6	49	2	49
Southern California	..	120	60	22	Tabled		Tabled	
Southern German	..	14	..	14	12	2	..	14
Southern Illinois	64	67	..	134	..	134	..	134
Southwest Kansas	3	57	2	55	13	51	54	5
Sweden	..	42	..	46	3	43	36	7
Switzerland	..	35	..	35	35	..	..	35
Tennessee	..	45	..	45	..	45	..	..
Texas	..	55	..	55	..	55	..	55
Troy	No vote		..	..	..	..	No	vote
Upper Iowa	7	115	116	6	..	118	3	119
Upper Mississippi	..	91	..	91	..	91	..	91
Vermont	..	47	..	..	47	..	..	..
Washington	..	85	..	85	..	85	..	85
West German	..	45	1	44	43	2	1	44
West Nebraska	56	5	..	25	1	38	37	..
West Texas	..	50	..	50	..	50	..	50
West Virginia	13	92	4	135	32	117	4	135
West Wisconsin	34	55	21	69	73	14	17	73
Western Norwegian–Danish	3	7	..	10	1	9	..	10
Western Swedish	3	19	19	2	No vote		No vote	
Wilmington	..	126	..	125	..	124	..	125
Wisconsin	11	42	..	40	8	35	..	45
Wyoming	No vote		No vote		No vote		No vote	

E.—AGENTS AND TREASURERS

I. BOOK COMMITTEE

To the General Conference of 1908.

DEAR BRETHREN: After the adjournment of the General Conference of 1904 the Book Committee held a meeting for organization in First Church, Los Angeles, California, on the morning of May 30. William F. Whitlock was elected Chairman, and Alpheus S. Mowbray, Secretary. The Committee organized into Eastern and Western Sections as follows:

EASTERN SECTION

First District.....Arthur T. Cass
Second District.....Charles S. Wing
Third District.....Carlton C. Wilbor
Fourth District.....Alpheus S. Mowbray
Sixth District.....John A. Patten
Seventh District.....Wade H. Logan
Thirteenth District.....Henry A. Salzer
Local Committee: Ezra B. Tuttle, John E. Andrus, James W. Pearsall

WESTERN SECTION

Fifth District.....William F. Whitlock
Eighth District.....Hanford Crawford
Ninth District.....Oscar P. Miller
Tenth District.....James F. Harmon
Eleventh District.....Charles E. Bacon
Twelfth District.....John E. Farmer
Fourteenth District.....Rolla V. Watt
Local Committee: Richard Dymond, James N. Gamble, Robert T. Miller

Ezra B. Tuttle was elected Chairman of the Eastern Section and John A. Patten, Secretary.

James N. Gamble was elected Chairman of the Western Section and Hanford Crawford, Secretary.

INVENTORIES

At the first meeting of the Book Committee a graded system of discounts applying to publications of our own House and other houses was adopted, which was made the rule throughout the quadrennium.

BOOK EDITOR

Upon the recommendation of the Publishing Agents, the Rev. Richard J. Cooke, D.D., was elected Book Editor, to have in charge all book manuscripts received by both Houses, to pass upon the same and to recommend to the Publishing Agents for

publication such manuscripts as in his judgment should be issued.

SALARIES

The duty of determining the salaries of the General Conference officers in harmony with the instructions of the General Conference of 1900 was carefully attended to and the results from time to time have been published in the official press.

CHANGE IN COMMITTEE

We have to report only one change in the personnel of the Book Committee during the quadrennium. The place of the Rev. John E. Farmer, D.D., representing the Twelfth District, was made vacant by his removal beyond the bounds of that District. He was succeeded by the election of the Rev. John S. Lean, D.D., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

REAL ESTATE

Owing to the earthquake and the disastrous fire that destroyed the city of San Francisco shortly after the last Session of the General Conference, the plans to construct the Book Concern Building in that city were necessarily postponed. When reconstruction of the destroyed parts of the city was begun, materials and labor were so expensive that the Book Committee deemed it wise to further defer the erection of the proposed new building. Conditions became sufficiently normal as to lead the Book Committee at its last Session to believe that the time had arrived to fulfill our pledges to the Pacific Coast, and the immediate erection of the San Francisco Depository was ordered. The matter is being looked after by the Local Committee and Publishing Agents of the Western House, to whom the custody of the San Francisco Depository has been transferred, from the Eastern House, in harmony with the action of the last General Conference.

In March last Rev. Dr. Jennings, Senior Agent, and Dr. R. T. Miller, of the Local Committee, visited San Francisco and with friends in that city carefully examined into the advisability and probable advantages of building in the immediate future. Present prices of material were found so reduced, wages so reasonable, and rental advantages so assured, that plans formerly submitted were adopted, bids received, and contracts completed for the construction of a Methodist publishing and sales house in San Francisco.

Owing to the difficulties of securing by rental a proper place for the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the Book Committee authorized the Local Committee in New York to purchase a suitable building in New Orleans as Headquarters for our publishing business in connection with the Southwestern, which has been done, and our Church is represented in that city by an admirable and well-located property.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT

Following the precedent set by three preceding General Conferences, the Session of 1904 resolved that all arrangements for the Conference of 1908, the selection of location, raising necessary funds, etc., be referred to the Book Committee. The work of selecting a location and providing the entertainment of the General Conference of 1908 was, by the Book Committee, placed in the hands of a commission of seven, elected as follows:

William F. Whitlock, Chairman; John A. Patten, Alpheus S. Mowbray, James W. Pearsall, Oscar P. Miller, Charles E. Bacon, Hanford Crawford. The organization of the committee was subsequently completed by the election of Alpheus S. Mowbray, Secretary, and Oscar P. Miller, Treasurer.

This commission received communications inviting the Session of the General Conference of 1908 to meet in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. They visited the several locations, with the exception of the last, which came too late to allow of a visit, and made careful inquiry into the facilities of each city for adequate entertainment of the General Conference. Their report, carefully tabulated, covered the items of hotel, boarding houses, transportation, auditorium facilities and places for committee meetings, benefits to the Church, general desirability in healthfulness of location and comforts of the Session, printing and postal facilities, etc. A fair and full representation of the claims of the several cities was made by a visiting delegation from each place named. The relation of the present Session geographically to other recent Sessions was also taken into account. The selection of the place was determined by the Book Committee by ballot. Upon the seventh ballot Baltimore was selected, and on motion was made the unanimous choice of the Book Committee. An influential consideration was that of the Centennial Observance of the inauguration of a delegated General Conference which was provided for at the Session of 1808 held in the city of Baltimore. Despite the fact that it would involve some extra cost, the Book Committee believed that the General Conference should meet this time in an Eastern City.

The Local Committee of Baltimore is seeking to provide in every way for the comfort of the General Conference, and the commission believes the delegates will richly enjoy the advantages and associations of their contact with this historic center of Methodism.

In providing for the expenses of the General Conference of 1908 Oscar P. Miller, Esq., was elected treasurer. It will be remembered that the General Conference of 1904, in protection of the Superannuate Fund and believing the Church should directly provide from year to year for its current expenses associated with expenses of the General Conference session, the expenses of all

judicial conferences, of fraternal delegates, visiting sister denominations in this country and in Europe, and a number of General Conference commissions, and directed the Book Committee to raise the money needed for these several purposes. These additions materially increase the budget for the quadrennium.

The task of gathering a sufficient amount for all these purposes is greater than it ought to be. From many of our districts and charges the response has been generous and cordial, but from a fraction of the Church, even from some of our stronger Conferences, it has been embarrassingly difficult to secure attention and coöperation. An apportionment involving one and one half per cent of pastoral support, including house rent, was made to the various Conferences and a systematic and earnest effort has been kept up throughout the quadrennium to realize the necessary funds to pay the expenses of the meeting of the General Conference. The Treasurer has deemed it wise to work upon this problem with the Presiding Elder's District as the unit of operation instead of the Conference. An account has been opened with each presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in harmony with the previous instructions of the General Conference, it is the purpose of the Book Committee to reapportion any unpaid balances of these apportionments until they are paid.

THE EPISCOPAL FUND

The condition of the Episcopal Fund continues to make a gratifying showing. The apportionments made to the various Conferences have been the same as in the previous quadrennium, one and one quarter per cent of ministerial support. The demands upon the Fund have been unusually small, and for that reason the treasury shows a comfortable balance. The following figures reveal the condition of the Fund:

January 1, 1904, balance in Treasurer's hands		$40,061 00
Receipts in 1904		106,686 85
Total		$146,747 85
Disbursements for 1904	$108,621 93	
Balance	38,125,92	146,747 85
Decrease compared with previous balance		$1,935 08
January 1, 1905, balance in Treasurer's hands		$38,125 92
Receipts for 1905		109,662 40
Total		$147,788 32
Disbursements, 1905,	$107,147 95	
Balance	40,640 37	147,788 32
Increase compared with previous balance		$2,514 45

January 1, 1906, balance in Treasurer's hands		$40,640 37
Receipts in 1906		114,513 22
Total		$155,153 59
Disbursements, 1906	$99,717 87	
Balance	55,435 72	155,153 59
Increase compared with previous balance		$14,795 35
January 1, 1907, balance in Treasurer's hands		$55,435 72
Receipts in 1907		120,274 96
Total		$175,710 68
Disbursements, 1907	$94,614 44	
Balance	81,096 24	175,710 68
Increase compared with previous balance		$25,660 52
Total balance at close of quadrennium		81,096 24
Less balance at beginning of quadrennium		40,061 60
Net increase of income over expenses for the quadrennium		41,035 24

This shows that the increase in the balance is just a little more than that accumulated in the preceding quadrennium, which was $38,594.24. The aggregate balance may seem large, but should the Episcopal Board be restored to normal size by this General Conference, it is evident that the annual expectations of the Fund would not meet expenses by some thousands of dollars.

It is gratifying to note the readiness with which the Church generally meets its obligations for this part of its pastoral support. The deaths of Bishops Merrill, Joyce, FitzGerald, McCabe, Andrews and Fowler have greatly lessened the demands that would naturally have been made upon the Fund. These breaks in the ranks will necessarily be filled, and the increasing demands in the future will soon exhaust the surplus revealed in this statement. There should be no lessening of loyalty to this claim. The one distressing feature of a review of the Treasurer's report is that a considerable number of the larger and stronger Conferences, as in General Conference collections, are delinquent in their support of this Fund. This seems to be without excuse and should be remedied.

BOOKS

The Publishing Agents have been exceedingly active, with the guidance and help of the Book Editor, in providing the Methodist market with a large number of valuable and readable books. It is with pleasure that we note this commendable revival in the best quality of religious literature. The report of the Publishing Agents will give in detail the list of these publications and for that reason it is not necessary to repeat it here.

The business for which the Book Concern was primarily established was to supply Methodist people with the right kind of reading. It is probable that at no time in the history of the Church has this been done more successfully or faithfully. If the pastors, as authorized agents of our Book Concern, who receive all the profits accruing therefrom, should show a tithe of the interest and skill in the distribution of these rich products of our presses that the publications deserve, the benefit to our people would be beyond computation.

PERIODICALS

The periodicals published by the authority of the General Conference remain the same as in the beginning of the quadrennium. Some changes in the items of management have been introduced, but they are only slight. The price of the Central Christian Advocate, Western Christian Advocate and the Northwestern Christian Advocate has been returned to $2 per annum. The price of the Epworth Herald has been fixed at the $1 rate. The increase in price affects in only a very slight degree the number of subscribers. Most of our people willing to take a religious paper of their own denomination do not usually decide the question on a small difference of price. The amount of money realized by the change carried the papers concerned from a position of loss to one of gain. While our periodicals should not be expected to make very much money for the Church, it is wise that they should be so managed as not to produce any considerable loss. The editorial work upon the several periodicals published under the direction of the General Conference has been of a high order. The Methodist Review continues to occupy its place at the head of its class. During the past four years, it has added much to the reputation already attained. For the first time, this periodical is being circulated in alternating numbers from the Western House, and the results have proved the wisdom of the plan.

Our "chain of Advocates" continues to be one of the most valuable assets of the denomination. Like a line of fortresses from the Atlantic to the Pacific they stand for the defense of the faith. They are so located as to each command an empire. They are stronger and better than ever. They are the admiration of other churches, and should receive every assistance that will contribute to their further development.

Still the problem of the circulation of all these periodicals is the difficult one confronting the Book Committee. How to induce even our official members to patronize their church papers, than which none are more worthy of support, is a problem yet unsolved. It is the belief of the Book Committee, frequently expressed, that the pastor is the key to the situation. During the quadrennium, a special committee consisting of

William F. Whitlock, Robert T. Miller, and James E. Pearsall was appointed to confer with the Board of Bishops upon this important subject and to seek their hearty coöperation in an effort to revive an interest in the hearts of the pastors in the circulation of our periodicals. As a result of this conference an extra appeal has been made by the Board of Bishops to the ministry of our Church. It is to be hoped that these efforts will find some adequate expression in the General Conference, leading to some effective legislation in the interest of a wider circulation of these valuable periodicals.

DEPOSITORIES

The question of the establishment of Depositories was brought up anew, early in the quadrennium, by the application of Baltimore for such a concession. The Committee listened with great interest to the presentation of reasons given by the representatives of Baltimore Methodism for the establishment of a Methodist Bookstore in that city, but after a full and careful discussion they were convinced of their duty to reaffirm the previous action of the Book Committee based on the action of the General Conference of 1900 and 1904, and declined to grant the request from Baltimore.

PUBLISHING HOUSES

We present herewith Exhibits of the business of the Book Concern, both East and West. The showing is exceedingly gratifying. The figures are eloquent with meaning, indicating the loyal support enjoyed by our publishing business, and the fidelity with which these interests have been conducted by those to whom they have been committed.

Sales of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, 1904–1907, Inclusive

	1904		1905		1906		1907	
At New York:								
Book Sales...	$211,813 83		$273,156 56		$261,250 01		$211,934 79	
Periodicals...	324,372 53		326,339 11		330,350 59		330,167 44	
Job Work....	223,714 18		271,284 77		247,605 49		296,896 82	
Total.....		$759,900 54		$870,780 44		$839,206 09		$838,999 05
At Boston:								
Book Sales...	$26,999 93		$38,703 01		$40,270 19		$35,350 83	
Periodicals...	30,921 26		27,477 63		28,320 29		28,316 61	
Total.....		57,921 19		66,180 64		68,590 48		63,667 44
At Pittsburg:								
Book Sales...	$16,559 15		$44,130 27		$62,118 91		$46,908 04	
Periodicals...	41,132 17		42,699 42		44,561 75		46,421 42	
Total.....		57,691 32		86,829 69		106,680 66		93,329 46
At Detroit:								
Book Sales...	$27,109 16		$36,711 38		$36,845 40		$31,720 81	
Periodicals...	32,029 88		33,222 15		33,468 09		34,135 35	
Total.....		59,139 04		69,933 53		70,313 49		65,856 16
		$934,652 09		$1,093,724 30		$1,084,790 72		$1,061,852 11

Total Sales for the Four Years, $4,175,019 22 — **Increase over Previous Four Years, $577,327 06**

Summary of the Annual Exhibits, 1903–1907, Inclusive

ASSETS	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Real Estate	$1,050,000 00	*$995,000 00	†$895,000 00	$895,000 00	$895,000 00
Books, Sheet Stock and Plates	170,352 54	155,736 38	117,745 37	165,836 73	147,549 67
Machinery, Tools and Materials	206,070 89	214,625 95	239,811 98	237,007 39	237,854 49
Furniture and Fixtures	6,240 81	4,336 82	3,947 04	3,727 40	3,961 48
Notes and Accounts	358,615 13	351,713 06	396,440 62	310,314 09	317,148 67
Surplus Investment		100 006 25	243,468 75	417,118 75	568,718 75
Cash	160,327 97	91,635 12	108,299 03	122,400 53	79,387 76
Total	$1,957,607 34	$1,913,053 58	$2,004,712 79	$2,151,404 89	$2,249,620 82
LIABILITIES					
On Accounts	67,100 02	26,643 44			
Dividend Account, Earnings from Real Estate and Fire Insurance Fund, etc			48,496 14	56,061 62	69,668 00
Capital, Reserve, and Undivided Profits	$1,890,507 32	$1,886,410 14	$1,956,216 65	$2,095,343 27	$2,179,952 82
Fire Reserve Fund (not included in Capital)	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00
DISBURSEMENTS OF EARNINGS					
Dividends to Annual Conferences		$45,000 00	$55,000 00	$65,000 00	$75,000 00
Subsidies to Papers		8,307 42	6,045 54	7,663,05	7,722 85
General Conference Disbursements, etc		13,612 14	11,975 29	11,353 03	14,383 21
		$66,919 56	$73,020 83	$84 016 08	$97,106 06
Deductions by Order of Book Committee	$80,311 57				
Less Amount Deducted from Undivided Profit Account, 1904	4,097 18				
		76,214 39			
Amount Added to Net Capital			69,806 51	139,126 62	84,609 55
‡NET PROFITS		$143,133 95	$142,827 34	$223,142 70	$181,715 61

* The difference between Real Estate valuations as between the years 1903 and 1904 is the reduction made from reappraisal by the Local Book Committee in 1904.

† Real Estate receives credit for $100,000 less in 1905 than for 1904 because of the receipt of $100,000 from the sale of the San Francisco property, which amount was carried to Surplus.

‡ The difference between NET PROFITS and TOTAL EARNINGS as reported is represented by the income from Real Estate, the Fire Fund and Surplus Investments, which income, by order of the Book Committee, is charged as a liability against next year's Dividend Account.

Summary of the Annual Exhibits, 1904–1907, Inclusive—Continued

Earnings from All Sources	1904	1905	1906	1907
From the Business	$113,351 48	$137,612 50	$186,123 35	$154,080 45
Real Estate	25,192 28	19,002 76	23,185 42	18,278 41
Fire Fund	4,590 19	4,289 09	4,449 74	4,517 35
Surplus Investment	.....	5,214 84	13,727 50	22,383 94
	$143,133 95	$166,119 19	$227,486 01	$199,260 15

EARNINGS

Total Earnings for Four Years	$735,999 30
Total Earnings for Previous Four Years	504,088 28
Increase over Previous Quadrennium	$231,911 02

DISBURSEMENTS

Dividends, Subsidies, etc	$321,062 53
Added to Net Capital, Including Amount Deducted by Book Committee, 1904	369,757 07
Income from Real Estate, Fire Fund, and Surplus Investment carried to next year's Dividend Account and Fire Fund Account	45,179 70
	$735,999 30

Sales of the Western Methodist Book Concern, 1904—1907, Inclusive

	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
At CINCINNATI:								
Book Sales,	$242,691 45		$172,806 72		$191,105 96		$181,323 47	
Periodical Sales,	419,532 26		245,470 87		273,523 64		283,016 06	
Job Work,	85,302 96		79,132 64		80,774 43		87,639 04	
Total,		$747,526 67		$497,410 23		$545,404 03		$551,978 57
At CHICACO:								
Book Sales,	$147,111 51		$160,340 30		$177,556 76		$161,540 63	
Periodical Sales	343,028 78		349,387 70		345,725 18		357,209 65	
Job Work,	32,812 40		27,371 54		24,572 04		24,920 77	
Total,		522,952 69		537,099 54		547,853 98		543,671 05
At KANSAS CITY:								
Book Sales,	$66,907 03		$76,937 65		$89,676 06		$81,775 05	
Periodical Sales,	129,682 57		130,212 50		134,742 15		146,477 21	
Total,		196,589 60		207,150 15		224,418 21		228,252 26
At SAN FRANCISCO:								
Book Sales,			$34,226 91		$34,679 79		$45,691 94	
Periodical Sales,			37,740 73		44,200 25		49,708 74	
Total,				71,967 64		78,880 04		95,400 68
Pacific Christian Advocate,				6,513 16		5,902 15		6,453 16
		$1,467,068 96						
Less Sales to Depositories,		244,172 48						
		$1,222,896 48		$1,320,140 72		$1,402,458 41		$1,425,755 72

Total Sales for the Quadrennium, $5,371,251.33. Increase over Previous Quadrennium, $720,450.82.

Included in Sales for 1905, 1906, 1907, are Sales at San Francisco and Pacific Christian Advocate, amounting to $265,116.83.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITS, 1903—1907, INCLUSIVE

ASSETS.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Real Estate,	$731,101 98	$735,000 00	$740,201 38*	$741,125 52	$754,430 02
Merchandise,	242,052 68	262,916 36	298,895 30	373,293 18	417,230 19
Manufacturing Department,	176,876 24	173,435 17	215,529 39	230,695 80	234,611 49
Electric Light and Power Plant,	10,614 34	9,057 21	7,722 14	6,564 43	16,284 51
Furniture and Fixtures,	12,094 31	12,688 00	14,300 73	13,699 15	12,962 03
Notes and Accounts,	241,040 22	248,673 63	295,365 87	291,795 95	321,037 88
Surplus Investment,			20,950 00	20,950 00	20,950 00
Cash,	235,110 28	248,280 63	168,011 49	150,192 62	111,833 85
Total,	$1,648,890 05	$1,690,051 00	$1,760,976 30	$1,828,316 65	$1,889,339 97
LIABILITIES.					
On Various Accounts,	80,693 67	95,893 72	142,420 77	114,920 11	106,026 90
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits,	$1,568,196 38	$1,594,157 28	$1,618,555 53†	$1,713,396 54	$1,783,313 07
Fire Reserve Fund (not included in Capital),	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$103,816 00
DISBURSEMENTS OF EARNINGS.					
Dividends to Annual Conferences,		$65,000 00	$65,000 00	$65,000 00	$75,000 00
Subsidies to Papers,		6,105 98	11,951 26	11,642 15	9,139 81
Judicial Conferences, General Conference Commissions, Etc.,		4,441 60	3,474 36	4,818 02	7,626 80
Eaton & Mains in Adjustment of Disbursements ordered by General Conference,		6,184 36	1,638 36	1,752 22	3,419 91
Total Disbursements,		$81,731 94	$82,063 98	$83,212 39	$95,186 52
Valuation in Cincinnati Real Estate reduced by order of the Local Committee,	$55,000 00				
Less amount received from Eaton & Mains account San Francisco Property,	25,000 00		30,000 00		
Added to Net Capital,		25,960 90	24,398 25	94,841 51	69,916 53
NET PROFITS,		$107,692 84	$136,462 23	$178,053 40	$165,103 05

EARNINGS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total Net Earnings for Four Years as per Exhibit,	$587,311 52	Dividends, Subsidies, Etc.,		$342,194 83
Paid Eaton & Mains' Share Epworth Herald Profits (not included above),	4,043 64	Eaton & Mains' Share Epworth Herald Profits,		4,043 64
	$591,355 16	Valuation in Cincinnati Real Estate reduced by order of the Local Committee,	$55,000 00	
‡Profits—Real Estate, Incomes Fire Reserve, and Surplus Investment,	29,721 35	Less amount received from Eaton & Mains account sale San Francisco Property,	25,000 00	
Total Earnings for Four Years,	$621,076 51			30,000 00
Total Earnings Previous Four Years,	624,674 53			
Decrease from Previous Quadrennium,	$3,598 02			

* Valuation in Cincinnati was reduced $55,000 00 by order of the Local Committee.

DIVIDENDS

The same conservative policy that has controlled the Committee for the past several years is still maintained in regard to Dividends to Annual Conferences. While we have most zealously guarded the earnings of our publishing business, and have allowed none of this income to be diverted from its rightful owners, yet we have felt it was the part of wisdom to retain in the business such an amount of capital as would be both safe and profitable. The showing of dividends for the quadrennium far exceeds that of any similar period in the history of the Church. The following are the amounts paid:

February, 1905	$120,000
February, 1906	130,000
February, 1907	150,000
February, 1908	160,000

EPWORTH LEAGUE

The General Conference of 1904 adopted the Constitution of the Epworth League, which sets forth, in Article 8, this direction: "The salaries of the General Secretary, the Editor of the Epworth Herald, and the Assistant Secretary of work within colored Conferences, shall be fixed by the Book Committee, and paid by the Book Concern, together with such administration expenses as may be authorized by the Board of Control."

This action gave the Book Committee no small embarrassment, for it was in direct conflict with Section 6, Paragraph 46, Article 10 (termed the Sixth Restrictive Rule) of the Constitution of the Church. We did not believe that we were directed by the General Conference to do what that body itself is forbidden to do. Yet by declining to follow directions, we would place in jeopardy the whole Epworth League movement. The following was adopted as the best way out:

Resolved, 1. That the allowance by the Book Committee for salaries of Epworth League Secretaries and all other administrative expenses be limited to $15,000 per annum.

Resolved, 2. That in return for this amount the Publishing Agents credit the profits on all the sales of Epworth League publications and supplies. The profits on the Epworth Herald are not to be included in the meaning of this resolution.

Resolved, 3. That we are glad to hear that the General Secretary and the Board of Control are making plans and apportionments looking to a measure of financial resources. We would most respectfully suggest that the amount per chapter, or member, might be increased beyond the amount now contemplated, and that the amount raised should be sent to the Publishing Agents and at once applied, as far as needed, as are the profits on the sale of Epworth League publications and supplies.

Resolved, 4. That after application of the two sums named above, the unpaid balance, if any, of the $15,000 per year be advanced by the Publishing Agents and charged up against the Epworth League

Department, and that the whole question of the Epworth League financial status and support be referred by the Book Committee to the General Conference of 1908.

Resolved, 5. That as the Local Committee of Cincinnati are frequently and officially at Chicago that they be requested to act as a subcommittee of this body in conference with the General Epworth League Secretary and the Advisory Committee of the Board of Control in regard to the nature and extent of administrative expenses.

The policy thus outlined at the beginning of the quadrennium has been steadily maintained. The Committee puts itself on record as in favor of such disposition of the profits of the Book Concern *only* as is contemplated in the Discipline and Constitution of the Church.

The Book Committee, believing that the time had come for the Epworth League to become self-supporting, encouraged efforts to that end. The results have been gratifying, though complete self-support has not yet been attained. This seems to be the only righteous and legal solution of the problem. In regard to the loans made the League under this arrangement during the past four years, the Book Committee adopted the following resolution at its meeting last February:

"*Resolved*, That the unpaid balances on the aforesaid loan advances to the Epworth League, in accordance with the terms indicated by the Book Committee, shall be sacredly regarded as loans to be repaid from the current and future revenues of the Epworth League, and not to be avoided by any attempt to have such claims set aside by recourse to legislative enactment."

UNIFICATION OF BOOK CONCERN

The General Conference of 1904 adopted resolutions "approving the general principle of unifying the Book Concern by consolidating its manufacturing departments and placing them under one official management."

It requested the Bishops to appoint a Commission to consider and adopt a plan for such unification, instructing the Book Committee to carry such plan into operation if adopted. After more than two years of exhaustive work, the Commission on Unification of the Book Concern presented a "General Plan," which it submitted to the Book Committee at its meeting in February, 1907. The Committee immediately took into consideration the "General Plan" with a view to its operation. After careful inquiry, the Book Committee reached the conclusion that the terms and provisions of the General Plan seemed involved in difficulties so grave as to warrant the Committee in more deliberate consideration of its provisions than was possible at that session. The subcommittee authorized to consider the whole subject at greater length reported back to the Book Committee the following finding, which was adopted:

1. That we are unanimous in the judgment that "the General Plan" presented is legislative in its character; and that this judgment is fully confirmed by the written opinion of eminent jurists from whom we sought counsel—copies of which opinions are hereto attached as part of this report and for further information; and

2. That the General Conference, being itself a delegated Body, to whom the Church has entrusted the exclusive use of legislative power in its behalf, according to these jurists could not have intended when it took action on unification to delegate this power to the Commission, and—according to a well-settled principle of long standing in law—could not have done so even if it had desired;

3. That, according to our best judgment, "the General Plan" presented by the Commission does not harmonize with either the intention of the General Conference nor with the action which authorized a plan.

4. That the admonitions of the presentation and the provisions of the Plan are so involved and conflicting as to make it practically impossible that the "Book Committee shall at once proceed to carry the same into effect"; or "present to the next General Conference the necessary disciplinary changes";

5. That, if carried into effect, the recommendations relating to the Advocates and Depositories would work disastrously not only to the connectional interests of the Church, but to the business interests of the Book Concern;

6. That for these reasons your Committee does not feel warranted in recommending that "you will proceed at once to carry into effect" the General Plan presented by the Commission, nor that you will "also in due time formulate and present to the General Conference of 1908 the changes in the Discipline required by the said General Plan."

The Book Committee at its session held in Cincinnati in February, 1908, decided to publish under the direction of the Chairman, in pamphlet form, a historical statement of the entire treatment of the subject of unification from 1900 to the present. This statement includes the report of special subcommittees to the Book Committee for two successive years. The majority and minority reports of the Book Committee to the General Conference of 1904, the action of the General Conference thereon, the reports of subcommittees to the Commission, the General Plan of the Commission to Book Committee in 1907, and the responsive action of the Book Committee in February, 1908. This historical statement has been sent to all delegates, and in our judgment contains such facts, figures and estimates as will afford a most intelligent study of the subject treated.

MEMORIAL

In harmony with the action taken by the Book Committee at its last session held in Cincinnati the following Memorial is herewith presented to the General Conference for its action:

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church memorializes the General Conference to change Paragraph 411 of the Discipline, so that after the word "manuscripts" it shall read: "And over all other intended publications, bought or otherwise, which shall bear the imprint of the Methodist Book Concern, and that when published he shall be held responsible for the doctrinal teachings and the moral and literary character of the same."

CONCLUSION

We have sought to do our work to the best of our ability. We have had the satisfaction of a marked degree of success, and the hearty coöperation of all who have been associated with us in the care of this great work. The fidelity of all concerned has made the labor of each a pleasure. With gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for all the mercies we have enjoyed, we submit this quadrennial report.

W. F. Whitlock, *Chairman.*
A. S. Mowbray, *Secretary.*

II. PUBLISHING AGENTS OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

To the General Conference of 1908.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: It is with much satisfaction that in making our quadrennial report we are able to present an exhibit of sales and earnings which surpass those of any other four years in the long history of the Book Concern. By the favor and blessing of God the house has been increasingly prosperous from year to year. While the profits of the last fiscal year are not quite equal to those of the previous year, the slight falling off in net earnings is more than accounted for by the reduction in the hours of labor in our manufacturing department during that year from a nine to an eight-hour day, with no reduction in the scale of wages. This, of necessity, lessened the amount of work turned out both by the men and the machines in the manufacturing department and reduced our profits in a corresponding ratio. A careful estimate shows that the cost to us in reduced profits because of the granting of an eight-hour day was, in round figures, $32,000. The demand for an eight-hour day was so widespread and seemed so reasonable to us, however, that we voluntarily gave it to our workmen and have had no occasion to regret our action.

The total sales during the quadrennium have been $4,175,019.22, showing an increase over the previous quadrennium of $577,327.06. The net profits have been as follows:

1904	$143,133 95
1905	166,119 19
1906	227,486 01
1907	199,260 15
	$735,999 30

being an increase over the previous four years of $231,911.02. After providing for the payment of the last dollar of indebtedness, we closed our last fiscal year with cash on hand, $54,899.46, together with surplus investments and fire fund reserve amounting to $668,718.75, making the total of cash and surplus at the end of the year $723,618.21.

The fact that a sufficient amount of *job work* has come to the manufacturing department of the house to keep the printing and bindery machinery constantly employed has been no small factor in keeping the profits of the Concern up to the high mark shown above. Most of this work comes to us unsought and is of the highest grade. For example: We are printing and binding the entire output of Oxford Bibles made in this country. This gives us a large and permanent volume of work with sure and prompt payment for the same. The great

advantage to the house of the outside work which we are doing may be seen from the fact that it is necessary to keep the manufacturing plant running to its full capacity every working day of the year in order to do our own work cheaply. But for this work there would be periods in each quarter, after the great number of Sunday school periodicals which we issue have been printed and folded, when many of the presses and some of the bindery machinery would be idle, and not a few of the employees in these departments temporarily out of work. Therefore, by supplementing our own work with outside jobs, we are enabled not only to keep our machinery busy the year round, but are able also to keep in our employ the most expert workmen.

REAL ESTATE

At the beginning of the quadrennium the inventory values both of the Fifth Avenue property and that on Twentieth Street were reduced to $700,000 and $75,000, respectively. These estimates are below the real market values of the properties. The debt of four years ago on the Pittsburg property has been entirely paid off. All of our holdings in real estate are now free and clear of incumbrance.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

The Twentieth Street annex to the Fifth Avenue building is the home of this department, and, though somewhat crowded, serves our purpose very well and will continue to do so until the volume of work shall materially increase. We have a modern plant and are fully equipped for any kind of work in the publishing line.

BOOKS AND MERCHANDISE

The department of publications and sales has made a gratifying showing during each year of the quadrennium. The total sales in this department for the four years amount to $1,403,582, being an increase over the previous quadrennium of $157,940. The department suffered a loss in sales by the transfer of the San Francisco business to the Western Methodist Book Concern, but benefited by the sales of the new Hymnal, which have been large. The inventory of books and merchandise on October 31, 1903, was $176,352.54, while on October 31, 1907, it had been reduced to $147,549.67, thus showing a reduction in inventory of $27,802.87.

The fact that our business year closes October 31 makes it inevitable that the inventory of this department shall show a much higher figure than would be the case at any other date. Large stocks must be in readiness for the heavy trade of November and December. Notwithstanding this, however, the sales

of the department for the last fiscal year of the quadrennium show that the capital charged against it, after deducting the value of plates which though a legitimate charge are not a merchantable asset, was turned over about two and one half times. Many of the publications in this department we are required by the Church to publish without any profit and sometimes at a considerable loss. In the latter class comes that exceedingly valuable compendium, the Methodist Year Book, which should, in our judgment, be made an official publication and its expenses provided for as in the case of the General Minutes.

Our aim both in publishing and selling has been quality rather than quantity. We might have increased the volume of our sales by using our organization to further the distribution of many publications of ephemeral or questionable value. This would have necessitated the carrying of larger stocks without yielding much additional profit to the house. There is a paragraph in Section 2 of the Charter of the Book Concern which reads as follows: *"The object of the said corporation shall be to promote the advantages of education and the spread of Christianity by the publication and sale of books, tracts, newspapers and periodicals, and by the dissemination of moral and religious literature."* This paragraph in our charter we believe to be our best guide in the conduct of the business of the house, and that it is far more important that the literature we distribute should be of the most uplifting and stimulating Christian character that consecrated brains and ready money can produce, than that for a little additional profit we should pander to the questionable demand of the times for light literature, not to call it by stronger terms. Our book publications during the quadrennium number 208 titles, exclusive of tracts, etc. Several of these books are among the ablest and the most notable publications ever issued by this house. In our endeavor to meet the requirements of the Church for literature of the best class and highest possible grade we have imported a few carefully selected titles which have received the warmest praise from those competent to judge of their respective merits.

Our long-established and successful Depositories, located at Boston, Pittsburg and Detroit, have contributed their full share to the publishing interests of the Church. The Depositories now are strictly sales agencies and the managers are thus enabled to devote their entire efforts to selling our products and to the securing of a volume of trade which, without their earnest cooperation, would be lost to us. The stocks in our Depositories are purchased by and administered from the headquarters at New York. This plan enables us to secure the best prices in making purchases and keeps our stocks at the lowest point consistent with the prompt filling of orders. The danger of an

accumulation of unsalable stocks at any one place is largely eliminated by the present system.

DIVIDENDS

In pursuance of a healthy policy established in recent years, dividends to the Annual Conferences are now declared only from earnings actually in the treasury, rather than from anticipated earnings as was formerly the usage. We are gratified to report that the dividends paid in this quadrennium aggregate a larger sum than was ever paid in any corresponding period in the history of the Concern. It is also gratifying to state that these larger dividends can now be paid without in any way encroaching upon the business necessities of the house, there being always additionally on hand an ample cash margin for making all required purchases at the lowest rates in a competitive market. While we may never be unmindful of the fact that the chief function of the Book Concern is to furnish an adequate religious literature for our denomination, and while we must hold it our first duty studiously to seek the promotion of this chief purpose, we are convinced that in the measure in which we succeed here we are also likely to swell the volume of dividends which from year to year may be justly afforded to the Annual Conferences from the earnings of the house.

Much and healthy interest has been awakened throughout the Church in these recent years for an enlarged support for the superannuated preacher. Experience increasingly impresses us that for all of our Conferences, our traveling ministry hold in their Book Concerns a most exceptional opportunity for aiding their necessitous brethren by loyally and normally using their function as pastors to direct the patronage of the churches and Sunday schools to our own publications. It is our clear conviction that it lies easily within the possibilities of a legitimate pastoral influence greatly to increase both the patronage of, and the dividends from, the Book Concern.

PERIODICALS

Our periodical literature in volume of output, and as against all competition, has fully held its own in this quadrennium. We also believe that in general excellence of quality, it surpasses any equal volume of products previously reported. It is the constant aim of both editors and publishers to give to the Church the best results possible in all departments of our periodical work.

The Methodist Review holds a peerless place among all publications of its kind, and most eminently merits an entrance for itself into the homes of all thoughtful ministers and laymen throughout the Church. The Christian Advocate maintains for

itself a sure and high rank among the great religious weeklies of the country, and is yielding a helpful revenue to the house. The Southwestern Christian Advocate has made a steady advance in circulation during the quadrennium, and is doing a work of inestimable value in its designated field. Under authorization of the Book Committee, a building furnishing suitable and convenient working offices for this paper has been purchased and is being fitted up in New Orleans at an expense of about $12,000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS

These periodicals have been steadily held to a high standard of circulation. Attractive features both in their substance and appearance have been added from time to time, and special helps for *Beginners* have been introduced. Our Berean Series now so thoroughly covers the field of Sunday school work, and is so well classified, that any school, however large or small, whether graded or otherwise, may select for itself from these publications a suitable outfit of helps for all of its classes and at a moderate cost. These periodicals, as a whole, have been highly commended by leading minds in the International Sunday School Association, as also by many State Associations.

INVENTORIES

Our inventories as presented from year to year are made up subject to such a scale of discounts as to keep all practical values conservatively and surely fully up to the statements presented in the published exhibits of the Concern.

In the following pages may be found the exhibit as furnished to the Book Committee in our last Annual Report, and also a synoptical statement for the quadrennium.

Respectfully submitted,

HOMER EATON,
GEORGE P. MAINS,
Publishing Agents.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT

OF

The Methodist Book Concern

NEW YORK

For the Years 1903 and 1907

ASSETS

	1903		1907	
REAL ESTATE:				
5th Ave. and 20th St., New York...	$770,000 00		$700,000 00	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	120,000 00		120,000 00	
San Francisco, Cal.....	70,000 00			
4 West 20th St., New York.....	90,000 00		75,000 00	
		$1,050,000 00		$895,000
MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT:				
Bound Books.....	$81,967 24		$77,792 19	
Stationery.....	2,625 82		2,127 65	
Sheet Stock.....	19,494 18		22,396 42	
Plates.....	72,265 30		45,233 41	
		176,352 54		147,549
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT:				
Printing Department:				
Machinery, Tools, etc.....	$74,560 41		$78,618 50	
Type, Linotypes, etc.....	33,593 61		40,851 07	
Stock.....	15,845 26		23,276 84	
Unfinished Work.....	31,240 81		23,596 47	
Type, Galleys, etc., in Mailing Room.	1,139 00		1,011 56	
University Press, Syracuse, N. Y....	3,645 00			
Bindery:				
Machinery, Tools, etc.....	26,936 90		31,914 44	
Stock.....	8,182 72		16,938 20	
Unfinished Work.....	10,927 18		21,647 41	
		206,070 89		237,854
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
In New York.....	$3,079 14		$2,581 29	
In Boston.....	718 82		345 84	
In Pittsburg.....	333 35		525 20	
In San Francisco.....	1,113 33			
In Detroit.....	484 17		299 43	
Editors' Library in New York.....	512 00		209 72	
		6,240 81		3,961
Forward.....		$1,438,664 24		$1,284,365

	1903		1907	
Amount brought forward		$1,438,664 24		$1,284,365
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:				
In New York	$189,414 83		$229,961 30	
To Suspense	11,919 97		3,673 70	
	$177,494 86		$226,287 60	
In Subscription Book Department	32,906 69			
In Boston	$19,219 59		$23,622 08	
To Suspense	1,140 00		248 14	
	18,079 59		23,373 94	
In Pittsburg	$27,214 18		$38,467 88	
To Suspense	1,647 82		407 73	
	25,566 36		38,060 15	
In San Francisco	$11,151 81			
To Suspense	557 59			
	10,594 22			
California Christian Advocate	2,211 53			
In Detroit	$14,947 89		$16,920 52	
To Suspense	827 13		238 91	
	14,120 76		16,681 61	
Due from Jennings & Graham	25,345 63			
Due from Twentieth Century Thank-Offering	11,795 49		11,876 62	
Due from International Bible Agency	39,500 00			
Temporary Investment—Fire Insurance Reserve	1,000 00		868 75	
		$358,615 13		$317,148
Surplus Investment				568,718
CASH ON HAND:				
In New York	$158,959 30		$78,459 14	
In Boston	291 82		84 90	
In Pittsburg	699 88		534 24	
In San Francisco	65 81			
In Detroit	311 16		309 48	
		160,327 97		79,387
		$1,957,607 34		$2,249,620
LIABILITIES:				
In New York, Accounts	$27,843 02		$23,745 78	
In Boston, Accounts	954 65		61 69	
In Pittsburg, Accounts	705 36		104 04	
In San Francisco, Accounts	1,456 05			
In Detroit, Accounts	490 94		576 79	
			$24,488 30	
Indebtedness on Pittsburg Property	35,650 00			
		67,100 02		
Accrued Income due Dividend Account			40,662 35	
Interest Fire Fund			4,517 35	
				69,668
Capital Reserve and Undivided Profits Oct. 31, 1903		$1,890,507 32	Oct. 31, 1907	$2,179,952

RESULTS

Addition to Capital	$289,445 50
Disbursements	321,062 53
Deductions made by order of Local Book Committee	80,311 57
Income Real Estate, Fire Reserve Fund, and Surplus for 1907	45,179 70
Actual Earnings for the Quadrennium	$735,999 30

ASSETS	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Real Estate	$1,050,000 00	*$995,000 00	†$895,000 00	$895,000 00	$895,000 00
Books, Sheet Stock and Plates	176,352 54	155,736 38	117,745 37	165,836 73	147,549 67
Machinery, Tools and Materials	206,070 89	214,625 95	239,811 98	237,007 39	237,854 49
Furniture and Fixtures	6,240 81	4,336 82	3,947 04	3,727 40	3,961 48
Notes and Accounts	358,615 13	351,713 06	396,440 62	310,314 09	317,148 67
Surplus Investment		100,006 25	243,468 75	417,118 75	568,718 75
Cash	160,327 97	91,635 12	108,299 03	122,400 53	79,387 76
Total	$1,957,607 34	$1,913,053 58	$2,004,712 79	$2,151,404 89	$2,249,620 82
LIABILITIES					
On Accounts	67,100 02	26,643 44			
Dividend Account, Earnings from Real Estate and Fire Insurance Fund, etc			48,496 14	56,061 62	69,668 00
Capital, Reserve, and Undivided Profits	$1,890,507 32	$1,886,410 14	$1,956,216 65	$2,095,343 27	$2,179,952 82
Fire Reserve Fund (not included in Capital)	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00
DISBURSEMENTS OF EARNINGS					
Dividends to Annual Conferences		$45,000 00	$55,000 00	$65,000 00	$75,000 00
Subsidies to Papers		8,307 42	6,045 54	7,663,05	7,722 85
General Conference Disbursements, etc		13,612 14	11,975 29	11,353 03	14,383 21
		$66,919 56	$73,020 83	$84 016 08	$97,106 06
Deductions by Order of Book Committee	$80,311 57				
Less Amount Deducted from Undivided Profit Account, 1904	4,097 18				
		76,214 39			
Amount Added to Net Capital			69,806 51	139,126 62	84,609 55
‡NET PROFITS		$143,133 95	$142,827 34	$223.142 70	$181,715 61

*The difference between Real Estate valuations as between the years 1903 and 1904 is the reduction made from reappraisal by the Local Book Committee in 1904.

†Real Estate receives credit for $100,000 less in 1905 than for 1904 because of the receipt of $100,000 from the sale of the San Francisco property, which amount was carried to Surplus.

‡The difference between NET PROFITS and TOTAL EARNINGS as reported is represented by the income from Real Estate, the Fire Fund and Surplus Investments, which income, by order of the Book Committee, is charged as a liability against next year's Dividend Account.

Summary of the Annual Exhibits, 1904–1907, Inclusive—Continued

Earnings from All Sources	1904	1905	1906	1907
From the Business	$113,351 48	$137,612 50	$186,123 35	$154,080 45
Real Estate	25,192 28	19,002 76	23,185 42	18,278 41
Fire Fund	4,590 19	4,289 09	4,449 74	4,517 35
Surplus Investment	.....	5,214 84	13,727 50	22,383 94
	$143,133 95	$166,119 19	$227,486 01	$199,260 15

EARNINGS

Total Earnings for Four Years	$735,999 30
Total Earnings for Previous Four Years	504,088 28
Increase over Previous Quadrennium	$231,911 02

DISBURSEMENTS

Dividends, Subsidies, etc.	$321,062 53
Added to Net Capital, Including Amount Deducted by Book Committee, 1904	369,757 07
Income from Real Estate, Fire Fund, and Surplus Investment carried to next year's Dividend Account and Fire Fund Account	45,179 70
	$735,999 30

Sales of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, 1904–1907, Inclusive

	1904		1905		1906		1907	
At New York:								
Book Sales...	$211,813 83		$273,156 56		$261,250 01		$211,934 79	
Periodicals...	324,372 53		326,339 11		330,350 59		330,167 44	
Job Work....	223,714 18		271,284 77		247,605 49		296,896 82	
Total.....		$759,900 54		$870,780 44		$839,206 09		$838,999 05
At Boston:								
Book Sales...	$26,999 93		$38,703 01		$40,270 19		$35,350 83	
Periodicals...	30,921 26		27,477 63		28,320 29		28,316 61	
Total.....		57,921 19		66,180 64		68,590 48		63,667 44
At Pittsburg:								
Book Sales...	$16,559 15		$44,130 27		$62,118 91		$46,908 04	
Periodicals...	41,132 17		42,699 42		44,561 75		46,421 42	
Total.....		57,691 32		86,829 69		106,680 66		93,329 46
At Detroit:								
Book Sales...	$27,109 16		$36,711 38		$36,845 40		$31,720 81	
Periodicals...	32,029 88		33,222 15		33,468 09		34,135 35	
Total.....		59,139 04		69,933 53		70,313 49		65,856 16
		$934,652 09		$1,093,724 30		$1,084,790 72		$1,061,852 11

Total Sales for the Four Years, $4,175,019 22 **Increase over Previous Four Years, $577,327 06**

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED SINCE LAST GENERAL CONFERENCE

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History of Methodism. 7 volumes. Hurst	3057
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1905
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III. PUBLISHING AGENTS OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

To the General Conference of 1908.

DEAR BRETHREN:

We herewith present the report of our stewardship as Publishing Agents in charge of The Western Methodist Book Concern for the quadrennium ending October 31, 1907. The business of the House has gone on increasing in volume year by year, for the "good times" in the business world have continued during the four years in review. We have been assisted by the faithful and effective service of our employees on the one hand, and by the counsel and advice of the Book Committee and the wise supervision of our Local Committee on the other hand.

We present as part of our report a carefully prepared summary of the Annual Exhibits from 1903 to 1907 as made to the Book Committee at its regular sessions.

The total sales for the quadrennium amount to $5,371,251.33, which is an increase over the sales of the preceding four years of $720,450.82.

The profits for the quadrennium were $621,076.51, a decrease from the profits of the preceding four years of $3,598.02.

During the quadrennium we have paid in dividends to the Annual Conferences $270,000, which is an increase of dividends over the preceding four years of $55,000. We have paid for subsidies and other general expenses $72,194.83. The total disbursements from our profits for the benefit of the Church have been $342,194.83, which is an increase over the preceding four years of $17,030.35.

The business for the four years shows an annual profit on the capital employed of 14⅞ per cent and an average annual profit on sales of 9⅛ per cent.

Under a new plan adopted by the Book Committee the Depositories have during the quadrennium not been treated as separate Houses in the matter of purchases and sales, but rather as sales agencies for the Book Concern. As our plan of inventory required all classifications and discounts to be made from cost price, and as all cost prices should be the same at all our places of business, it became necessary to have but one inventory of stock, and that the ownership of all stock should be held at Cincinnati. In this way the Depositories have been held, not for profits, but for sales, as all general expenses and all bills for stock have been paid at Cincinnati. There are no false valuations. The condition of the stock at all our Depositories is known constantly and the plan has our hearty approval as well as that of our most experienced employees.

REAL ESTATE

Certain changes have been made in the valuations of our Real Estate since the last General Conference, as follows:

At Cincinnati the valuation was reduced by order of the Local Committee $55,000, or from $285,000 to $230,000. After adding $11,000 expended in 1907 for an additional pressroom the Real Estate account now stands at $241,000.

At Chicago certain necessary additions have increased the valuation $2,200, making the total now $412,200.

At Kansas City necessary expenses created by the erection of a building on an adjoining lot increased the valuation from $36,101.98 to $41,650.82.

The General Conference of 1904 transferred the management of the Depository at San Francisco to the Western House. The property of the Depository at San Francisco was sold by Eaton & Mains for $125,000, of which $25,000 was paid over to us by them, and was used by us in partial payment for a new building site, the total cost of which is $59,579.20, the amount paid upon this lot from the resources of the Western House being $34,579.20.

The conditions at San Francisco, caused by earthquake and fire, have delayed the erection of the new building which was authorized by the Book Committee three years ago, during which time our business has been located in Berkeley. As wages and building materials have been reduced to their normal state, on the recommendation of the Book Committee at its last session, we are now engaged in the erection of a suitable building on the lot already owned, and the amount of the entire investment of lot and building will approximate $180,000, and it is expected will be ready for occupancy about November 1st next.

SPECIAL EXPENSES

Certain special expenses that were formerly allowed in the list of disbursements have been ordered charged to Profit and Loss by the Book Committee. These amount for the quadrennium to $18,138.62. If these items of expense had been treated as in former years, the profit-showing of the quadrennium would have been increased by that amount.

The exhibit of 1903 shows total assets of capital reserve and undivided profits of	$1,568,196 38
The exhibit of 1907 shows	1,783,313 07
The addition to capital for the quadrennium being	215,116 69

During the last year we have been obliged to install a new electric light and power plant in Cincinnati, at a cost of $10,779.76.

INVENTORIES

The plan of inventory which we have followed for the four years was adopted at the beginning of the quadrennium and endorsed by the Book Committee. We believe that we have reached the best basis possible under the circumstances on which to base our classifications and discounts of stock and machinery.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

The General Conference of 1904 restored the office of Secretary of the Epworth League, but failed to make provision for the salary of the Secretary and the expenses of the General Office. As this was evidently an oversight, the Book Committee instructed the Publishing Agents to pay said expenses and to carry such payments as a loan to the Epworth League. The General Secretary and his assistants have been very successful in securing a large part of the money necessary to maintain the office from the local Chapters of the League. We have advanced the necessary remainder, and now carry as a loan $14,651.94. This amount appears on our ledger as an asset of the House, and we ask the General Conference to make the proper disposition of this account. The contributions of the Chapters and the credits made by the Book Concern of profits arising from the sale of Epworth League supplies leave only the amount above named. We congratulate the Epworth League that for the first time in its history it has during this quadrennium paid more than three-fourths of its entire expenses.

San Francisco Depository. By the action of the last General Conference the Agents of the Western House were placed in charge of

our business at San Francisco. The same Conference continued the existence of the Commission which had had direct charge of the business of that Depository the previous quadrennium. As the Western Agents were responsible for the administration of the business of the Book Concern throughout their territory under the law of the Discipline, and as the San Francisco Commission, by resolution of the General Conference, had been given authority on the same matters, we were confronted with two administrations on the Pacific Coast. The Agents and Commission after a thorough discussion of the entire matter, reached an adjustment by which the Publishing Agents were requested to assume the control and management of the business, acting in all business details for the Commission as well as for themselves, and by which the Local Commission should have access to the books and a thorough understanding of the business at all times. This arrangement has been carried out through the quadrennium to the satisfaction of all parties, and we record our thorough appreciation of the spirit of the Local Commission and their constant desire to be of service to the cause.

PERIODICALS

We have had to meet as never before the constant and insistent competition of attractive, outside, independent periodicals, many of which have the entire country for their territory, thus securing larger subscription lists and being in that way able to furnish attractive rivals to our official press. The Advocates, with the exception of the *Pacific Christian Advocate* and the *California Christian Advocate*, have all lost subscribers during the quadrennium.

The subscription price of the *Western*, *Northwestern* and *Central* has been restored to the old price of $2. We have dropped the club rate for the *Epworth Herald*, making it $1 net. While these Advocates and the Herald have fewer subscribers than four years ago, they are upon a better financial basis and for the closing year of the quadrennium each made a profit showing. We record our belief that these papers should all be continued, as it appears they will not be likely to be a charge on the general resources of the House.

The *California Advocate* and the *Pacific Advocate* are fulfilling a distinct mission; they have had a large increase in subscribers; they cost more than they earn. Our belief is that it is money well spent and that both these papers, considering the territory which they serve, should have more money for the next quadrennium with which to do their work

We record our belief that a great responsibility rests upon us concerning the needs of the Pacific Coast. The general increase of eighty per cent in the total business of the San Francisco Depository for the last three years shows how heartily our people on the Coast are supporting our work. We believe that generous treatment accorded by the General Conference for the next quadrennium will show an increase of one hundred per cent in the general business.

Our German Periodicals have had a very slight decrease in circulation, but considering all the problems involved, they have made a notable record in maintaining their position.

The Sunday-school Periodical business has had a steady, constant growth. Every item in the long list of periodicals has an increased circulation. Some of the increases are remarkable, especially that of the *Senior Quarterly*, the *Sunday-school Advocate*, and the *Classmate*. The *Journal* has maintained and increased its circulation considerably and maintains its high place. We have begun this year the publication of the *Adult Bible-Class Monthly*, an entirely new periodical, which, from all appearances, so fully meets a demand that it is likely to pay its expenses the first year.

The Methodist Review.—Two years ago we began the publication for our Western territory of the *Methodist Review*, receiving the plates from New York. We have paid especial attention to the circulation, and the list of subscribers in that time has increased 62 per cent.

GERMAN BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

German Books sold during the quadrennium, from 1900 to 1903. .	$233,817 10
German Periodicals sold, ...	252,511 04
Total sales of German Books and Periodicals, ...	$486,328 14

During the last quadrennium, 1904 to 1907, the sales have been as follows:

Sales of Books, ...	$187,266 57
Sales of Periodicals, ...	233,790 02
Total, ...	$421,056 59
Showing a decrease for the quadrennium from the sales of the previous quadrennium of	$65,271 55

As the population of the country is being gradually assimilated, our German people are becoming larger buyers of English books and periodicals, and we do not look for an increase in the sale of German supplies.

BOOK BUSINESS

We ask your attention to the list found elsewhere in this Report of new books which have been issued by The Western Methodist Book Concern during the last four years, amounting to a very considerable increase over the product of the previous quadrennium. The Publishing Agents have had the assistance of a competent Book Editor, and the publications have had a wider range and have reached a more general market. We have endeavored to maintain a good balance in our general literature and have provided books for old and young, for the clergy and the laity, in just proportion. We have secured the wide attention and, as we believe, the respect of our buying public in the quality of the work we have produced. With our methods of advertising we have a good expectation of disposing of reasonable editions of everything we publish. The analysis of our business shows that a good profit has been made each year upon the publications of our own House, and that an increase of our own publications may be gradually made, if thought wise, without incurring financial risk.

For many years we have been merchants as well as publishers and have handled large quantities of book merchandise, from many publishers. We have found a miscellaneous book business, by which we mean the buying and selling of general literature from other publishers, to be an unprofitable business. We have determined to reduce that part of our business very largely, keeping only small stocks of the best books of other houses, but always ready to fill by direct order from publishers any requisitions upon us for any good book in the market.

In the fall of 1905 we began wholesaling our own publications, and have already a business with booksellers of considerable proportions. Our books have been generously welcomed by the trade. This trade has increased from $12,000 the first year to $75,000 the third year, showing that the general public are increasingly interested in the publications of our House.

THE LABOR QUESTION

Inasmuch as a good deal has been said concerning the relation of The Western Methodist Book Concern to the question of labor and labor unions, and as this question has demanded a considerable amount of our attention during the quadrennium, we think it wise to make the following statement for your information:

So far as we know there has never been within the history of recent years any dissatisfaction on the part of the workingmen employed in our manufacturing departments with the management of the Book Concern on questions of wages or hours of work. All such dissatisfaction has originated outside of our business and has been fostered from the outside. Our own men have always recognized the integrity of our purpose to treat all men fairly. When a demand was made upon us for an increase of wages which we could not grant without actual loss in the department, and which for that reason we declined to grant, part of our force went out on a strike, not by their own wish, but from outside dictation. Within a week nearly every man had asked for reinstatement in his old position, which was granted with the declaration upon our part that thereafter the Book Concern would be operated as an open shop.

We have never interfered with the members of unions who have desired to continue in our employ, as many have. We have not operated as a non-union shop, but as an open shop, believing that serving so wide a constituency we should take the position that no man's relation to a union or non-relation to it should be counted against him if he had a good character and was an efficient workman. We have insisted that the merit system was the best incentive to excellence, and that men should be paid according to the amount of production. We have paid the scale in nearly all cases; in some cases more than the scale; in a very few less. We believe that the true American patriotic principle is that each man shall have his chance; and we believe also that the managers of a business, who are held responsible for results, must be allowed the power to decide such matters.

For years we have been working at the problem of an eight-hour day, reducing it from ten hours to nine when that was the only thing that we could reach. When the time came that it seemed wise to take the next step, we inaugurated the eight-hour day throughout our entire business; not because certain men were on a strike in various parts of the country to secure that end, but because we came to believe that the Book Concern could afford to do what we all desired to see accomplished. We have operated the eight-hour day for the last year of the quadrennium. It has required more men and more machinery, as we could not lessen the output of manufactured goods. The difference between eight hours and nine hours per day for our workmen means in each case 312 hours a year; and that reduced to money has meant an actual cost in wages to maintain the eight-hour day in Cincinnati and Chicago a total of $30,827.36, besides the expense of $12,577 for new presses, made

necessary by the change in hours. We have arranged the time of our workmen so that they have a Saturday half holiday, working forty-eight hours per week.

While this has been a direct charge upon our profit showing for the past year, we nevertheless believe that it will be proved to be a profitable investment, which will have its physical and moral value to our working people, and which puts the House upon the right side of this great question. We have the testimony of our foremen in all departments that we have never had so efficient a force of men as we now employ under the eight-hour day and open shop system. There is no friction upon this matter in the House itself.

The present arrangement of labor and hours meets, so far as we know, with the hearty approval of every person in the employ of our House.

Respectfully submitted.

H. C. JENNINGS,
E. R. GRAHAM,
Publishing Agents.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT

OF

The Western Methodist Book Concern

FOR THE YEARS 1903 AND 1907

ASSETS.

	1903		1907	
REAL ESTATE:				
In CINCINNATI, . . .	$285,000 00		$241,000 00	
In CHICAGO, ...	410,000 00		412,200 00	
In KANSAS CITY, . .	36,101 98		41,650 82	
In SAN FRANCISCO, .			59,579 20	
		$731,101 98		$754,430 02
MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT:				
Bound Books, ...	$166,626 22		$330,266 27	
Stationery, ...	2,996 85		6,718 83	
Sheet Stock, ...	22,951 04		32,296 01	
Plates, ...	49,478 57		47,949 08	
		242,052 68		417,230 19
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT:				
Printing Department.				
In CINCINNATI:				
Machinery, Tools, Etc.,	$42,628 81		$81,387 12	
Type, Linotypes, Etc.,	19,816 04		24,497 46	
Stock, ...	24,987 97		37,494 82	
Unfinished Work, . .	14,307 98		9,448 36	
Bindery:				
Machinery, Tools, Etc.,	16,211 58		21,537 06	
Stock, ...	7,242 95		11,637 96	
Unfinished Work, . .	675 34		971 19	
Mailing Room:				
Type, Galleys, Etc., .	2,983 34		7,882 08	
	$128,854 01		$194,856 05	
Electric Light and Power Plant, ...	10,614 34		16,284 51	
In CHICAGO:				
Machinery, Tools, Etc.,	$27,623 93		$15,681 00	
Type, Linotypes, Etc.,	6,045 61		9,407 84	
Stock, ...	11,878 06		7,919 79	
Unfinished Work, . .	737 75		607 48	
Mailing Room, ...			814 16	
	46,285 35		34,430 27	
In KANSAS CITY:				
Type, Cases, Etc., . .	1,736 88		1,489 87	
In SAN FRANCISCO:				
Type, Linotype, Paper, Etc., ...			3,835 30	
	187,490 58			250,896 00
Carried forward, ...	$1,160,645 24			$1,422,556 21

	1903		1907	
Brought forward, ...		$1,160,645 24		$1,422,556 21
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:				
In Cincinnati, . . .	$4,976 48		$4,870 20	
In Chicago, ...	6,221 13		4,601 90	
In Kansas City, . .	896 70		1,696 29	
In San Francisco, . .			1,793 64	
		12,094 31		12,962 03
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:				
In Cincinnati, . . . $118,386 37			$123,007 02	
To Suspense, . . . 5,631 30			1,039 61	
	$112,755 07		$121,967 41	
In Chicago, ... $88,955 59			$92,783 40	
To Suspense, . . . 5,040 52			1,331 43	
	83,915 07		91,451 97	
In Kansas City, . . $46,432 40			$54,921 22	
To Suspense, . . . 2,062 32			555 66	
	44,370 08		54,365 56	
In San Francisco, .			$35,571 18	
To Suspense, . . .			2,727 68	
	241,040 22		32,843 50	
				300,628 44
Surplus Investment,				20,950 00
Epworth League Loan,				20,409 44
CASH ON HAND:				
In Cincinnati, . . .	$107,144 71		$81,694 05	
In Chicago, ...	120.637 96		23,988 83	
In Kansas City, . . .	7,327 61		2,059 07	
In San Francisco, . .			4,091 90	
	235,110 28			111,833 85
	$1,648,890 05			$1,889,339 97

LIABILITIES.

In Cincinnati, Accounts,	$58.695 79		$74,064 99	
In Chicago, Accounts, .	16,393 14		5,083 84	
In Kansas City, Accounts,	5,604 74		340 06	
In San Francisco, Accounts, ...			632 66	
		80,693 67		$80,121 55
Accrued Income due Dividend Account, ...				25,905 35
				106,026 90
Net Capital, as per Ledger, October 31, 1903, .		$1,568,196 38	October 31, 1907, . .	$1,783,313 07

RESULTS.

Addition to Capital, ...		$215,116 69
Disbursements, ...		342,194 83
Deductions made by order of the Local Book Committee, ...	$55,000 00	
Less amount received from Eaton & Mains, account San Francisco property, .	25,000 00	
		30,000 00
Paid Eaton & Mains' share Epworth Herald Profits, ...		4,043 64
Income Real Estate, Fire Reserve Fund, and Surplus Investment for 1907, .		29,721 35
Actual Earnings for the Quadrennium, ...		$621,076 51

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITS, 1903—1907, INCLUSIVE

ASSETS.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Real Estate,	$731,101 98	$735,000 00	$740,201 38*	$741,125 52	$754,430 02
Merchandise,	242,052 68	262,916 36	298,895 30	373,293 18	417,230 19
Manufacturing Department,	176,876 24	173,435 17	215,529 39	230,695 80	234,611 49
Electric Light and Power Plant,	10,614 34	9,057 21	7,722 14	6,564 43	16,284 51
Furniture and Fixtures,	12,094 31	12,688 00	14,300 73	13,699 15	12,962 03
Notes and Accounts,	241,040 22	248,673 63	295,365 87	291,795 95	321,037 88
Surplus Investment,			20,950 00	20,950 00	20,950 00
Cash,	235,110 28	248,280 63	168,011 49	150,192 62	111,833 85
Total,	$1,648,890 05	$1,690,051 00	$1,760,976 30	$1,828,316 65	$1,889,339 97
LIABILITIES.					
On Various Accounts,	80,693 67	95,893 72	142,420 77	114,920 11	106,026 90
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits,	$1,568,196 38	$1,594,157 28	$1,618,555 53†	$1,713,396 54	$1,783,313 07
Fire Reserve Fund (not included in Capital),	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	$103,816 00
DISBURSEMENTS OF EARNINGS.					
Dividends to Annual Conferences,		$65,000 00	$65,000 00	$65,000 00	$75,000 00
Subsidies to Papers,		6,105 98	11,951 26	11,642 15	9,139 81
Judicial Conferences, General Conference Commissions, Etc.,		4,441 60	3,474 36	4,818 02	7,626 80
Eaton & Mains in Adjustment of Disbursements ordered by General Conference,		6,184 36	1,638 36	1,752 22	3,419 91
Total Disbursements,		$81,731 94	$82,063 98	$83,212 39	$95,186 52
Valuation in Cincinnati Real Estate reduced by order of the Local Committee,	$55,000 00				
Less amount received from Eaton & Mains account San Francisco Property,	25,000 00		30,000 00		
Added to Net Capital,		25,960 90	24,398 25	94,841 01	69,016 53
NET PROFITS,		$107,692 84	$136,402 23	$178,053 40	$165,103 05

EARNINGS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
Total Net Earnings for Four Years as per Exhibit,	$587,311 52	Dividends, Subsidies, Etc.,		$342,194 83
Paid Eaton & Mains' Share Epworth Herald Profits (not included above),	4,043 64	Eaton & Mains' Share Epworth Herald Profits,		4,043 64
	$591,355 16	Valuation in Cincinnati Real Estate reduced by order of the Local Committee,	$55,000 00	
‡Profits—Real Estate, Incomes Fire Reserve, and Surplus Investment,	29,721 35	Less amount received from Eaton & Mains account sale San Francisco Property,	25,000 00	
Total Earnings for Four Years,	$621,076 51			30,000 00
Total Earnings Previous Four Years,	624,674 53	Added to Net Capital,		215,116 69
Decrease from Previous Quadrennium,	$3,598 02			$591,355 16

* Valuation in Cincinnati was reduced $55,000.00 by order of the Local Committee.
† Includes amount ($25,000.00) received from Eaton & Mains account sale San Francisco Property.
‡ Profits on Real Estate, $25,380.35; Income Fire Reserve Fund, $3,816.00; Surplus Investment, $525.00; Total, $29,721.35 for 1907.

Sales of the Western Methodist Book Concern, 1904—1907, Inclusive

	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
At CINCINNATI:								
Book Sales,	$242,691 45		$172,806 72		$191,105 96		$181,323 47	
Periodical Sales,	419,532 26		245,470 87		273,523 64		283,016 06	
Job Work,	85,302 96		79,132 64		80,774 43		87,639 04	
Total,		$747,526 67		$497,410 23		$545,404 03		$551,978 57
At CHICACO:								
Book Sales,	$147,111 51		$160,340 30		$177,556 76		$161,540 63	
Periodical Sales	343,028 78		349,387 70		345,725 18		357,209 65	
Job Work,	32,812 40		27,371 54		24,572 04		24,920 77	
Total,		522,952 69		537,099 54		547,853 98		543,671 05
At KANSAS CITY:								
Book Sales,	$66,907 03		$76,937 65		$89,676 06		$81,775 05	
Periodical Sales,	129,682 57		130,212 50		134,742 15		146,477 21	
Total,		196,589 60		207,150 15		224,418 21		228,252 26
At SAN FRANCISCO:								
Book Sales,			$34,226 91		$34,679 79		$45,691 94	
Periodical Sales,			37,740 73		44,200 25		49,708 74	
Total,				71,967 64		78,880 04		95,400 68
Pacific Christian Advocate,				6,513 16		5,902 15		6,453 16
		$1,467,068 96						
Less Sales to Depositories,		244,172 48						
		$1,222,896 48		$1,320,140 72		$1,402,458 41		$1,425,755 72

Total Sales for the Quadrennium, $5,371,251.33. Increase over Previous Quadrennium, $720,450.82.

Included in Sales for 1905, 1906, 1907, are Sales at San Francisco and Pacific Christian Advocate, amounting to $265,116.83.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS

BOUND LAST FOUR YEARS

		PAGES.	VOLS.
An Abundant Harvest	*Johnson*	281	1,550
A Wayside Altar	*Buckham*	124	507
Around an Old Homestead	*Huston*	363	1,450
A Bit of Bible—When	*Meyer*	18	2,000
American Child and Moloch of To-Day	*Clark*	81	1,000
Abnormal Christians	*Roads*	243	500
Atlantic Surfman	*Rand*	285	1,000
Bible The Word of God	*Bettex*	314	1,750
Blazing the Way	*Van Duzen*	199	500
Bible Study Manual No. 1	*Robinson*	108	5,000
Bible Study for Teacher Training	*Roads*	186	2,000
Bible Way	*Black*	176	1,500
Baptizing, Biblical and Classical	*Day*	239	500
Bright Side and Other Side	*Cook*	142	1,000
Child Life in Mission Lands	*Diffendorfer*	180	6,000
Clerical System	*Dick*	131	750
Century of Drink Reform	*Fehlandt*	410	1,500
Christian Giving	*Harshman*	118	2,000
Codes of Hammurabi and Moses	*Davies*	126	1,500
Child in the Church	*Ogden*	55	6,000
Church and Social Problems	*Plantz*	356	1,200
Christianity and Modern Culture	*Shaw*	310	750
Catching Men	*Brushingham*	222	3,000
Christian Stewards' Private Record	*Kelser*	21	2,000
Church Benevolence—Primary Section Junior Epworth League	*Robinson*	56	5,000
Church Benevolence—Intermediate Section Junior Epworth League	*Robinson*	103	5,000
Conflict and Victory	*Cochrane*	219	2,000
Christian Program	*Dennett*	36	500
Christian Family	*Hiller*	326	550
Discipline—Edition of 1904		491	72,500
Divine Inspiration	*Stuart*	105	750
Digest of Methodist Law	*Merrill*	293	2,500
Dorothy	*Sisson*	333	1,250
Epworth League Year Book, 1903-4		143	5,000
Entering Wedge	*Marshall*	274	1,250

		PAGES.	VOLS.
Epworth League Year Book, 1905-6		172	5,000
Evangelistic Awakening	*Stewart*	201	2,000
Epworth League Methods	*Brummitt*	465	4,500
Epworth League Year Book, 1906-7		197	5,000
Evolution of New China	*Brewster*	316	4,500
Funeral, The	*Greene*	109	2,000
Fleece of Gold	*Given*	103	1,500
Failure of Higher Criticism	*Reich*	203	1,500
Genius of Methodism	*MacVey*	326	500
Great White Tribe	*Gilbert*	203	750
Graded Sunday-school Class Book Nos. 1 and 2	*Cook*	48	7,000
God's Calendar	*Quayle*	76	4,000
Hercules Carlson	*McAlilly*	438	900
Historical Evidences of the New Testament	*Bowman*	941	600
History of the Christian Church, 5 Vols.	*Dryer*	3,000	7,500
Hilda Lane's Adoptions	*McAlilly*	372	1,000
Half Century Messages	*Huntington*	213	1,000
Hymn Treasures	*Everett*	183	1,000
How a Man Grows	*Lathrop*	213	1,000
Hereafter and Heaven	*Gilbert*	189	1,000
Heritage of Life	*Buckham*	121	500
Illustrative Notes, 1904	*Neely*	412	4,000
Illustrative Notes, 1905	*McFarland*	403	4,000
Illustrative Notes, 1906	*McFarland*	382	3,500
Illustrative Notes, 1907	*McFarland*	360	3,200
Impending Peril	*Brown*	304	1,000
Incense	*Gilbert*	118	500
Ideal Loose Leaf Account Book	*Burgess*	100	500
Ideal Accumulative Church Treas'er's Book No. 1	*Dugan*	100	500
Ideal Accumulative Church Treas'er's Book No. 2	*Dugan*	150	500
Junior Bible Study	*Wilbur*	75	12,000
Jesus Christ and the People	*Pearse*	226	6,000
Jesus the World Teacher	*McGee*	300	500
John Wesley	*Meredith*	33	1,500
Life of Bishop Joyce	*Sheridan*	281	1,000
Life Giving Spirit	*Cook*	100	3,000
Lucanus	*Stout*	309	2,000
Letters on Evangelism	*Hughes*	104	7,500
Lifting the Latch	*Brown*	90	1,000
LITTLE BOOKS ON MISSIONS:			
China and Methodism	*Bashford*	118	4,000

		PAGES.	VOLS.
India and Southern Asia	*Thoburn*	92	2,000
Korea	*Jones*	110	2,000
Mexico	*Butler*	101	1,500
Malaysia	*Oldham*	90	2,000
Missionary Growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church	*Carroll*	149	2,000
South America	*Neely*	107	2,000
Way of the Lord Prepared	*Leonard*	108	2,000
Mind of Methodism	*Calkins*	40	2,000
Miriam	*McKibbin*	331	1,000
Missionary Interpretation of History	*Stevenson*	105	2,000
Making Men and Women	*Robinson*	213	2,000
Missionary Addresses	*Fowler*	329	1,250
Marks of a Man	*Speer*	197	2,500
METHODIST PULPIT—First Series:			
Angel in the Flame	*Little*	143	3,250
Beauty of Jesus	*Elliott*	196	3,250
Compulsion of Love	*Anderson*	163	3,250
Captain of Our Faith	*Macmullen*	139	3,000
Eternity in the Heart	*Quayle*	224	4,000
Hungry Christ	*Young*	143	3,000
Higher Ritualism	*Hughes*	188	3,250
Is the Lord Among Us?	*Huntington*	163	3,000
Living Word	*Tuttle*	150	3,000
Magnetism of the Cross	*Swift*	183	3,000
Religious Instinct of Man	*Bristol*	157	3,250
Stars and the Book	*Cobern*	136	3,000
METHODIST PULPIT—Second Series:			
Changeless Christ	*Forbes*	116	3,000
Certainty of the Kingdom	*Ketcham*	152	2,500
Call of To-Day	*Lucas*	152	2,500
Earnest Expectation	*Crook*	116	2,500
Gospel Message	*Mason*	152	3,000
More Excellent Sacrifice	*Sayers*	212	4,200
Noblest Quest	*Mitchell*	163	2,500
Only a Profession	*Mills*	149	2,500
Religious Certainties	*Foss*	212	3,500
Royalty of Jesus	*Luccock*	182	2,500
Upward Leading	*Potts*	131	2,500
Young Man With a Program	*Eckman*	142	3,000
MEN OF THE KINGDOM SERIES:			
Athanasius, The Hero	*Hough*	172	2,000
Augustine, The Thinker	*Osman*	250	2,000
Cyprian, The Churchman	*Faulkner*	226	2,000

		PAGES.	VOLS.
Chrysostom, The Orator	*Willey*	186	2,000
Calvin, The Statesman	*Stevenson*	203	2,000
Fenelon, The Mystic	*Mudge*	227	2,000
John Knox, The Reformer	*Crook*	154	2,000
John Huss, The Witness	*Kuhns*	174	2,000
Luther, The Leader	*Nuelsen*	255	2,000
Peter, The Hermit	*Goodsell*	101	2,000
Savonarola, The Prophet	*Crawford*	260	2,000
Wycliffe, The Morning Star	*Innis*	245	2,000
Napoleon	*Emerson*	45	1,500
New Age and Its Creed	*Welch*	175	1,250
New Ideal Sunday-school Secretary Record		96	1,000
Philippines and the Far East	*Stuntz*	514	2,850
Presiding Eldership	*Ford*	174	1,500
Prairie and The Sea	*Quayle*	340	10,000
Primer of Christian Doctrine	*Terry*	86	2,000
Pretty Ways O' Providence	*Pearse*	267	1,500
Pilgrims in the Region of Faith	*Hutton*	207	750
Pastor's Pocket Record No. 1	*Holmes*	168	1,000
Pastor's Pocket Record No. 2	*Holmes*	206	1,000
Renaissance of Methodism	*Mahood*	80	2,000
Revival	*Macdonald*	147	1,500
Rubaiyat of Hope	*Cavaness*	35	1,000
Religious Liberty in South America	*Lee*	266	750
Raven and the Chariot	*Brown*	112	1,000
Sunshine and Love	*Speer*	374	2,500
Secret Name	*Dougherty*	240	500
Story of Christ's Passion	*Leeson*	147	1,000
Superintendent's Vest Pocket Record	*Moore*	201	2,000
Silences of the Master	*Powell*	62	1,000
Story of Joseph	*Parks*	73	1,500
Saintly Calling	*Mudge*	260	750
Sunday-school Organization and Methods	*Roads*	110	2,000
Studies in the Old Testament	*Morgan & Taylor*	217	15,000
Some of God's Promises to Me	*Beeson*	47	6,000
Short Studies Old Testament Heroes	*Robinson*	144	1,500
Synopsis First Three Gospels	*Finney*	171	500
Studies in the Gospel of John	*Eckman*	303	1,000
Stories of Bible Victories	*Robinson*	160	1,000
Things Which Remain	*Goodsell*	63	2,500
Tales Told in Palestine	*Hanauer*	221	750
Twenty-one Years in India	*Humphrey*	283	1,000
Throne Room of the Soul	*Doney*	219	1,200

		PAGES.	VOLS.
Three Boys and a Girl	*Woodruff*	219	750
Tree Pilot	*Saunier*	296	500
Three Heroes	*Vosper*	29	1,500
Visions of the Christ	*Gilbert*	283	700
Victory Life	*Mahood*	120	1,000
Waterloo	*Rusling*	40	1,500
Where Pussies Grow	*Grove*	35	1,000
Workable Plans for Wide Awake Churches	*Reisner*	335	3,000
Where Life is Real	*Hale*	186	1,250
Young People and the World's Evangelization	*Goucher*	59	2,500
Total			456,357
CATECHISMS:			
Junior Catechism		32	80,000
Standard Catechism		56	20,000
Junior and Standard Catechisms Combined		88	3,000
Total			103,000
METHODIST HYMNAL:			
Music Edition		650	343,800
Word Edition		861	10,675
Total			354,475
SONG BOOKS:			
Joyful Anthems	*Gabriel*	192	1,500
Songs of Faith and Hope	*Black*	128	285,000
Santa Claus Club Cantata	*Gabriel*	48	3,000
Shepherd King Cantata	*O' Kane*	120	2,000
Santa Claus and Others, Cantata	*Gabriel*	48	3,500
Total			295,000
SONG SERVICES:			COPIES.
Christmas Exercises			250,000
Easter Exercises			300,000
Children's Day Exercises			1,400,000
Epworth League Exercises			400,000
Total			2,350,000

BOOKS IMPORTED IN SHEETS
AND BOUND BY US

		PAGES.	VOLS.
Apostle Paul	*Whyte*	230	1,000
A Reasonable View of Life	*Blake*	124	1,500
A House Divided	*Jameson*	312	1,009
Alienated Crown	*Selby*	400	1,000
Beatitudes of the Old Testament	*Dunbar*	235	500
Blessed Ministry of Childhood	*Barnett*	64	1,010
Corner Stone	*Lyall*	322	1,000
Common Sense Christianity	*Horne*	128	1,500
Culture of the Spiritual Life	*Dickie*	340	761
Christian Cross	*Swan*	336	1,000
Crucible of Experience	*Russell*	125	1,000
Christ's Pathway to the Cross	*Jones*	128	1,000
Comradeship and Character	*Selby*	309	500
Christ of the Children	*Stevenson*	191	1,000
Countess of Huntingdon	*Tytler*	292	260
Comradeship in Sorrow	*Stark*	191	500
Crimson Book	*Young*	304	553
Dream of Dante	*Henderson*	136	500
Divine Artist	*Macmillan & others*	254	750
Divine Renewals	*Goold*	45	2,000
Daily Cross	*Whyte*	46	2,000
Eternal Elements in the Christian Faith	*Butler*	188	500
Evangelists of Art	*Patrick*	75	1,000
Economics of Jesus	*Jones*	128	2,000
Enthusiasm of God	*Young*	255	750
Eden and Gethsemane	*Stewart and others*	223	500
Four Words of the Great Ministry	*Train*	48	2,000
God of the Patriarchs	*Selby*	290	750
Gospel Milk and Honey	*Jerdan*	411	500
God's Measure	*Forbes*	206	500
Greatest Need of the Modern Church	*Sutherland*	31	2,032
Gospel of a Risen Saviour	*Edgar*	376	350
God's Gentlemen	*Welsh*	251	1,000
Gotthold's Emblems	*Schriver*	472	60
Going Forth With Joy		29	500
Golden Book of Drummond	*White*	103	500
Guidance from Browning	*Hutton*	148	1,000

		PAGES.	VOLS
How to Live the Christian Life	*Patton*	160	500
Heritage of Youth	*Watson*	212	750
Hope, the Heart's Unbroken String	*Hutton*	46	2,040
Inspiration in Common Life	*Watkinson*	128	2,500
Ithuriel's Spear	*Fitchett*	436	1,250
Incarnate Saviour	*Nicoll*	320	250
In Relief of Doubt	*Welsh*	330	500
Is Christianity True?	*Manchester Lectures*	400	1,000
In a Nook With a Book	*Macdonald*	223	1,000
Jesus in the Cornfield	*MacMillan*	238	750
Life Victorious	*Windross*	285	850
Love the Master Key	*Swan*	310	1,000
Lamp of Sacrifice	*Nicoll*	395	506
Light that Saves	*Kelman*	42	2,285
Letters of Christ	*Brown*	128	1,000
Men of the Beatitudes	*Southouse*	261	650
Mary Garth	*Swan*	319	1,500
Man to Man	*Welsh*	267	1,000
Miracles of Jesus	*Selby and Others*	421	750
Magnetism of Christ	*Smith*	336	300
Making of Simon Peter	*Southouse*	291	500
Meaning and Method in Spiritual Life	*Clark*	238	500
Man Who Rose Again	*Hocking*	426	1,000
Men of New Testament—Matthew to Timothy	*Milligan & Others*	346	500
Men of Old Testament—Cain to David	*Milligan & Others*	301	500
Men of Old Testament—Solomon to Jonah	*Milligan & Others*	300	500
O'er Moor and Fen	*Hocking*	340	250
On Keeping Monotony Out of Life		29	500
Problem of Personality	*Newton*	278	750
Present Day Rationalism	*Henslow*	337	500
Pendletons	*Jameson*	280	1,500
Pardon and Assurance	*Patton*	256	1,000
Prayer	*Watson*	127	1,500
Perfect Manhood	*Watson*	238	750
Parables of Jesus	*Selby and Others*	499	1,000
Promptings to Devotion	*Horne*	157	250
Peggy Pendleton	*Jameson*	312	1,000
Persecution in the Early Church	*Workman*	382	1,000
Rapture of the Forward View	*Miller*	61	1,000
Religious Genius	*L. S.*	264	500
Responsibility of God	*Shepherd*	47	2,000
Religious Significance of Home	*Ross*	47	2,000

		PAGES.	VOLS.
Starting Points	*Horne*	160	1,250
Scenes from the Life of Jesus	*Lehmann*	229	250
Sermon on the Mount, 3 vols	*Greenough & others*	315	1,500
Self-Interpretation of Jesus	*Streatfeild*	211	500
Shorter Catechism—Wesley's Revision	*Macdonald*	161	200
Self Portraiture of Jesus	*Ross*	252	273
Sinlessness of Jesus	*Ullman*	290	250
Spiritually Fit	*Mackinnon*	189	500
Strenuous Gospel	*Selby*	425	1,000
Shadow and Shine	*Doudney*	376	500
Spiritual Principle of the Atonement	*Lidgett*	498	1,000
Tangible Tests	*Mackinnon*	187	500
Unrealized Logic of Religion	*Fitchett*	275	1,500
Upward Calling	*Darlow*	348	1,000
Universal Cross	*Hunter*	48	2,000
Way of Life	*Jeffrey*	298	500
Wesley and His Century	*Fitchett*	537	1,000
World of Faith	*Funcke*	353	500
What is Christianity? 2 vols	*Manchester Lectures*	338	2,000
Wideness of God's Mercy	*Meyer*	128	1,500
With Christ Among the Miners	*Lewis*	255	500
Wesley's Journal Abridged		424	1,000
Total			92,899

BOOKS PURCHASED IN SHEETS IN THIS COUNTRY AND BOUND BY US

Back to Oxford	*Potts*	243	3,000
Christian Conquest of India	*Thoburn*	291	8,500
Christianity in Modern World	*Cairns*	314	500
Challenge of the City	*Strong*	332	5,000
Daybreak in the Dark Continent	*Naylor*	315	10,000
Education of the Heart	*Watkinson*	256	250
Electricity and Magnetism	*Gray*	248	3,000
Eternal Religion	*Brierly*	310	250
Face Beyond the Door	*Kernahan*	110	1,000
Forgiveness of Sins	*Smith*	266	750

		PAGES.	VOLS.
Heart of Wesley's Journal	*Parker*	512	1,050
History of Western Europe	*Robinson*	714	600
Leaves for the Quiet Hour	*Matheson*	288	750
Life of Sir George Williams	*Williams*	358	300
Life on the Uplands	*Freeman*	139	1,000
Land of Israel	*Stewart*	.....	850
Ministry to the Congregation	*Kern*	551	1,375
Manual of Christian Doctrine	*Banks*	391	1,600
PRACTICAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT:			
Colossians and Thessolonians	*Parker*	203	250
Ephesians	*Parker*	272	250
Revelation	*Scott*	337	250
St. Peter	*Jowett*	345	250
Quiet Talks About Jesus	*Gordon*	290	3 50⁄
Quiet Talks on Personal Problems	*Gordon*	224	3,500
Representative Men of the New Testament	*Matheson*	352	755
Rests by the River	*Matheson*	307	500
Religion and Experience	*Brierly*	310	250
Representative Women of the Bible	*Matheson*	269	1,000
Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom	*DeForest*	213	12,000
Story of Jesus	*Batchelor*	140	1,000
Spiritual Power at Work	*Hubbard*	343	750
Supreme Conquest	*Watkinson*	244	1,000
Student's American History	*Montgomery*	664	250
Tongue of Fire	.....	.....	1,500
Teaching of Jesus	*Jackson*	252	500
Uplift of China	*Smith*	274	9,000
Yankee on the Yangtze	*Geil*	312	262
Total		.....	73,542

PERIODICALS

ENGLISH

	PAGES.	SINGLE COPIES.
Western Christian Advocate	32	4,620,876
Northwestern Christian Advocate	32	6,778,928
Central Christian Advocate	32	4,533,984
Pacific Christian Advocate	24	858,000
California Christian Advocate	24	780,000
Epworth Herald	24	26,792,064
Methodist Review	180	43,796
Sunday-school Advocate	8	59,972,848
Classmate	8	38,999,948
Sunday-school Journal	80	5,199,996
Picture Lesson Paper	16	11,199,000
Intermediate Lesson Quarterly	32	6,100,500
Illustrated Lesson Quarterly	40	1,867,000
Shorter Junior Lesson Quarterly	16	1,895,000
Senior Lesson Quarterly	64	5,037,100
Intermediate Lesson Leaf	26	2,695,000
Bible Study, Home Department Quarterly	64	975,000
Primary Teacher	64	132,624
Boys' and Girls' Quarterly	32	1,701,000
Beginner's Lessons	32	20,000
Large Picture Cards	13	7,000
Golden Text Cards	13	77,000
Junior Workers' Quarterly	40	70,700
Total		180,357,364
Total pages	3,409,592,416	

GERMAN

Christian Apologist	32	3,487,688
Hearth and Home	60	460,680
Sunday-School Bell	4	3,561,844
Little Bell	16	401,352
Bible Lessons	32	773,152
Total		8,684,716
Total pages	184,656,688	

RECAPITULATION

	COPIES
Whole Number of New Books Catalogued	324
Number Volumes Catalogue Books Bound, English and German	636,798
Family and Pulpit Bibles	86,772
Hymnals, English and German	370,174
Disciplines, Edition 1904, English and German	73,700
Sunday-school Song Books, English and German	332,980
Pamphlets, Catechisms, Records, etc., English and German	886,617
Epworth League Year-Books, Cards, Pads, etc., English and German	511,800
Periodicals (single copies), English and German	189,042,080
Pages, Books, and Song Books issued during Quadrennium, English and German	431,885,260
Pages, Periodicals, English and German	3,594,249,104
Epworth League Topic Cards	2,150,200
Epworth League Leaflets	860,000
Circulars Mailed, Wholesale Department	2,940,226
Song Services, English and German	2,354,000
Books Bound from Reprints and Issues of Previous Years	194,076
Strong's Concordance	2,029
Song Books Bound from Reprints and Issues of Previous Years	144,911

IV. CHARTERED FUND

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

The Trustees of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America respectfully submit to the General Conference their Quadrennial Report as follows:

The amount of the Fund as it stood on the first day of January, 1904:

Invested Funds	$46,296 00	
Uninvested Funds	4,605 92	
		$50,901 92

The amount of the Fund as it stood on the first of January, 1908:

Invested Funds	$63,946 66	
Uninvested Funds	10,065 10	
		$74,011 76
Total increase since last General Conference		$23,109 84

The above increase is accounted for by the following bequests:

January 10, 1905, E. N. Bentley	$700 00
April 28, 1905, E. N. Bentley balance	82 81
December 13, 1906, Estate of R. B. Detrick	10,000 00
February 13, 1907, Estate of R. B. Detrick	10,000 00
March 23, 1907, Estate of R. B. Detrick balance	1,603 93

and also by increased Interest account.

In the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, the sum of twenty-two ($22) dollars was distributed to each Conference.

The Invested Funds of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America are made up as follows:

New York city 4½ per cent Bonds at par	$10,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	44,516 66
Ground Rents secured by dwellings	3,150 00
Notes Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia (two notes at $500 each)	1,000 00
Two hundred and forty shares Insurance Company of North America Stock	5,280 00
Total	$63,946 66

Two vacancies have been caused by death, Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison and Brother Henry Z. Ziegler. The Board have elected to fill these vacancies Brother W. A. Church and Brother Raymond W. Tunnell.

Under the Charter and supplements thereto, the election of the Brethren as Trustees is subject to the approval of the General Conference at Baltimore, Md.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund in the United States of America.

(Signed)

GEO. I. BODINE, *President.*
E. J. PERSHING, *Secretary.*
FRANKLIN I. BODINE, *Treasurer.*

As of January 1, 1908,
April 9th, 1908.

V. EPISCOPAL FUND

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The receipts for this Fund in the quadrennium, including a balance of $40,061 carried over from the last quadrennium, are $491,198.43. The expenditures have been $410,102.19, thus leaving a balance on hand at the end of the last fiscal year, December 31, of $81,096.24.

By direction of the General Conference, the basis of apportionment to the several Annual Conferences is the amount paid for ministerial support, including house-rent. The ratio of apportionment fixed by the Book Committee has been the same throughout this quadrennium as during the last one, namely, 1¼ per cent of ministerial support as above shown.

STATEMENT IN DETAIL

The receipts have been as follows:

In 1904	$106,686 85
1905	109,662 40
1906	114,513 22
1907	120,274 96
Total	$451,137 43

The disbursements have been as follows:

In 1904	$108,621 93
1905	107,147 95
1906	99,717 87
1907	94,614 44
Total	$410,102 19

The salaries and expenses paid from the Episcopal Fund during the quadrennium to each Bishop individually are as follows:

	Salaries	Expenses
Bishop Bowman	$6,000 00	
Bishop Merrill	7,189 71	$214 52
Bishop Andrews	12,291 67	257 00

	Salaries	Expenses
Bishop Warren	$20,000 00	$2,325 00
Bishop Foss	12,291 67	322 00
Bishop Walden	12,291 67	646 32
Bishop Mallalieu	12,291 67	876 83
Bishop Fowler	20,000 00	1,818 01
Bishop Vincent	12,291 67	348 30
Bishop FitzGerald	17,916 66	1,188 49
Bishop Joyce	10,000 00	295 00
Bishop Goodsell	20,000 00	2,302 55
Bishop Cranston	20,000 00	2,609 40
Bishop McCabe	15,833 32	1,353 19
Bishop Moore	20,000 00	2,868 69
Bishop Hamilton	20,000 00	2,370 68
Bishop Berry	17,916 67	1,593 86
Bishop Spellmeyer	17,916 67	1,568 43
Bishop McDowell	17,916 67	1,644 70
Bishop Bashford	17,916 67	905 20
Bishop Burt	17,916 67	779 35
Bishop Wilson	17,916 67	1,536 09
Bishop Neely	17,916 67	2,980 97
Widow Bishop Wiley	3,200 00	
Widow Bishop Haven	2,000 00	
Widow Bishop Newman	2,000 00	
Widow Bishop Joyce	1,925 00	
Widow Bishop McCabe	800 00	
	$373,739 73	$30,804 58

The total sum of apportionments to the several Annual Conferences for the four years and the receipts from the same are as follows:

	Apportionments	Receipts
Alabama	$493 00	$182 00
*Alaska	65 00	67 00
Andes	318 00	208 64
*Arizona	915 00	571 00
Arkansas	748 00	353 00
Atlanta	1,291 00	550 00
†Atlantic	145 00	30 00
Austin	904 00	482 00
Baltimore	11,572 00	10,106 00
Bengal	142 00	
*Black Hills	668 00	266 00
Blue Ridge	289 00	85 00
Bombay	328 00	
†Bulgaria	19 00	20 07
†Burma	42 00	
California	8,514 00	6,451 50
California German	621 00	399 00
Central Alabama	659 00	65 00
*Central China	27 00	60 00
Central German	4,061 00	3,671 15
Central Illinois	10,306 00	6,431 09
Central Missouri	1,265 00	597 30
Central New York	9,516 00	6,781 94
Central Ohio	8,965 00	6,655 00

	Apportionments	Receipts
Central Pennsylvania	$12,890 00	$12,240 70
†Central Provinces	68 00	
Central Swedish	1,552 00	1,124 00
Central Tennessee	452 00	173 00
Chicago German	2,460 00	2,234 90
*Chinese	82 00	82 00
Cincinnati	8,871 00	6,552 00
Colorado	6,780 00	5,278 00
Columbia River	4,323 00	2,812 00
Dakota	5,037 00	3,214 00
Delaware	4,074 00	2,652 50
†Denmark	226 00	250 28
Des Moines	10,891 00	7,888 44
Detroit	13,766 00	8,536 00
†East Central Africa	40 00	
East German	2,482 00	2,055 00
East Maine	3,539 00	2,120 50
East Ohio	13,281 00	10,279 10
East Oklahoma	122 00	41 00
East Tennessee	864 00	453 00
Eastern Swedish	851 00	731 00
Erie	10,041 00	6,511 60
†Finland and Saint Petersburg	91 00	93 00
Florida	716 00	351 00
Foochow	94 00	175 30
Genesee	12,976 00	8,288 41
Georgia	213 00	96 00
Gulf	647 00	412 00
*Hawaii	148 00	
†Hinghua	88 00	92 96
Holston	2,732	1,838 25
Idaho	1,332 00	891 00
Illinois	13,864 00	9,477 75
Indiana	11,374 00	8,524 00
*Indian Territory	124 00	53 00
Iowa	6,592 00	5,994 50
Italy	148 00	165 41
Japan	196 00	63 82
*Kalispell	197 00	113 00
Kansas	6,161 00	4,885 10
Kentucky	2,385 00	748 00
*Korea	98 00	19 50
Lexington	2,295 00	610 50
Liberia	118 00	56 60
Lincoln	425 00	124 05
Little Rock	769 00	125 00
Louisiana	3,082 00	567 00
Maine	3,948 00	2,503 50
Maylasia	125 00	
Mexico	556 00	258 09
Michigan	12,481 00	7,540 50
Minnesota	6,248 00	3,678 25
Mississippi	1,966 00	409 00
Missouri	5,011 00	3,849 50
Mobile	582 00	129 00
Montana	1,850 00	1,212 00
Nebraska	6,507 00	4,589 05
*Nevada	998 00	714 00

	Apportionments	Receipts
New England	$14,152 00	$6,843 58
New England Southern	7,943 00	5,241 00
New Hampshire	4,564 00	3,613 00
New Jersey	12,269 00	11,865 40
*New Mexico English	577 00	273 00
†New Mexico Spanish	134 00	46 00
New York	16,812 00	10,925 50
New York East	20,621 00	12,191 50
Newark	15,595 00	12,732 00
*North Andes	5 00	
North Carolina	1,210 00	427 00
North China	113 00	28 00
North Dakota	4,424 00	1,915 50
North Germany	1,172 00	782 20
North India	178 00	
North Indiana	10,191 00	9,222 65
*North Montana	713 00	466 00
North Nebraska	4,941 00	3,234 00
North Ohio	7,050 00	5,117 00
†North Pacific German	199 00	201 00
Northern German	1,674 00	1,534 00
Northern Minnesota	6,782 00	3,483 00
Northern New York	7,985 00	7,494 00
Northern Swedish	1,097 00	766 25
Northwest German	1,389 00	1,336 00
Northwest India	178 00	
Northwest Indiana	7,559 00	5,590 98
Northwest Iowa	8,453 00	6,675 00
Northwest Kansas	3,885 00	2,828 00
Northwest Nebraska	803 00	488 00
Norway	496 00	379 29
Norwegian and Danish	1,645 00	1,104 00
Ohio	9,699 00	6,912 00
Oklahoma	3,954 00	1,780 00
Oregon	3,334 00	2,620 59
Pacific German	257 00	196 00
*Pacific Japanese	218 00	101 00
Philadelphia	19,223 00	16,945 62
†Philippine Islands	74 00	
Pittsburg	15,571 00	10,562 81
*Porto Rico	17 00	4 23
Puget Sound	4,818 00	4,229 00
Rock River	18,397 00	13,387 38
Saint John's River	666 00	475 00
Saint Louis	6,402 00	4,358 00
Saint Louis German	3,194 00	2,119 00
Savannah	822 00	342 66
South America	523 00	654 15
South Carolina	3,425 00	626 00
*South Florida	71 00	49 00
South Germany	1,446 00	1,179 30
South India	220 00	
South Japan	45 00	22 88
South Kansas	5,564 00	4,798 00
Southern California	7,051 00	5,438 00
Southern German	712 00	731 00
Southern Illinois	6,759 00	4,008 08
Southwest Kansas	5,755 00	4,174 00

	Apportionments	Receipts
Sweden	$1,834 00	$1,592 20
Switzerland	1,067 00	1,067 00
Tennessee	958 00	171 00
Texas	1,685 00	492 00
Troy	12,103 00	11,134 00
Upper Iowa	9,764 00	7,573 00
Upper Mississippi	1,881 00	452 50
*Utah	488 00	326 00
Vermont	3,975 00	2,700 00
Virginia	555 00	344 00
Washington	4,096 00	2,081 01
*West Central Africa	40 00	
*West China	45 00	
West German	2,403 00	1,968 50
West Nebraska	2,931 00	1,744 00
West Texas	1,288 00	750 00
West Virginia	7,823 00	5,162 00
West Wisconsin	6,585 00	3,387 00
West South America	189 00	
Western Norwegian-Danish	362 00	163 00
Western Swedish	859 00	672 00
Wilmington	7,949 00	6,336 00
Wisconsin	7,892 00	4,225 00
Wyoming	9,951 00	7,323 00
*Wyoming Mission	738 00	470 00
Sundries		178 00
Colorado River special contribution account expenses Bishops' Meeting, Spokane, 1904		400 00
	$642,189 00	$451,137 43

* Mission.
† Mission Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. MAINS, *Treasurer.*
EDWIN R. GRAHAM, *Assistant Treasurer.*

VI. SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF THE BISHOPS, AGENTS, SECRETARIES, EDITORS, ETC., FOR THE QUADRENNIUM ENDING 1908

Bishops	Salaries	Traveling Expenses
Bishop Bowman	$6,000 00	$.....
" Merrill	7,189 71	214 52
" Andrews	12,291 67	257 00
" Warren	20,000 00	2,325 00
" Foss	12,291 67	322 00
" Walden	12,291 67	646 32
" Mallalieu	12,291 67	876 83
" Fowler	20,000 00	1,818 01
" Vincent	12,291 67	348 30
" FitzGerald	17,916 66	1,188 49
" Joyce	10,000 00	295 00
" Goodsell	20,000 00	2,302 55
" Cranston	20,000 00	2,609 40
" McCabe	15,833 32	1,353 19
" Moore	20,000 00	2,868 69
" Hamilton	20,000 00	2,370 68
" Berry	17,916 67	1,593 86
" Spellmeyer	17,916 67	1,568 43
" McDowell	17,916 67	1,644 70
" Bashford	17,916 67	905 20
" Burt	17,916 67	779 35
" Wilson	17,916 67	1,536 09
" Neely	17,916 67	2,980 97
Widow of Bishop Wiley	3,200 00	.....
" " Haven	2,000 00	.....
" " Newman	2,000 00	.....
" " Joyce	1,925 00	.....
" " McCabe	800 00	.....

Publishing Agents, Editors, Etc.

	Salaries	Traveling Expenses
Homer Eaton	$19,666 67	$1,028 89
G. P. Mains	19,666 67	1,365 81
W. V. Kelley	19,666 67	571 66
J. M. Buckley	19,666 67	377 07
J. T. McFarland	16,895 84	1,649 84
T. B. Neely	2,770 83	703 59
H. C. Jennings	19,666 66	2,249 25
E. R. Graham	16,895 84	2,679 49
S. H. Pye	3,958 32	173 96
Levi Gilbert	17,333 33	165 28
Albert Nast	17,333 33	653 30
Frederick Munz	17,333 33	62 67
D. D. Thompson	17,333 33	1,316 88
R. J. Cooke	15,833 33	356 04
M. C. B. Mason	18,000 00	3,341 25
W. P. Thirkield	9,750 00	2,554 42
S. J. Herben	15,000 00	1,265 29
J. F. Berry	2,625 00	.....
F. D. Bovard	10,600 00	369 62
W. F. Anderson	17,500 00	1,862 72
W. F. McDowell	2,500 00	350 00
C. B. Spencer	17,333 33	1,426 00

Sunday School Union—Field Agents

	Salaries	Traveling Expenses
O. S. Baketel	$4,955 00	$1,020 63
E. M. Jones	4,500 00	1,090 11
C. C. Jacobs	4,900 00	1,580 83
C. Roads	6,833 06	1,292 87
A. P. George	4,000 00	1,145 05
G. W. Beatty	1,933 28	359 74
F. Getty	1,333 28	213 84
F. L. Trelstadt	750 00	184 59
J. M. Carter	958 30	176 05
R. E. Jones	100 00	26 80

Home Missions and Church Extension

Salaries and Traveling Expenses:		
Secretaries	$30,484 80	
Traveling Expenses	7,944 38	
Chief Clerk and Bookkeepers	6,800 00	
Stenographers	1,833 34	
Special Agents	405 93	
		$47,468 45

Missionary Society

	Salaries	Traveling Expenses
Secretary A. B. Leonard (including visitation of our Missions in Asia and Alaska)	$20,000 00	$3,188 87
" H. K. Carroll (including visitation of our Missions in So. America)	20,000 00	2,176 70
" S. O. Benton	14,000 00	414 75
Asst. Secretary F. H. Sheets	10,791 67	374 31
" " George B. Smyth	11,566 67	1,394 46
Field Secretary F. D. Gamewell	12,000 00	373 79
" " E. M. Taylor	10,900 00	714 03
" " J. C. Floyd	12,000 00	512 30
" " J. B. Trimble	12,000 00	697 87
" " G. G. Logan	6,833 33	249 76
" " E. B. Caldwell	5,350 00	471 85
" " H. C. Stuntz	1,750 00	62 63
Treasurer Homer Eaton	.....	209 79
Bishop J. M. Thoburn	18,004 00	1,202 34
" W. F. Oldham	14,333 33	2,041 86
" J. C. Hartzell	17,987 70	5,683 75
" F. W. Warne	14,097 45	2,214 58
" M. C. Harris	12,550 00	1,053 56
" J. E. Robinson	12,124 35	1,641 33
" I. B. Scott	11,533 33	1,375 88
" William Burt (including visitation of Missions in Africa)	.....	3,402 10
" D. H. Moore	.....	1,851 58
" C. H. Fowler	.....	18 50
" T. B. Neely	.....	1,018 20
" J. W. Bashford	.....	1,449 52
" J. N. FitzGerald	.....	1,669 56
" J. H. Vincent	.....	502 29
" I. W. Joyce	.....	772 99
" H. W. Warren	.....	1,450 00
" Henry Spellmeyer	.....	1,633 12
" E. G. Andrews	.....	17 71
" Earl Cranston	.....	707 34

VII. TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session in Baltimore, May, 1908.

The report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of 1904 showed the value of the trusts held by it January 1, 1904, was $319,659.34. The present report shows the value of the trusts held January 1, 1908, to be $378,-681.75, an increase of $59,022.41. The Bequests of Sarah A. L. Palmer, $4,805.00; Robert Singleton, $1,588.47; Eliza Jennings, $2,000.00, and Perly M. Ladd, $676.01, aggregating $9,069.48, have during the quadrennium been paid in full to the beneficiaries. This leaves the total of Trusts held January 1, 1908, $378,681.75. There was also at that time undistributed interest in the hands of the Treasurer, $1,755.05, making a total of $380,-436.80.

The new Trusts and Bequests, received during this quadrennium, are as follows:

The Eliza Jennings Bequest of $2,000 for the use of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and paid over to the beneficiary.

The Amanda R. Clark Bequest of $500, "the income for the aid of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Phoebus, Virginia, until it becomes proper to rebuild the same, when the principal shall be used for that purpose. If the said property from any cause ceases to be used for the purposes of said Church then the General Conference shall direct how and for what purposes the principal shall be used."

The Lydia C. Kennedy Bequest "for the benefit of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society." The final proceeds of this bequest, $788.75, from the sale of a number of lots in Evanston, Illinois, and vicinity, being the entire sum received by this Board, will be paid to the beneficiary as soon as certain legal papers are supplied in order to make our record complete.

The Mary A. Gowing Trust of $2,300, "the income of which is for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Perkinsville, Vermont."

The Perly M. Ladd Bequests, $676.01, were, $200 for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; $200 for the Woman's Home Missionary Society; and $200 for Conference Claimants; $76.01 accrued interest was received from the Executor. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Home

Missionary Society received their bequests with their pro-rata share of interest. That for Conference Claimants was added to the Conference Claimants Fund now in our hands.

Mary E. Bartholomew bequeathed "to the Trustees, $500 for the Board of Education, $300 for the Missionary Society, $300 for the Church Extension Society;" in all $1,100, less inheritance tax, $55; net, $1,045.

The Gottfried Schmidt Bequest consisted of certain lots lying near St. Paul, Minnesota, "to aid Missions in South Germany Conference." Received from this bequest, $165.

The Edmond Parsons Dwight Bequest of $50,000 "to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America" . . . "the income to be used for the establishment of the Christian religion that the light of the Gospel be made to shine more perfectly." The sum of $43,330.21 has been received from this bequest. The Executors have not yet made final settlement.

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Cincinnati has resolved to establish *"an Endowment Fund,* for its welfare and stability." Under a carefully drawn contract this Corporation has accepted the Trusteeship of all moneys for the benefit of this Church. We now hold on this account $1,054.

The proceeds of the Fund which we hold for the benefit of the Gammon Theological Seminary have reached a sum that exceeds the amount needed at the Seminary for the "liberal support" of the "professors and teachers" of that school, and since the tripartite agreement between M. E. H. Gammon, the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools, and this Corporation, prohibits the payment to the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools, in any one year, any larger sum than that above mentioned, reserving for the use of the Local Board at Gammon, all *surplus for "Improvements and Repairs at the Gammon Theological Seminary."* We have established a Fund under that name, and now hold therein the sum of $889.59.

Gifts on the Annuity Plan have been accepted, amounting to $4,200, for the benefit of the following institutions, namely: $1,000 for the Chicago Training School; $1,200 for the Board of Foreign Missions for the support and education of a student at Reid Christian College, Lucknow, India; $1,000 for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; and $1,000 for the African Training School of Walden University. Less $24.39 excess of Annuities over income.

The following Trusts have been increased during this quadrennium:

The Meredith Check Bequest reported to the General Conference of 1904 for instructions as to what should be done with it.

The General Conference referred it back to this Board with power. The report to the General Conference of 1904 showed $81.94 to the credit of this Bequest. The sale of the land yielded $424.70. Meantime the fund had earned by rent and interest $93.36, making a total of $600, which amount was fixed by the Board as the permanent sum of the Meredith Cheek Bequest. The Board determined that the proceeds of this Fund should be equally divided between the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions.

The John R. Hinkle Trust of $500—the income for the benefit of the Missionary Society, reported in 1904—has been increased by $500 more from the donor, making the Trust at present $1,000.

The Apologete Fund has received an addition of $175. Mary Kerkhoff Eaton contributed $100 and "A friend of the Christian Apologete" $75. The total sum to the credit of this Fund is $1,175.

The Martin Ruter Cemetery Lot Fund. This Fund was created for the maintenance and care of said lot in the Navasota Cemetery, Texas. During the last four years this fund has increased, over and above expenditures, from $100 to $113.16, at which sum it now stands.

The Robert T. Miller gift of $5,000 *for the benefit of Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio,* reported four years ago, included certain stocks, which have since been sold at a premium of $1,725. The present value of the trust is $6,953.66.

The Mary C. Nind Fund. The donor of this Fund was herself the beneficiary during her lifetime. Since her death—September 2, 1905—the proceeds have, according to the terms of the trust, been divided equally between the Detroit and the Minnesota Annual Conferences for the benefit of their Conference Claimants.

The Mary C. Nind Annuity Supplemental Fund was a gift of $150 to keep the original Gift unimpaired, after the payment of the agreed annuity. After the death of Mrs. Nind, the "Supplemental" gift being no longer needed for its original purpose, it was agreed by the donors that the full amount of the remainder of the gift, viz., $142.18, should be retained by the Trustees to do similar service whenever needed as a "Supplemental Fund." On January 1, 1908, this Fund amounted to $156.50.

In our last report we spoke of the indefiniteness of the Adam Rouser and of the Julia A. Applegate Bequests, and asked the General Conference to direct what disposition should be made of the money. The action of the General Conference taken thereon (see Journal, p. 414) was to instruct the Board of Trustees "to take such action thereon" "as in its judgment best

fulfills the purposes of said bequests." Pursuant to this instruction the Trustees ordered that after the Adam Rouser Bequest shall have reached by its earnings the sum of $4,000, and the Julia A. Applegate Bequest shall have reached in the same way $5,500, their earnings shall be equally divided annually between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

The Adam Rouser Bequest had on January 1, 1908, reached the sum of $3,966.48, and has since passed the $4,000 limit. Its proceeds are now being distributed according to the above action.

In 1904 the Julia A. Applegate Bequest amounted to $4,717.50. It has since earned $824.44, which carried it beyond the $5,500 limit, and the surplus—$41.94—has been equally divided and paid to our Boards of Foreign and Home Missions.

The Conference Claimants' Fund has been increased during the quadrennium by $684.02, which, added to $2,763.04 (reported to the General Conference of 1904), made that Fund January 1, 1908, $3,447.06.

The Permanent Fund has earned during the quadrennium $149.31, which, added to the amounted reported in 1904, made that Fund on January 1, 1908, $968.95.

The Expense Fund has by earnings increased—after meeting the expenses during the quadrennium—$1,284.88, which, added to $3,240.18 reported in 1904, made that Fund January 1, 1908, $4,525.06.

The following is the report of our Treasurer, together with the action of the Auditing Committee thereon, both of which were approved by this Board, and are hereby made a part of this report:

To the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

At the annual meeting of the Board, February 26, 1908, I presented my Quadrennial Report, which had been approved by the Board. In subsequent consideration I recalled the fact that our books and securities have never been examined by any other than members of our own Board, and believing that it would be more satisfactory to the whole Church to have the books and securities examined by some person thoroughly qualified and wholly disinterested, on my own motion I secured the services of Mr. Guy H. Kennedy, a public accountant and auditor of high standing, to examine the accounts and securities, and report thereon. He has done his work and I herewith present his report. This report totals and balances exactly with the report which I presented to the Board in February, but varies in form in several particulars. I cordially approve his forms and adopt the same as my own. It is as follows:

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1908.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Sirs.—At the request of your Treasurer we have made an examination of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the four years ended December 31, 1907, and beg to report as follows: We submit as a part of this report the following Schedules, viz.:

Schedule A—Statement of Receipts for the four years ended December 31, 1907.

Schedule B—Statement of Disbursements for the four years ended December 31, 1907.

Schedule C—Distribution of Income.

Schedule D—Statement of Trust Funds and Investments at December 31, 1907.

We find all receipts properly entered and credited.

We have examined Disbursements and find same duly approved and represented by properly receipted vouchers and checks on file.

We examined all securities and found them on hand as represented.

The Schedules, as submitted, in our opinion, correctly show the receipts and disbursements for the period under review and the condition of the Funds at December 31, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,
Public Accountant and Auditor.

TRUSTEES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

RECEIPTS—(Schedule A)

Four Years Ended December 31, 1907

Income on Investments		$65,469 18	
Less Accrued Interest paid		455 00	
			$65,014 18
Bequests:			
Amanda R. Clark		$500 00	
Mrs. Sarah A. L. Palmer		4,665 00	
Eliza Jennings		2,000 00	
Meredith Cheek, additional		424 70	
John R. Hinkle, additional		500 00	
Mary K. Eaton		100 00	
Friend of Christian Apologete		75 00	
Martha A. Gowing		2,300 00	
Perly M. Ladd.....$600 00			
And Accrued Interest..... 76 01			
For Woman's Foreign Missionary Soc'y	$225 33		
For Woman's Home Missionary Soc'y.	225 34		
For Conference Claimants' Fund	225 34		
		$676 01	
Mary E. Bartholomew:			
Board of Education	$500 00		
Missionary Society	300 00		
Church Extension Society	300 00		
Total	$1,100 00		
Less Inheritance Tax	55 00		
		$1,045 00	

Gottfried Schmidt		$165 00	
Edmund Parsons Dwight	$43,437 76		
Less Expenses Incurred	107 55		
		$43,330 21	
Lydia C. Kennedy		788 75	
Trinity M. E. Church, Cincinnati		1,054 00	
Total Bequests Accepted		$57,623 67	
Increases:			
Robert T. Miller. Profit from sale of Stock		1,725 00	
			$59,348 67
Gifts Subject to Annuity:			
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd, No. 1		$1,000 00	
Same, No. 2		1,200 00	
Same, No. 3		1,000 00	
Same, No. 4		1,000 00	
			4,200 00
Loans Paid—Time and Call		$674,484 80	
Bonds Sold		22,000 00	
Stocks Sold	$6,932 50		
Less Profit (shown above)	1,725 00	5,207 50	701,692 30
Total Receipts			$830,255 15
Cash Balance, January 1, 1904			319 41
Total			$830,574 56

DISBURSEMENTS—(Schedule B)

Four Years Ended December 31, 1907

Salaries		$7,986 50	
Expenses, Rent, etc		1,544 06	
Furniture and Fixtures		171 00	
			$9,701 56
Paid Beneficiaries		$49,623 14	
Walden University Interest		42 07	
Tract Society Interest		44 60	
			49,709 81
Paid Bequests:			
Mrs. S. A. L. Palmer.			
To Taylor African Missions	$2,332 50		
To Woman's Foreign Missionary Soc.	1,555 00		
To Woman's Home Missionary Soc.	777 50		
		$4,665 00	
Eliza Jennings:			
To Woman's Foreign Missionary Soc.		1,985 00	
Robert Singleton:			
To Missionary Society, M. E. Church	$750 00		
To Tract Society	750 00		
		1,500 00	
Perly M. Ladd:			
To Woman's Home Missionary Soc.	$220 00		
To Woman's Foreign Missionary Soc.	220 00	440 00	
			8,590 00
A. A. Carter—Bequest Expense		$49 24	
Meredith Cheek Bequest Expense		26 65	
			75 89
Copies of Wills			5 50
Court Expenses charged Beneficiaries			41 40
Loaned—Time and Call		$739,431 00	
Stock Purchased		20,350 00	
			759,781 00
Total Disbursements			$827,905 16
Cash Balance			2,669 40
Total			$830,574 56

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME—(Schedule C)

Four Years Ended December 31, 1907

Income Received			$65,469 18
Less: Accrued Interest on Notes Purchased	$455 00		
Administration Expenses	9,530 56		
Furniture and Fixtures	171 00		
			10,156 56
Net Income			$55,312 62
Add: Undisbursed Income, last report	$598 81		
Transferred from Palmer Bequest	140 00		
Transferred from Singleton Bequest	88 47		
Transferred from Ladd Bequest	60 00		
			887 28
Total Net Income			$56,199 90
Paid Beneficiaries:			
Gammon Theological Seminary	$36,936 65		
Christliche Apologete	236 97		
Havana, O., M. E. Church	85 54		
Missionary Society, M. E. Church	9,454 14		
Missionary Society, Taylor African Missionary	257 31		
Woman's Home Missionary Society	135 06		
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	434 67		
Christ Hospital and Deaconess Home	1,289 14		
Annuity, Mary C. Nind	115 00		
Annuity, Thomas and Mary Shepherd	182 00		
Care Martin Ruter Cemetery Lot	16 95		
Phœbus, Va., M. E. Church	56 42		
Tract Society, M. E. Church	44 24		
Trinity M. E. Church, Cincinnati, O	35 83		
Detroit and Minnesota Annual Conf	64 91		
Perkinsville, Vt., M. E. Church	229 00		
Church Extension Society	49 31		
		$49,623 14	
Walden University Interest	$42 07		
Tract Society Interest	44 60		
		86 67	
Income Added to Funds:			
Conference Claimants	$484 02		
Meredith Cheek Bequest	93 36		
Mary E. Bartholomew	49 85		
Gottfried Schmidt	5 71		
Lydia C. Kennedy	22 38		
Expense Fund	1,201 90		
Supplemental Fund	6 50		
Permanent Fund	149 31		
Martin Ruter Cemetery Fund	13 16		
Gammon Reserve Fund	889 59		
Adam Rouser Bequest	586 35		
Julia A. Applegate Bequest	782 50		
	$4,284 63		
Less: Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity (deducted from Fund)	24 39		
		$4,260 24	
To Reduce Premium on Bonds:			
Penna. Mahoning Val. R.R. Bonds	$132 20		
Chicago Elec. Transit Co. Bonds	340 60		
		472 80	
Miscellaneous Expenses		2 00	
			$54,444 85
Undisbursed Income			$1,755 05

TRUST FUNDS—(Schedule D)

Accepted Trusts and Bequests held Jan. 1, 1904:			
E. H. Gammon Gift		$234,312 74	
Joseph Jones Bequest		15,550 00	
R. T. Miller Gift		5,228 66	
Permanent Fund		819 64	
Henrietta Stitt Bequest		1,050 00	
Elizabeth Owens Bequest		533 00	
Delana B. Parks Bequest		1,161 98	
Oliver Collins Bequest		1,000 00	
Charles M. Langdon Bequest		500 00	
Samuel Williams Bequest		260 00	
Ruth Brink Bequest		984 50	
Jedediah Allen Trust		39,197 56	
John S. Hester Bequest		400 00	
Mary C. Nind Annuity Gift		1,000 00	
Mary C. Nind Annuity Supplement		150 00	
Fund for Conference Claimants		2,763 04	
Frank X. Kreitler Gift		1,000 00	
Meredith Cheek Bequest		81 94	
Martin Ruter Cemetery Lot Fund		100 00	
Dr. J. R. Hinkle Trust		500 00	
Sarah A. L. Palmer Bequest		140 00	
Robert Singleton Bequest		1,588 47	
Adam Rouser Bequest		3,380 13	
Julia A. Applegate Bequest		4,717 50	
Expense Fund		3,240 18	
Total Trusts held Jan. 1, 1904:			$319,659 34
Trusts Received since January 1, 1904:			
Amanda R. Clark	$500 00		
Meredith Cheek	424 70		
John R. Hinkle	500 00		
Mary K. Eaton	100 00		
Apologete Endowment	75 00		
Perkinsville, Vt., M. E. Church	2,300 00		
Mary E. Bartholomew	1,045 00		
Gottfried Schmidt	165 00		
Edmond Parsons Dwight	43,330 21		
Lydia C. Kennedy	788 75		
Trinity M. E. Church, Cincinnati	1,054 00		
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd	$4,200 00		
Reduced by Annuity	24 39	4,175 61	
Perly M. Ladd		676 01	
Mrs. Sarah A. L. Palmer		4,665 00	
Eliza Jennings		2,000 00	
			$61,799 28
Trusts Increased:			
R. T. Miller Trust		$1,725 00	
Adam Rouser Trust		586 35	
Julia Applegate Trust		782 50	
Meredith Cheek		93 36	
Mary E. Bartholomew		49 85	
Gottfried Schmidt		5 71	
Lydia C. Kennedy		22 38	
Conference Claimants' Fund		684 02	
Supplemental Fund		6 50	
Permanent Fund		149 31	
Martin Ruter Cemetery Fund		13 16	
Gammon Reserve Fund		889 59	
Expense Fund	$82 98		
Expense Fund	1,201 90		
		1,284 88	
			6,292 61
Total Increase (Forward)			$68,091 89 $319,659 34

Trusts Reduced by Payments to Beneficiaries:			
Mrs. Sarah A. L. Palmer	$4,805 00		
Eliza Jennings	2,000 00		
Perly M. Ladd	676 01		
Robert Singleton	1,588 47		
		$9,069 48	
			$59,022 41
Total Trusts January 1, 1908			$378,681 75
Undisbursed Net Earnings			1,755 05
Total Trusts and Balance Income.			$380,436 80
Invested as Follows:			
Penna. & Mahoning Valley R.R. Bonds	$5,167 80		
Chicago Electric Transit Co. Bonds	5,274 04		
		$10,441 84	
Procter & Gamble Co. Preferred Stock.		24,076 00	
Ohio University (Athens, O.) Ground Rent		4,500 00	
Notes Secured by Mortgage		178,495 00	
Notes Secured by Collateral		160,038 80	
Accounts Receivable		215 76	
Cash on hand January 1, 1908		2,669 40	
			$380,436 80

Respectfully submitted, April 14, 1908.

GEORGE B. JOHNSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

Your Auditing Committee respectfully reports that we have carefully examined the Annual Report of the Treasurer, and also his report for the quadrennium ending December 31, 1907, and have found them to be correct in all particulars as to receipts, disbursements, and balances. Also, we have closely inspected the securities held by the Treasurer and find his statement of them to be correct. They are also kept by him in a safe and orderly manner. The books are kept in a neat and expert way and everything relating to the accounts is full, clear, accurate, and satisfactory. The Church is to be congratulated on the efficiency of the work of the Treasurer in the discharge of his duties.

Respectfully,
JOHN PEARSON,
FRANK G. MITCHELL.

Cincinnati, Ohio, February 23, 1908.

In our experience administering the affairs of this Board we have found great confusion existing in different parts of the Church in reference to our relation to the various pieces of Church property held locally by Boards of Trustees.

We find that many courts hold that Church property deeded in the usual way is really held by this Board, and we are frequently compelled in order to quiet title to quit claim to certain property of which we have no knowledge whatever, and other-

wise to help our brethren hold the property of the Church free from other claimants. In order to avoid this confusion, and also to further the interests we are appointed to promote, we have carefully examined ¶¶324-327 of Chapter IV in the Discipline relating to this Board, and herewith submit for your adoption the following:

II. The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

¶324. The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, pursuant to the action of the General Conference and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, should not be confounded with the local Boards of Trustees of our Church property referred to in ¶¶299-321 of the Discipline, which local Boards have the care only of the Church property in the several Charges to which they are related, and are amenable to their respective Quarterly Conferences. This Corporation —the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church—is constituted by the General Conference and made amenable thereto, that the Church may have competent representation in legal proceedings and have an authorized body to care for and administer all the property conveyed to it, or committed to it in trust, within the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The following are the Articles of Incorporation authorized by the General Conference in 1868:

"Articles of Incorporation.

"First. The Board of Trustees hereby created shall consist of six ministers and six laymen, in good and regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, six of whom shall be appointed by the General Conference at each quadrennial session, and to hold office till their successors have been regularly and duly appointed; said Corporation to be known under the form and style of 'Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.' And Davis W. Clark, F. C. Holliday, Joseph M. Trimble, Luke Hitchcock, William H. Goode, William Young, ministers, and Harvey DeCamp, M. B. Hagans, A. N. Riddle, John Cochnower, Edward Sargent, Amos Shinkle, laymen, are hereby elected and appointed Trustees to constitute the Board before named, which Board shall have perpetual succession.

"Second. The said Board of Trustees, under their corporate name, shall have power to take and hold by donation, gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, any property, real, personal, or mixed, in any state in the United States, in behoof of and for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the same to manage, grant, convey, lease, or otherwise dispose of, and to

execute such trust or trusts as may be confided to said corporation—the whole to be under the supervision of, and amenable to, the General Conference.

"THIRD. The said Board shall also be deemed competent to receive and administer any special benevolent trust in behalf of the Church not otherwise provided for in the benevolent societies now existing under the authority or by the sanction of the General Conference.

"FOURTH. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States shall elect or appoint successors of the said Trustees hereinbefore named at the quadrennial meetings of said Conference; provided, however, that all vacancies occurring more than six months before the session of the General Conference shall be filled by the bishops, the persons so appointed to hold office only up to the time of the General Conference, when their places shall be held as vacant, and shall be filled as aforesaid.

"FIFTH. The Board shall have authority to enact By-Laws not inconsistent with the design and provisions of this charter for the transaction and regulation of its business, and shall have authority to appoint the necessary officers for the transaction of all business that pertains to it or that may come before it.

"SIXTH. The Board of Trustees herein provided for shall be amenable to the General Conference for the management of the trust reposed in them, and they shall make quadrennial reports to that body.

"SEVENTH. A failure to elect a Trustee or Trustees, at any time, shall not work a dissolution of this Corporation."

¶325. This Corporation shall hold in trust, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, any and all donations, bequests, gifts, grants, and funds in trust, etc., that may be given or conveyed directly to the Methodist Episcopal Church or to this Corporation for the benefit of said Church or for the benefit of Conference Claimants, or for the benefit of any one or more benevolent Societies or other Institutions under the patronage or direction of the Church, or for any other benevolent purpose that the Corporation may judge to be in harmony with the purposes for which it was instituted, and to administer the said funds, and the proceeds of the same, in accordance with the directions of the donors, and of the interests of the Church contemplated by said donors; provided, that any sums thus donated or bequeathed, but not especially designated for any benevolent object, shall be added to the "Permanent Fund;" and provided, also, that the Corporation shall not be required to accept any gift, bequest, or trust to which may be attached conditions deemed by the Corporation to be unreasonable or inconsistent with the terms of the trust, or likely to produce embarrassment

in administration; and having accepted any gift or bequest in trust, it shall be responsible only for the careful and economical administration of the same, and shall not be held to account to any beneficiary for either the principal or income therefrom beyond what may be secured by fidelity and diligence. Each trust shall be charged with the expenses necessary to its care and administration.

¶326. It shall be the duty of the pastor within the bounds of whose charge any Donation, Bequest, Gift, Grant, or Trust is made directly to the Methodist Episcopal Church, or to this Corporation—The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church—to give prompt notice thereof to the said Trustees, in order that they without delay may protect and administer the same.

¶327. This Corporation shall make to each General Conference a full report in which shall be shown the Funds and Properties held in trust and the receipts and disbursements during the quadrennium.

We desire to inform the General Conference that during the quadrennium Bishop David H. Moore, who was elected by the last General Conference to membership in this Board for a term of eight years, resigned because of the great distance of his residence—Portland, Oregon—from the office of the Board. The Bishops in their meeting, October, 1905, appointed Bishop Henry Spellmeyer to fill the vacancy. By the terms of the Discipline—see ¶324—this action can only be "for the remainder of the quadrennium." This creates one vacancy in the class of 1912 to be filled at your present session. Also:

The term of service of the following persons expires by limitation at this session: Ministers, John Pearson, Frank G. Mitchell, and Edward B. Rawls. Laymen, James N. Gamble, George B. Johnson, and Norman W. Harris. All of which is respectfully submitted by the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN M. WALDEN, *President.*

JOHN PEARSON, *Secretary.*

April 15, 1908.

F.—BOARDS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

I. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: The years that have intervened since our report to the last General Conference have been more than usually full of activities on the part of the American Bible Society. During this period it has joined in the celebration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which took its rise, under God, in the Evangelical Revival in which Methodism was born, and is historically recorded as one of the outgrowths of that remarkable movement.

It has celebrated its own Ninetieth Anniversary with commemorative exercises held in different parts of the country and in the Bible House in New York city, in the spring of 1906. Obedient to the requests of many influential Christian bodies, it has so amended the first article of its constitution as to allow it to publish the Revised English Bible, and it now issues missionary editions of the American Standard Revised Bible. It has begun a new policy with relation to domestic work in this country, and has established, in addition to its Agency for the Colored People of the South, five large domestic Agencies, covering altogether, more than thirty-two States of the Union. It still continues in cordial and friendly fellowship with its Auxiliary Societies, coöperating with them in ministering to the needs of the people in the regions where they are established.

It recognizes most gratefully the substantial coöperation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and renders this Report to the governing body of the Church whose interests it has endeavored, according to its ability, to serve both in the United States and in foreign lands, in connection with the missionaries of the Church.

During the quadrennium, the Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D.D., whose election as Corresponding Secretary was reported to the last General Conference, has passed to his reward. There has been no election to the Corresponding Secretaryship to fill the vacancy created by his death. The Rev. Henry Otis Dwight,

LL.D., born in Constantinople of missionary parents, receiving his education in part at Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, has been elected to the office of Recording Secretary, an office which has been recreated to meet the needs of the Society.

The Society has lost by death during this period Mr. Horace Hitchcock, of Michigan, and Mr. James H. Taft, of New York, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Rev. Andrew M. Milne, for many years a member of the South American Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Society's veteran Agent for more than forty years in charge of its work in the La Plata, has also ceased from his labors and entered into rest during this quadrennium.

The Society has also been greatly bereaved in the death of Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D.D., LL.D., for years one of the most esteemed and honored of the intimate advisers of the Society in all its work.

Satisfactory revision work has been going forward in the languages of Siam and Laos; in a variety of versions in China; in various dialects in the Philippines; on the Old and New Testament in Korea; on the Bulgarian Scriptures in the Levant; on the Arabic Bible in Syria; on the Zulu Bible in Africa; in the Sheetswa language in Africa; on the Portuguese Scriptures in Brazil; and the question of the revision of the Spanish Scriptures has also been under serious consideration.

During the four years, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, embraced in this Report the Society's expenditures for all purposes have been $1,922,015.62. Its receipts during the same period have been:

From legacies	$377,141 52
From individuals	183,463 87
From church collections	230,034 17
From auxiliaries	144,695 13
From investments	96,886 48
From rentals	80,009 41
From sales	399,459 00

The issues during the four years ending have been as follows:

1904	1,770,891
1905	1,831,096
1906	2,236,755
1907	1,910,853

A total during the quadrennium of 7,749,595 Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions.

The gifts of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last quadrennium have been as follows:

1904	$35,874
1905	36,088
1906	40,074
1907	38,837

A total of $150,873.

Forty years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its more limited resources and smaller membership, used to approximate $100,000 a year for this cause. The needs of the Society are more imperative today than they were then. The Society is dependent upon the earnest and enthusiastic support of the churches of this country. It can only go forward to accomplish the great work for which it was created by the Church by the continued and hearty support of all good people.

This Report is respectfully submitted.

William Ingraham Haven,
John Fox,
Corresponding Secretaries.

II. BOARD OF EDUCATION, FREEDMEN'S AID, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

To the General Conference to be held in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1908:

1. BOARD OF MANAGERS

Bishop H. W. Warren, University Park, Col.
Bishop D. A. Goodsell, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
Bishop Earl Cranston, The Ontario, Washington, D. C.
Bishop David H. Moore, Portland, Ore.
Bishop J. W. Hamilton, 435 Buchanan St., San Francisco, Cal.
Bishop J. F. Berry, 455 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
Bishop W. F. McDowell, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Bishop L. B. Wilson, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MINISTERS

D. Lee Aultman, 915 Blair Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
Jos. Clark, Columbus, O.
Jos. Courtney, 340 E. Short St., Lexington, Ky.
E. P. Edmonds, Springfield, O.
Levi Gilbert, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
Christian Golder, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
C. R. Havighorst, Bellefontaine, O.
W. H. Hickman, Jamestown, N. Y.
E. H. Hughes, Greencastle, Ind.
H. C. Jennings, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
H. D. Ketcham, 1034 Wesley Ave., Cincinnati, O.
E. S. Lewis, Columbus, O.
Franklin McElfresh, Zanesville, O.
A. J. Nast, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
John Pearson, Madisonville, O.
J. H. Race, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. H. Rust, Greenwood Court, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
J. M. Shumpert, 111 E. Church St., Jackson, Miss.
C. B. Spencer, Kansas City, Mo.
J. A. Story, Westwood, Cincinnati, O.
Bishop J. M. Walden, Cincinnati, O.
J. D. Walsh, Paintsville, Ky.
H. C. Weakley, 3435 Highland Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
Herbert Welch, Delaware, O.
J. B. Young, 2418 Ashland Ave., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

LAYMEN

Albert W. Ault, 312 Burns Ave., Wyoming, Cincinnati, O.
C. W. Bennett, Piqua, O.
W. F. Boyd, Carlisle Building, Cincinnati, O.

J. M. Bulwinkle, 351 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. A. Burrell, 604 Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.
W. E. Carpenter, Brazil, Ind.
Hanford Crawford, Saint Louis, Mo.
B. B. Dale, Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, O.
C. L. Greeno, 325 Main St., Cincinnati, O.
A. W. Harris, Evanston, Ill.
W. C. Herron, Redway Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
H. C. M. Ingraham, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
George B. Johnson, 220 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
I. D. Jones, 1014 McMillan St., Cincinnati, O.
J. E. Leaycraft, 19 W. Forty-second St., New York city.
H. C. Minnich, Oxford, O.
J. A. Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. W. Pearsall, Ridgewood, N. J.
R. F. Raymond, New Bedford, Mass.
H. A. Schroetter, 432 Madison Ave., Covington, Ky.
E. E. Shipley, 603 Fifth National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O.
L. A. Stabler, 355 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
D. D. Thompson, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
D. D. Woodmansee, 506 Johnston Building, Cincinnati, O.
E. L. Young, Norwalk, O.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, President.
Bishop John M. Walden, President Emeritus.
Bishop L. B. Wilson, First Vice-President.
Bishop W. F. McDowell, Second Vice-President.
W. F. Boyd, Third Vice-President.
H. C. Minnich, Fourth Vice-President.
H. C. Jennings, Treasurer.
W. F. Anderson, M. C. B. Mason, J. T. McFarland, } Corresponding Secretaries.
D. G. Downey, Assistant Secretary.
D. Lee Aultman, Recording Secretary.
E. M. Mills, P. J. Maveety, } Field Secretaries.

2. UNIVERSITY SENATE

Appointed by the General Conference

At Large.

Chancellor James Roscoe Day, Syracuse University.

District.	Name.	Institution.
I.	William E. Huntington	Boston University.
II.	Bradford P. Raymond	Wesleyan University.
III.	William H. Crawford	Allegheny College.
IV.	John F. Goucher	Woman's College of Baltimore.
V.	Richard T. Stevenson	Ohio Wesleyan University.
VI.	John H. Race	Grant University.
VII.	James M. Cox	Philander Smith College.
VIII.	Henry A. Buchtel	University of Denver.
IX.	John W. Hancher	Iowa Wesleyan University.
X.	Thomas F. Holgate	Northwestern University.
XI.	Edwin H. Hughes	De Pauw University.
XII.	George H. Bridgman	Hamline University.
XIII.	John L. Nuelsen	Nast Theological Seminary.
XIV.	George F. Bovard	Univ. of Southern California.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In view of the consolidation of the important interests represented by the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, Sunday School Union and Tract Society, the Commission on the Consolidation of Benevolences deemed it wise and equitable to create an enlarged Board. The Commission ordered that the Board should consist of the effective bishops resident in the United States and of twenty-five ministers and twenty-five laymen. Agreeable to this order, the foregoing members were elected at the first meeting of the consolidated society.

Pursuant to the order of the Commission, appointed by the General Conference, the first meeting of the consolidated societies was held in Cincinnati, O., February 26-28, 1907. The most careful thought was given to the consideration of the important interests involved, with the result that the following working plan was adoped by formal action of the Board:

WORKING PLAN ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FREEDMEN'S AID, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

PURSUANT to the order of the General Conference of 1904, requiring the consolidation of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society and Sunday School Union and Tract Society, into the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools; and of the action of the Commission appointed by the General Conference, requiring that such consolidation become operative January 1, 1907, the new Board in session assembled at Cincinnati, February 26-28, after careful consideration of all of the important interests involved, adopts the following working plan as a basis of future operations:

ARTICLE I. All moneys received from collections in the churches and Sunday schools, special gifts, and other sources, upon and subsequent to January 1, 1907, shall be paid into the treasury at Cincinnati or New York and be accounted for to the Treasurer of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools in the office at Cincinnati.

ARTICLE II. All moneys received prior to January 1, 1907, and designated as being for the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, or for the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society at Cincinnati, or for the Sunday School Union and Tract Society in New York, shall each be kept in separate accounts and shall be devoted faithfully and exclusively to the objects for which they are specifically given.

ARTICLE III. The transfer of funds from the component societies to the new organization requires great care and proper time, in order that all interests shall be securely guarded. In some cases an authorization from the state is required before such transfer can be legally made. For example: The action of the General Conference specifically provided for the legal continuance of the present Board of Education as constituted under the laws of the state of New York. After availing itself of the best legal advice the Board in New York is fully persuaded that it has not the legal right to transfer its properties to the new corporation in Ohio until an

enabling act authorizing such transfer shall have been passed by the New York Legislature.

We approve this action and direct: That strict care and liberal time be taken so that properties and funds coming into the possession of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools from the Board of Education and Sunday School Union and Tract Society, or properties and funds remaining in the possession of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, or Sunday Schools, and formerly belonging to the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, be strictly guarded, so that said properties and funds shall not be diverted from the purposes for which they were given with any debts contracted by any of the merged societies.

ARTICLE IV. In view of certain large and vital interests, this Board, acting under the express permission of the General Conference, believes it wise to retain for the present an office in New York for the transaction of such business as should for the time being be done in that city, full reports being made from time to time as the Board in Cincinnati may direct, and all moneys being accounted for as directed in Article I.

The Board authorizes the continuance of The Christian Student in accordance with its contract already made, under the impress as used aforetime.

ARTICLE V. The corresponding secretaries shall issue an appeal to the Church for the sum of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars. It was evidently the purpose of the General Conference in grouping these benevolent societies to secure a public presentation and collection in each church. We urge it as the intent of the General Conference, that one day shall be given in the public congregation in each church to the interests of the work now represented by the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. The proceeds of this collection in the congregation shall be divided in the ratio of two to one between the interests represented by the work hitherto carried on by the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society and the Sunday School Union and Tract Society.

Children's Day shall be observed according to the Discipline, the appeal for the collection being made in the interests of education among our young people as heretofore, and the proceeds of Children's Day collection being reckoned as constituting its part of the total of five hundred thousand dollars to be raised. The Children's Day collection shall be devoted as heretofore to the work of Student Aid among our institutions of learning as specifically provided by the Discipline. We earnestly recommend that the Lincoln Birthday Celebration, already productive of good to our cause, shall become an institution of the Sunday schools and the proceeds shall be devoted entirely to that branch of work hitherto carried on by the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

We earnestly recommend that the Rally Day interests, already an institution of our Sunday schools, shall be carefully fostered and the proceeds of Rally Day shall be devoted exclusively to the work hitherto carried on by the Sunday School Union and Tract Society, the proceeds of these two collections in the Sunday schools to be reckoned as their part of the $500,000 to be raised.

Recognizing and rejoicing in the attitude of our Epworth League toward these benevolent enterprises, we call earnest attention to these lines of endeavor as affording rarely fine opportunity for useful services to the kingdom.

ARTICLE VI. If the proceeds from the general collections are not sufficient to meet the appropriations to educational institutions for

loans to students, the other funds available now in the hands of the Board in the state of New York shall be drawn upon to augment the amount appropriated to a degree necessary to meet the needs of these institutions for such purposes, and this shall apply to our educational institutions hitherto conducted under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, it being understood that students of these institutions are eligible for loans, as heretofore.

ARTICLE VII. (a) In view of the excessive labor devolving upon Secretary Mason in consequence of an existing vacancy, the Board directs that Secretary Anderson shall have supervision of our schools in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Fort Worth, Tex. And all reports from the schools shall be made to the office of the Board in Cincinnati as at present. (b) That while the headquarters of this Society are fixed in Cincinnati, yet for convenience in the proper performance of his duties Secretary Anderson be authorized to spend such time in New York city as he may deem necessary.

ARTICLE VIII. Touching the representation of our work at the Annual Conferences, it is hereby directed that the secretaries arrange for the holding of but one anniversary at each Conference, the visiting secretary being prepared to make a statement of the essential features of the work of the combined societies as heretofore carried on. Anything beyond this may be done as Conferences themselves may choose or direct.

ARTICLE IX. In view of the necessary advance movement, the desirability of additional assistant or field workers is apparent.
(Article IX is referred to the Board without recommendation.)

ARTICLE X. (a) In view of the editorial duties of Secretary McFarland the Society authorizes his continuance in New York city until further action. (b) We direct that grants of Sunday school literature and of tracts shall be governed by the rules which have been in force in the Sunday School Union and Tract Society, until otherwise ordered, under the direction of the local committee. (c) We recommend the designation of our members resident in New York and vicinity as a local committee of this Board, *ad interim*, for the supervision of affairs still centering there, the local committee to report to the Executive Committee in Cincinnati. (d) We recognize the necessity of the help for which Secretary McFarland asked in the way of an assistant. We, therefore, recommend the election of such assistant, to be called Assistant Secretary for Sunday Schools and Religious Literature, who shall work under the direction of Secretary McFarland and the Executive Committee in the interest of the things of which he has particular supervision. (e) And we feel that as rapidly as the income of this Society may make it possible the Sunday school work should be extended and that an adequate force of field workers should be employed.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board held October 23, 1907, Article I was amended to read as follows: "All moneys received from collections in the churches and Sunday schools, special gifts, and other sources upon and subsequent to January 1, 1907, shall be paid into the treasury at Cincinnati or New York, and shall be remitted to and in the custody of the Treasurer of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools."

Article III was amended to read as follows: "The transfer of funds from the component societies to the new organization requires great care and proper time in order that all interests shall be securely guarded. In some cases an authorization from the state is required before such transfer can be legally made. The action of the General Conference specifically provided that the present Board of Education, as constituted under the laws of the state of New York, should be legally continued. Such authorization having been granted in April, 1907, by the New York Legislature, it is clearly the opinion of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools that such transfer of funds be made as speedily as consistent with their safeguarding to the purposes for which they were given."

The work of the Society has gone forward agreeable to this plan. The expenses of administration have been apportioned among the constituent societies upon the basis of their receipts from collections last year. This arrangement lays upon the Educational Department, 31 per cent; upon the Department for Freedmen's Work, 46 per cent, and upon the Sunday school interests, 23 per cent. Collections have been divided upon the same basis when the collection sent was designed to cover all the interests represented.

Monthly meetings of the Executive Committee have been held regularly.

The consolidated society held an anniversary in Pittsburg, Pa., October 25-31, 1907. There can be no question but that the hearing accorded to these interests at that time will be productive of great and lasting good.

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON,
M. C. B. MASON,
JOHN T. MCFARLAND,
Corresponding Secretaries.

AMENDED CHARTER, OR ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

(Including Change of Name to Board of Education, etc.)

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church, through its General Conference, has determined that the work heretofore prosecuted by its Board of Education, its Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, its Sunday School Union, and its Tract Society, shall be combined and hereafter administered by this one corporation under the name of "The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and that the office of the said corporation shall be in the city of Cincinnati, O.;

We do, therefore, amend the existing articles of incorporation of this corporation, heretofore known as "The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church," so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE I. This corporation shall hereafter be known as "The

Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and its principal office shall be at Cincinnati, O.

ARTICLE II. Its objects shall be to continue the work heretofore committed to the several corporations named above, which objects are: to diffuse generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to establish and maintain, or aid in maintaining, institutions of Christian education among white and colored, and all peoples everywhere, and to advance the interests and promote the cause of Sunday schools in the United States and elsewhere, all under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (1) By assisting in establishing and maintaining institutions of Christian learning, and promoting the cause of Christian education, including aid to young people preparing for the ministry, and for missionary and other Christian work; (2) by laboring for the education and relief of Freedmen and their descendants, and others; (3) by cherishing the interests and advancing the work of Sunday schools; (4) by issuing and distributing tracts and other publications; (5) by carefully carrying out and performing all the conditions and trusts attached to the several funds and properties that shall come to this corporation from the several corporations above named; (6) and in such other ways as the said General Conference may, from time to time, authorize, direct, or approve.

ARTICLE III. There shall be, under this Amended Charter, a Board of Managers or Trustees, consisting of the effective Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church resident in the United States, *ex officio*, and twenty-five (25) ministers and twenty-five (25) laymen of said Church, or such other number of each as may hereafter be deemed expedient by the General Conference of the said Church, to be elected quadrennially by the said General Conference, and the terms of service of the members of such Board and their successors in office shall begin on the second Wednesday in June next succeeding their election, and continue during the ensuing four (4) years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Said Board shall have such powers and prerogatives as are needful for conducting the work of this corporation, and shall hold its annual meeting on the third Wednesday of October, or at such other time as the Board may direct. It shall provide for such other meetings as it may deem necessary. Any vacancy in the Board of Managers, caused by resignation, death, or otherwise, shall be filled by such Board in the interim of the sessions of the General Conference.

ARTICLE IV. There may also be a General Committee of such number, and with such powers over, and such relations to, the administration of this corporation as the said General Conference may, from time to time, determine, and the Board of Managers shall provide for proper representation in said General Committee.

ARTICLE V. The officers of this corporation shall be a President, three or more Vice-Presidents, one or more Corresponding Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by the Board of Managers at their annual meeting each year, except as hereinafter provided.

The Corresponding Secretary, or Corresponding Secretaries, shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and may hold office for four (4) years. Should there be a vacancy in a Corresponding Secretary's office, or in an Assistant Corresponding Secretary's office, caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties thereof until the Bishops of said church shall elect a successor.

One or more Assistant Corresponding Secretaries may be elected by the General Conference, and one or more Assistant Secretaries may be elected by the Board of Managers as they shall, from time to time, deem necessary, and these shall render such services, and each shall receive such a salary, as the Board of Managers shall determine.

ARTICLE VI. The Board of Managers shall report annually to the General Committee, and quadrennially to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and may publish information concerning the work of the corporation at such times and in such forms as they may determine.

ARTICLE VII. This corporation shall have power to sue and be sued, to have a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure. It shall also have power to contract and be contracted with, purchase, acquire, hold, sell, and convey both in law and equity, any estate or interest therein, in any kind of property, personal, real, or mixed, as may be necessary or convenient for conducting the affairs of the corporation, and to take and hold such property, or any of it, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and to sell and convey the same, as well as to accept, take, and hold gifts on the annuity plan, and to receive, hold, and administer property of any and all kinds in trust for the uses and purposes of the corporation, and the interests it is designed to promote.

ARTICLE VIII. The Board of Managers shall make such by-laws, and provide for the amendment of same, as may be deemed necessary or convenient to carry forward the work of the corporation, provided they are in harmony with the provisions of this charter.

STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.:

We, John M. Walden, President, and William B. Sellers, Secretary, of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, do hereby certify that at a regular meeting of all the members of said Society on the eighteenth of October, 1906, held at the Methodist Book Concern, 220-222 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O., all the members of said Society waived in writing the notices required by Section 3238a of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, and unanimously adopted the foregoing Amended Charter, or Articles of Incorporation of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the copy of the Amended Charter, or Articles of Incorporation, which appears above, is a true copy of the original Amended Charter so adopted.

Witness our hands and the Seal of said Corporation, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1906.

JOHN M. WALDEN, President.

Corporate Seal.

WILLIAM B. SELLERS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Ohio,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the state of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original record now in my official custody as Secretary of State, and found to be true and correct, of the Amended Charter, or Articles of Incorporation of the FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, filed in this office on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1906, and recorded in Volume 120, page 537 of the Records of Incorporations.

Witness my hand and Official Seal, at Columbus, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1906.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
Secretary of State.

Seal of
Secretary of State.

3. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND STUDENT AID

Dear Fathers and Brethren: Agreeable to the action of the last General Conference as published in the Journal (page 533), "that the Commission which shall be appointed shall have power to transfer the secretaries according to the interests to represent which they shall have been elected so that every interest shall be guarded," the Educational Department respectfully submits the following report of its work during the past quadrennium. This report follows, in the main, the lines of previous reports, using in many cases their exact language. For ease of reference the history, work, duties, and plans of the Board are grouped under distinct heads, as follows: I, Historical. II, Work Proposed. III, Work Accomplished: A, Financial. B, Statistical. C, Educational. D, Financial Progress of the Schools. E, University Senate. F, The Consolidated Society. IV, Appendix, containing the Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Board, together with specimens of documents used.

I. Historical

The General Conference of 1864, with the centennial movement of 1866 in view, appointed a Centenary Committee, consisting of all the bishops, twelve ministers, and twelve laymen, "to determine to what objects and in what proportions the moneys raised as connectional funds shall be appropriated." This committee unanimously recommended the organization of a Board to take charge of whatever moneys might be contributed during the centenary celebration, and thereafter, for the general purposes which were afterward specified in the charter and constitution of the present Board of Education. The next General Conference unanimously approved the action of the Centenary Committee and instituted the Board. Mr. C. C. North, a layman of New York, was appointed by the Board as Corresponding Secretary, December, 1869, and continued in this office until 1872.

The amount of the centenary educational collections was, for the Sunday School Children's Fund, $56,674.40, and the General Educational Fund, $9,155.32; total, $65,829.72. In 1868 this Fund had increased to about $84,000, which amount was placed under the control of the newly organized Board; and, by consent of the contributing Conferences, the funds were invested, and "but little was done for the next four years except of a preliminary character." In April, 1869, a charter of incorporation was obtained from the State of New York, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. In 1870 the Board proposed to the Annual Conferences that the second Sunday in June of each

year be celebrated as Children's Day, and a collection be taken, to be given to the Children's Fund. The General Conference of 1872 reaffirmed its approval of the Board, officially recommended the observance of Children's Day, and asked for collections in all the Sunday schools in aid of the "Sunday School Children's Fund" of the Board of Education. It also elected a Corresponding Secretary, with instructions to devote all his time to the promotion of its work. The Rev. Dr. Erastus O. Haven was made Corresponding Secretary. Not long after this, however, Dr. Haven accepted the chancellorship of Syracuse University, still temporarily retaining the secretaryship of the Board. The first aid to students was granted in 1873, the amount disbursed that year being $300. At the suggestion of the Board the General Conference of 1876 elected no Corresponding Secretary, and none was again elected by that body until 1888.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel P. Kidder followed Dr. Haven as Corresponding Secretary, having been appointed to that office by the Board in 1880, and reappointed until his resignation. Failing health forced him to retire in 1887, when the Rev. Dr. (now Bishop) Daniel A. Goodsell was appointed to the secretaryship of the Board. Only the interest of the Funds was by the charter permitted to be spent in aiding students until the General Conference of 1884, which made provision that the "Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund thereafter received as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students." The General Conference of 1888 took still more decisive action, and recommended that "hereafter no accumulations of endowment funds be made, except by gifts and bequests specifically for that purpose, and that all incomes from public collections be devoted to annual disbursements in loans to students and to its current expenses."

This General Conference also took other decided action looking to a broader scope of work for the Board, and again made the Corresponding Secretary a general officer elected by that body. The Rev. Charles H. Payne was elected to the office.

This General Conference also authorized the appointment of an "Educational Commission to consider the subject of reorganizing the educational work of the Church so as to give it more of unity, breadth, and effectiveness."

In 1892 the General Conference adopted a new chapter on education. It was made the duty of every pastor to observe Children's Day, to take a collection expressly for the Children's Fund, and to forward this collection to the Board.

The scope of the Board's work was enlarged, a University Senate was authorized to formulate a standard of requirements for graduation to the baccalaureate degree in our Church schools,

and the Board was authorized to apply this standard and classify as colleges such institutions as meet the requirements.

In 1893 the University Senate held its first meeting, and adopted a standard of requirements for graduation, and reported its work to the Board. The Board sent the action of the Senate, with an appropriate circular, to all the Church schools in December.

In 1894 the requirements of the University Senate were applied for the first time to the colleges of the Church, which were classified accordingly in the Annual Report of the Board, issued March, 1895.

In 1896 the General Conference continued the educational system adopted in 1892, strengthening it at some points. It gave the Board additional authority and responsibility, and enacted a law to the effect that no institution of learning of intended collegiate grade established after July, 1896, shall be eligible to connectional recognition or aid unless it shall have secured the approval of the Board of Education before its establishment. The University Senate held its second meeting in November, 1896, and continued its former requirements with but slight changes.

On May 5, 1899, the Rev. Charles H. Payne, who had been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Board by the General Conference in 1888, reelected in 1892 and 1896, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y. The vacancy thus caused was filled in the manner prescribed by the Discipline by the election of the Rev. William F. McDowell, Chancellor of the University of Denver. The University Senate held a third meeting in December, 1899, continuing the former requirements for graduation, and recommending to the Board a new chapter to be substituted for the present chapter in the Discipline on the University Senate. The new chapter originated in the College Association of the Church, and was unanimously adopted by that body before being presented to the Senate for consideration.

The General Conference of 1900 adopted a new and revised chapter on the University Senate, enlarging its powers and scope. The report of the Senate appears in its proper place in this report.

In 1904 Dr. McDowell was elected to the Episcopacy.

The General Conference of 1904 elected the Rev. William F. Anderson, of the New York Conference, Corresponding Secretary for the quadrennium now closing.

The University Senate has held two meetings during the quadrennium—one in February, 1906, at Baltimore, Md., the other one in January, 1908, at Evanston, Ill. Reports of important actions taken appear in their proper place.

Four members of the Board of Education have died during the quadrennium. Mr. Joseph S. Stout was born December 27,

1846, in New York city. He was elected Treasurer of the Board of Education May 31, 1887. By his strict business methods he rendered great service to the Board. His name in this community was the synonym of fair and honorable dealing. He died June 28, 1904.

Mr. John G. Holmes, of Pittsburg, was elected a member of the Board of Education by the General Conference of 1900. Mr. Holmes was the son of Methodist parents, and was all his life a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died September 4, 1904.

Bishop Edward Gayer Andrews, D.D., LL.D., the honored President of the Board since 1887, passed out of this life December 31, 1907. He was born at New Hartford, N. Y., August 7, 1825. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University at Middletown. He was for six years teacher in and principal of Cazenovia Seminary. From 1854 to 1864 he filled prominent pastorates in the New York East Conference. His broad vision, his careful and detailed knowledge, and his rarely fine judgment contributed to make his services of great and enduring value to the Board and its work.

Bishop Charles Henry Fowler, D.D., LL.D., was born August 11, 1837. He graduated at Genesee College in 1859 and at Garrett Biblical Institute in 1861. He was President of Northwestern University from 1872 to 1876. He was Editor of the New York Christian Advocate from 1876 to 1880. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society from 1880 to 1884. The General Conference of 1884 elected him to the Episcopacy. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1903. His experience as pastor, educator, editor, missionary secretary, and bishop furnished him with a knowledge of the conditions of the life of the Church which rendered him a counselor of great value touching educational policies. He departed this life March 20, 1908.

II. Work Proposed

The charter contains the following paragraphs descriptive of the work which the Church expected the Board of Education to perform:

Section 2. The objects of the said Corporation shall be to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Section 5. The Board of Trustees shall have such power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs and property of said Corporation not inconsistent with this charter or the rules and regulations of said General Conference, and shall make quadrennial reports to that body; and it shall be the duty of the Board to receive

and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (1)* and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit:

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established; to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established;

Provided, that no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies, and provided (2)* further that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution.

All future contributions of money or property made to the Fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

(3)* It shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year, and to appropriate only the interest and income thereof, and of all contributions thereto received prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education; (4)* provided, however, that the said Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to said Sunday School Children's Fund, which may be received after said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students; and if any surplus remain in any year after appropriating so much of the principal of such gifts and contributions as may be requisite for the purpose aforesaid, such surplus shall be added to the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund, accumulated and invested by said Board of Education prior to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of properly recommended students from within its bounds, shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund aforesaid and in the appropriation of gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund received after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, provided no Conference shall share in the income or distribution of said Fund which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this Fund in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference. The Board shall also serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general education. It shall recognize as auxiliaries all educational societies now existing within the Church, and which may hereafter be formed, on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. (5)* Any Annual Conference may form an educational society, auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding

* See "Notes on Charter" in Appendix.

that all collections or contributions for educational purposes made by order of said Conference shall be appropriated at its discretion. (6)* All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to said Board of Education, to be held in trust for the purposes specified by the donors.

The Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services.

The work proposed in the charter may be outlined as follows:

1. Collection and care of funds for the aid of students and institutions, for the purpose of securing a well-equipped force of men and women for the ministerial, missionary, evangelistic, and educational work of the Church.

2. To act as "a general agency of the Church"—

(1) In behalf of ministerial and general education.

(2) For communication between teachers and those needing their services.

(3) For collecting and publishing educational statistics.

(4) For furnishing plans for educational buildings.

(5) For giving counsel in regard to location and organization of new institutions of learning.

(6) For promoting the work of auxiliary educational societies.

III. Work Accomplished

A.—FINANCIAL

FOR THE COLLECTION AND CARE OF FUNDS, ETC.

How well the Board has fulfilled the first of these duties will be seen from the Treasurer's Report and the detailed financial exhibit which follows, and the statement concerning the loans made to students.

TREASURER'S REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AS INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK DECEMBER 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 1, 1907

	Disbursem'ts	Receipts
Receipts Dec. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904:		
Balance Goldthorpe Fund		$1,102 79
Interest on investments		16,086 20
Children's Day collections		71,541 44
Literature account		287 27
From Returned Loan Account		25,974 37
		$114,992 07
Disbursements Dec. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904:		
Loans to students	$99,255 76	
Salaries, clerks, stenographer, typewriter, etc. (13 months)	8,970 46	

* See "Notes on Charter" in Appendix.

		Disbursem'ts	Receipts
Traveling expenses of Corresponding Secretary		$451 50	
Postage, printing, stationery, etc.		4,488 42	
Rent of office (13 months)		704 17	
Rent of safe in Safe Deposit Vault		50 00	
Premium on Treasurer's Bond		100 00	
Traveling expenses of members of Board living out of town		98 72	
Exchange on out-of-town checks		44 38	
Traveling expenses attending University Senate		803 66	
Educational Anniversary at General Conference		25 00	$114,992 07
Excess of disbursements over receipts, and reappropriated from Returned Loan Account	$25,974 37		
Receipts Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905:			
Interest on investments			$16,302 08
Children's Day collections			76,490 88
Literature account			289 25
From Returned Loan Account			28,265 98
			$121,348 19
Disbursements Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905:			
Appropriations to schools		$107,473 15	
Salaries, clerks, stenographer, typewriter, etc.		8,091 76	
Traveling expenses of Corresponding Secretary		375 76	
Postage, printing, stationery, etc.		4,526 86	
Rent of office		650 00	
Rent of safe in Safe Deposit Vault		50 00	
Traveling expenses of members of Board living out of town		114 46	
Exchange on out-of-town checks		64 20	
Traveling expenses attending University Senate		2 00	121,348 19
Excess of disbursements over receipts, and reappropriated from Returned Loan Account	28,265 98		
Receipts Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906:			
Interest on investments			$16,566 90
Children's Day collections			75,738 36
Literature account			404 75
From Returned Loan Account			32,363 04
			$125,073 05
Disbursements Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906:			
Appropriations to schools		$108,927 01	
Salaries, clerks, stenographer, typewriter, etc.		8,456 61	
Traveling expenses of corresponding secretary		559 26	
Postage, printing, stationery, etc.		5,309 26	
Rent of office		650 00	
Rent of safe in Safe Deposit Vault		50 00	
Traveling expenses of members of Board living out of town		272 87	
Traveling expenses attending University Senate		739 41	
Negro Young People of Christian and Educational Congress		25 00	
Exchange on out-of-town checks		83 63	125,073 05
Excess of disbursements over receipts, and reappropriated from Returned Loan Account	32,363 04		
Receipts Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907:			
Interest on investments			$17,152 93
Children's Day collections			60,120 21
Children's Day collections reported from the Cincinnati office			19,844 47
Literature account			196 05
From Returned Loan Account			60,097 05
			$157,410 71
Disbursements Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907:			
Aid to institutions		$900 00	
Appropriations to schools		121,057 30	
Collections deposited in Cincinnati		19,844 47	
Salaries, clerks, stenographer, typewriter, etc.		9,001 66	
Traveling expenses of Corresponding Secretary		926 20	
Postage, printing, stationery, etc.		4,470 95	
Rent of office		650 00	
Rent of safe in Safe Deposit Vault		40 00	
Traveling expenses of members of Board living out of town		431 65	
Exchange on out-of-town checks		88 48	157,410 71
Excess of disbursements over receipts, and reappropriated from Returned Loan Account	60,097 05		

RETURNED LOAN ACCOUNT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DECEMBER 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 1, 1907

Received from students		$166,205 82
Balance on hand, December 1, 1903		95,717 87
Payments:		
Taken over to general account for appropriation to schools	$146,700 44	
Balance on hand, December 1, 1907	115,223 25	
	$261,923 69	$261,923 69

ANNUITY FUND OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DECEMBER 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 1, 1907

Balance on hand December 1, 1903		$1,216 37
Receipts		17,228 13
Sale 1 Missouri, Kansas, and Texas 2d mortgage 4% bond at 89⅝		896 25
Balance on hand December 1, 1907		192 15
Payments:		
Various annuitants	$6,032 90	
Bought 1st mortgage and bond on New York real estate at 5½% per annum	13,500 00	
	$19,532 90	$19,532 90

BEQUEST ACCOUNT OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DECEMBER 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 1, 1907

Receipts		$8,377 07
Payments:		
Taxes, etc	$78 64	
Bought 1 Missouri, Kansas, and Texas 2d mortgage 4% at 89⅝	$896 25	
Balance December 1, 1903	1,102 79	
Balance on hand December 1, 1907	6,299 39	
	$8,377 07	$8,377 07

AID TO INSTITUTION ACCOUNT OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DECEMBER 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 1, 1907

Receipts		$275 00
Payments	$275 00	
	$275 00	$275 00

LIST OF SECURITIES OWNED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

	Par Value	Cost
50 Missouri Pacific Railway Co.'s 1st mortgage consolidated 6% bonds	$50,000 00	$51,633 36
47 New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage 4% bonds	47,000 00	41,662 50
6 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage 4% bonds	6,000 00	
77 shares of St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co.'s 1st preferred stock	7,700 00	11,361 25
23 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.'s 1st mortgage 5% bonds	23,000 00	20,888 75
18 Western Union Telegraph Co.'s 5% bonds	18,000 00	18,382 50
6 U. S. Leather Co.'s 6% bonds	6,000 00	6,907 50
47 Southern Pacific Co.'s 4% collateral gold bonds	47,000 00	35,641 25
13 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.'s 4% bonds	13,000 00	11,553 47
184 shares of American Telegraph & Cable Co.'s 5% stock	18,400 00	18,318 25
50 Reading Co.'s 4% bonds	50,000 00	44,093 75
19 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co.'s 2d mortgage bonds	19,000 00	15,871 25
8 Erie Railroad Co.'s general lien 4% bonds	8,000 00	7,083 75
1 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4% bond	1,000 00	866 25
	$314,100 00	$284,083 83
LIST OF SECURITIES ON ANNUITY FUND		
10 shares of American Telegraph & Cable Co.'s 5% stock	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
3 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.'s 4% bonds	3,000 00	2,779 86
1 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.'s 5% bond	1,000 00	861 25
1 U. S. Leather Co.'s 6% gold bond	1,000 00	1,131 25
7 Southern Pacific Co.'s 4% collateral gold bonds	7,000 00	6,128 12
1 Southern Pacific Co.'s 4% collateral gold bond	500 00	
4 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co.'s 2d mortgage bonds	4,000 00	3,382 50
2 Erie Railroad Co.'s general lien 4% bonds	2,000 00	1,732 50
1st mortgage on New York real estate	13,500 00	13,500 00
	$33,000 00	$30,515 48

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, *Treasurer.*

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES, EXCEPT INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS AND ANNUITIES, FOR THE LAST FOUR QUADRENNIUMS

From November, 1891, to November, 1895	$293,075 05
From November, 1895, to November, 1899	328,511 27
From November, 1899, to November, 1903	430,265 90
From November, 1903, to November, 1907	479,495 57
Total income exclusive of interest on investments	$1,531,347 79
Add interest on investments for the quadrenniums	230,308 06
Grand total of receipts from all sources, except annuities	$1,761,655 85

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FROM RETURNED LOANS FOR THE LAST FOUR QUADRENNIUMS

For the quadrennium ending November, 1895	$25,481 38
For the quadrennium ending November, 1899	58,636 62
For the quadrennium ending November, 1903	111,198 53
For the quadrennium ending November, 1907	166,205 82
Total	$361,522 35

COMPARATIVE DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS FOR THE LAST FOUR QUADRENNIUMS

For quadrennium 1891-1895	$267,295 01
For quadrennium 1895-1899	310,485 97
For quadrennium 1899-1903	335,680 02
For quadrennium 1903-1907	436,713 22
Total	$1,350,174 22

ANNUAL RECEIPTS, EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST AND ANNUITIES

Sources of income are church and Sunday school collections, legacies, special donations, repayment of loans, sale of medals (in 1884 only). They are here given by fiscal years:

1873	$1,490 68	1891	$62,809 55
1874	4,620 90	1892	68,423 57
1875 (net)	2,141 28	1893	74,730 57
1876	887 26	1894	73,391 51
1877	1,994 57	1895	76,529 40
1878	565 30	1896	73,855 62
1879	2,491 59	1897	79,051 79
1880	2,079 24	1898	80,208 30
1881	9,256 86	1899	95,395 56
1882	18,026 56	1900	114,651 72
1883	32,718 42	1901	105,902 56
1884	56,181 65	1902	108,902 15
1885	38,852 70	1903	100,809 47
1886	37,926 47	1904	100,943 17
1887	38,403 77	1905	115,598 75
1888	33,640 99	1906	130,640 15
1889	45,762 83	1907	132,313 50
1890	*64,914 53	Total	$1,986,112 94

*$8,000 of this sum was from mortgage on bond donated to the Board.

The income for the Board of Education has been from four principal sources: Children's Day collections, gifts, and bequests, interest on permanent funds, and returned loans.

The total income from the Children's Day collections for the quadrennium preceding this was	$269,500 99
For the quadrennium now closing	303,735 36
An increase of	$34,234 37
The total receipts from gifts and bequests, including annuities for the preceding quadrennium, were	49,592 53
The receipts from gifts and bequests, exclusive of annuities, for the quadrennium just closing, were	8,377 07
On annuity	14,500 00
Making a total of gifts and bequests of	$22,877 07
Being a decrease of	26,715 46
The income from interest on our invested funds for the previous quadrennium was	61,098 12
For the quadrennium now closing the income was	66,108 11
Being an increase of	$5,009 99
The income from returned loans for the previous quadrennium was	111,198 53
For the quadrennium now closing	166,205 82
Being an increase of	$55,007 29
The total income from these four sources for the quadrennium preceding this was	491,390 17
For this quadrennium	558,926 36
Being an increase of	$67,536 19

B.—STATISTICAL

INSTITUTIONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS MADE BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The following table shows the distribution of aid from the Board's inauguration to the close of the last school year, July, 1907. Some of the institutions named are not now existing; others have passed from control:

NEW ENGLAND STATES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Boston University	Boston, Mass.	736	$108,989
East Greenwich Academy	East Greenwich, R. I.	105	7,027
East Maine Conference Seminary	Bucksport, Me.	30	1,625
Lasell Seminary	Auburndale, Mass.	5	425
Maine Wesleyan Seminary	Kents Hill, Me.	89	4,463
Montpelier Seminary	Montpelier, Vt.	121	6,042
New England Conservatory of Music	Boston, Mass.	4	555
Tilton Seminary	Tilton, N. H.	89	4,320
Troy Conference Academy	Poultney, Vt.	128	7,729
Wesleyan Academy	Wilbraham, Mass.	132	8,968
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	713	74,780
Special professional students		107	11,072
Early professional students		3	600
Total		2,262	$236,595

WESTERN STATES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Albion College	Albion, Mich.	779	$50,118
Baker University	Baldwin, Kans.	740	43,310
Baldwin University	Berea, Ohio	160	10,755
Black Hills College	Hot Springs, S. D.	23	1,615
Blue Mountain University	La Grande, Ore.	2	100
Carleton College	Farmington, Mo.	74	2,515
Central Wesleyan College	Warrenton, Mo.	46	3,351
Chaddock College	Quincy, Ill.	79	4,968
Chaffey College	Ontario, Cal.	2	50
Chicago Training School	Chicago, Ill.	115	5,090
Consolidated University	Portland, Ore.	17	645
Cornell College	Mount Vernon, Ia.	333	29,215
Dakota Wesleyan University	Mitchell, S. Dak.	83	5,470
De Pauw College	New Albany, Ind.	1	100
De Pauw University	Greencastle, Ind.	810	55,957
Epworth Seminary	Epworth, Ia.	50	2,031
Garrett Biblical Institute	Evanston, Ill.	948	73,385
George R. Smith College	Sedalia, Mo.	75	2,094
German English College	Galena, Ill.	3	100
German Wallace College	Berea, O.	140	8,448
Grand Prairie Seminary	Onarga, Ill.	15	682
Hamline University	Hamline, Minn.	488	35,256
Hedding College	Abingdon, Ill.	119	8,014
Hillsboro Female College	Hillsboro, O.	4	171
Iliff School of Theology	Denver, Colo.	9	640
Illinois Woman's College	Jacksonville, Ill.	7	375
Illinois Wesleyan University	Bloomington, Ill.	215	18,508
Iowa Wesleyan University	Mount Pleasant, Ia.	130	10,504
Japanese Training School	San Francisco, Cal.	3	75
Jennings Seminary	Aurora, Ill.	16	1,120
Kansas Wesleyan University	Salina, Kans.	146	7,858
Lawrence University	Appleton, Wis.	385	23,692
Lewis College	Glasgow, Mo.	11	895
Lewiston Collegiate Institute	Lewiston, Ida.	3	165
McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill.	155	8,664
Mallalieu College	Bartley, Neb.	2	200
Marionville Collegiate Institute	Marionville, Mo.	52	1,701
Maryville Seminary	Maryville, Mo.	2	50
Missouri Wesleyan College	Cameron, Mo.	130	5,644
Montana Wesleyan University	Helena, Mont.	25	1,355
Moores Hill College	Moores Hill, Ind.	159	9,978
Morningside College	Sioux City, Ia.	165	10,467
Mount Pleasant German College	Mount Pleasant, Ia.	3	168
Mount Union College	Alliance, O.	176	12,949
Napa College	Napa, Cal.	11	700
Nebraska Central College	Central City, Neb.	4	150
Nebraska Wesleyan University	Lincoln, Neb.	361	16,961
Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.	907	79,761
Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary	Evanston, Ill.	91	7,110
Ohio Northern University	Ada, O.	38	2,429
Ohio University	Athens, O.	9	1,200
Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, O.	1,209	77,705
Ogden Academy	Ogden, Utah	8	100
Orleans College	Orleans, Neb.	8	340
Portland University	Portland, Ore.	98	3,986
Saint Paul's College	Saint Paul Park, Minn.	19	1,305
Salt Lake Seminary	Salt Lake City, Utah	6	150
Scio College	Scio, O.	69	4,353
Simpson College	Indianola, Ia.	163	13,336
Southwestern College	Winfield, Kas.	237	9,462
Spokane College	Spokane, Wash.	5	346
Swedish Theological Seminary	Evanston, Ill.	93	4,680
Taylor University	Upland, Ind.	69	3,103
University of Denver	Denver, Colo.	141	9,289
University of Puget Sound	Tacoma, Wash.	45	2,98
University of Southern California	Los Angeles, Cal.	173	11,040
University of the Pacific	College Park, Cal.	118	11,045
Upper Iowa University	Fayette, Ia.	152	12,238
Wesley College of North Dakota	Grand Forks, N. D.	56	3,168
Western Reserve Seminary	West Farmington, O.	12	759
Willamette University	Salem, Ore.	101	6,140
York College	York, Neb.	1	75
Early professional students		5	790
Special professional students		132	14,695
Total		11,241	$757,262

SOUTHERN STATES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Aaron Seminary	Montezuma, N. C.	6	$218
Albuquerque College	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	7	375
Andrews Institute	Andrews, Ala.	5	590
Arkansas Conference College	Siloam Springs, Ark.	18	956
Ashland College	Ashland, Ky.	2	35
Augusta Collegiate Institute	Augusta, Ky.	4	200
Bennett College	Greensboro, N. C.	133	4,699
Blinn Memorial College	Brenham, Tex.	5	560
Bloomington College	Bloomington, Tenn.	16	595
Bremen College	Bremen, Ky.	8	490
Central Alabama Academy	Huntsville, Ala.	60	2,249
Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C.	534	16,114
Clark University	South Atlanta, Ga.	133	4,921
Cookman Institute	Jacksonville, Fla.	53	3,207
Dadesville Seminary	Dadesville, Ala.	....	200
Demorest Seminary	Demorest, Ga.	2	75
Du Pont Seminary	Dupont, Ga.	1	15
Ellijay Seminary	Ellijay, Ga.	28	1,183
Epworth University	Oklahoma City, Okla.	9	582
Fort Worth University	Fort Worth, Tex.	50	3,752
Gammon Theological Seminary	South Atlanta, Ga.	480	32,376
Gilbert Academy	Baldwin, La.	16	448
Graham Academy	Marshallberg, N. C.	45	2,229
Greenville Collegiate Institute	Greenville, Tenn.	4	155
Haven Normal Institute	Waynesboro, Ga.	4	103
High Point Seminary	High Point, N. C.	1	204
Holston Seminary	New Market, Tenn.	15	632
Houston Seminary	Houston, Texas	2	63
Kingsley Seminary	Bloomingdale, Tenn.	5	188
La Grange Academy	La Grange, Ga.	1	20
Leicester Academy	Leicester, N. C.	4	155
Little Rock University	Little Rock, Ark.	17	1,440
McLemoresville Collegiate Institute	McLemoresville, Tenn.	27	1,215
Mallalieu Seminary	Kinsey, Ala.	10	657
Marion Institute	Marion, Ala.	8	200
Meridian Academy	Meridian, Miss.	36	730
Morristown Normal and Industrial College	Morristown, Tenn.	240	8,928
Mount Union Seminary	Mount Union, Ala.	1	25
Mount Zion Seminary	Mount Zion, Ga.	63	2,309
Murphy College	Sevierville, Tenn.	14	725
New Orleans University	New Orleans, La.	184	8,652
Oakland Seminary	Baileyton, Tenn.	2	100
Parrottsville Seminary	Parrottsville, Tenn.	3	224
Philander Smith College	Little Rock, Ark.	135	6,536
Powell's Valley Seminary	Well Spring, Tenn.	26	1,232
Roanoke Seminary	Roanoke, Va.	2	55
Rust University	Holly Springs, Miss	242	8,096
Samuel Huston College	Austin, Tex.	21	1,270
Simpson Institute	Logan, Ala.	11	413
Summertown Seminary	Summertown, Tenn.	8	425
Tullahoma College	Tullahoma, Ala.	3	220
Union College	Barbourville, Ky.	36	1,482
University of Chattanooga	Chattanooga and Athens, Tenn.	658	41,018
Virginia Collegiate Institute	Lynchburg, Va.	1	35
Walden University	Nashville, Tenn.	492	20,247
Warren College	Chuckey City, Tenn.	17	1,378
Wesleyan Academy	Chuckey, Tenn.	3	115
West Texas Conference Seminary	Austin, Tex.	6	170
Wiley University	Marshall, Tex.	348	11,889
Woodland Academy	Clarkson, Miss.	4	185
Special professional students		7	350
Early professional students		12	977
Total		4,293	$208,887

MIDDLE STATES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	495	$38,825
Amenia Seminary	Amenia, N. Y.	2	550
Beaver College and Musical Institute	Beaver, Pa.	15	667
Cazenovia Seminary	Cazenovia, N. Y.	130	8,054
Centenary Collegiate Institute	Hackettstown, N. J.	226	15,459
Chamberlain Institute	Randolph, N. Y.	43	2,468
Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	691	51,764
Drew Seminary for Young Women	Carmel, N. Y.	10	783
Drew Theological Seminary	Madison, N. J.	867	88,965
Folts Mission Institute	Herkimer, N. Y.	63	3,445
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute	Fort Edward, N. Y.	5	335
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary	Lima, N. Y.	223	12,400
Howard University	Washington, D. C.	....	150
Hudson River Institute	Claverack, N. Y.	82	5,147
Ives Seminary	Antwerp, N. Y.	4	433
Lucy Webb Hayes Training School	Washington, D. C.	2	150
Morgan College	Baltimore, Md.	141	5,038
Pennington Seminary	Pennington, N. J.	450	27,968
Princess Anne Academy	Princess Anne, Md.	10	260
Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y.	923	68,853
West Virginia Wesleyan College	Buckhannon, W. Va.	153	8,531
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	Williamsport, Pa.	216	12,534
Wilmington Conference Academy	Dover, Del.	246	13,869
Woman's College of Baltimore	Baltimore, Md.	80	8,862
Wyoming Seminary	Kingston, Pa.	97	4,883
Special professional students	....	264	29,059
Early professional students	....	7	825
Total	....	5,445	$410,277

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Anglo-Japanese College	Tokyo, Japan	35	$1,958
Bareilly Theological Seminary	Bareilly, India	23	1,295
Denmark Theological School	Copenhagen, Denmark	25	2,591
Finland Theological School	Helsingfors, Finland	26	1,996
Lucknow Christian College	Lucknow, India	21	2,322
Martin Mission Institute	Frankfort-on-Main, Germany	95	3,597
Methodist College	Rome, Italy	11	726
Mexican Theological School	Puebla, Mexico	28	3,253
Monrovia Seminary	Monrovia, Liberia	2	372
Norway Theological School	Christiania, Norway	43	3,625
Peking University	Peking, China	....	250
Reeder Theological School and other schools of Rome	Rome, Italy	145	8,845
Robert College	Constantinople, Turkey	1	200
Sweden Theological School	Upsala, Sweden	172	8,817
Special professional students	....	23	2,590
Total	....	650	$42,347

RECAPITULATION

	No. of Students	Amount
New England States	2,262	$236,595
Western States	11,241	757,262
Southern States	4,293	208,887
Middle States	5,445	410,277
Foreign countries	650	42,347
Special and foreign loans not classified above	....	16,092
Grand total	23,891	$1,671,460
Deducting number counted more than once, having been aided in more than one institution	8,214	
Total number of different students aided to July 1, 1907	15,677	

LOANS MADE

That the Board has fully and successfully done this part of its intended work is evident from the tables given in this report. It has already far exceeded the expectations of its projectors. In the "Report of the Central Centenary Committee to the General Conference, May, 1868," the Committee says, "It is not improbable that there are members of your noble body who will live to see one thousand recruits to the ministry through this Fund." The Board is now able to report that it has aided up to July, 1907, 15,677 different students, of whom probably three fourths were preparing for the ministry and missionary work. One year's work, that of the last scholastic year, ending July, 1907, shows 1,969 students aided, of whom 1,029 were in preparation for these sacred fields.

The following tables will show the annual disbursements in loans to students:

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS

By calendar years until 1899, by school years since:

1873	$300 00	1891	$49,036 95
1874	4,477 00	1892	60,044 40
1875	10,095 00	1893	66,614 35
1876	8,554 56	1894	70,039 34
1877	7,626 50	1895	70,596 92
1878	7,786 14	1896	74,102 89
1879	8,217 00	1897	75,088 17
1880	8,000 00	1898	79,478 35
1881	8,000 00	1899	81,816 56
1882	11,037 00	1900	81,794 20
1883	12,844 00	1901	80,108 64
1884	16,531 62	1902	85,286 92
1885	31,684 00	1903	88,490 26
1886	31,000 00	1904	93,909 66
1887	27,137 00	1905	108,658 91
1888	31,150 00	1906	106,515 76
1889	20,633 85	1907	112,631 02
1890	42,173 96		
		Total	$1,671,460 93

LOANS MADE THE LAST QUADRENNIUM AND AMOUNTS DISBURSED

Disbursed directly from the office from July, 1903, to July, 1907	$420,230 95
Retained collections charged to foreign schools	1,484 40
Total	$421,715 35

Number of schools in which students were aided	190
Number of persons receiving aid	7,577
Average amount loaned to each student	$57

STUDENTS AIDED THE LAST QUADRENNIUM

Total number aided	7,577
Of this number we had formerly aided	4,313
Aided first time this quadrennium	3,264
Men students	6,056
Women students	1,521

Nationalities and races of those aided in 1903-1907:

Bohemian	1	Korean	4
Bulgarian	6	Mexican	1
Canadian	76	Norwegian	69
Chinese	4	Persian	1
Danish	25	Portuguese	1
Dutch	1	Scotch	31
English	371	South American	1
Finn	19	Spanish	7
French	4	Swedish	135
German	169	Swiss	14
Greek	1	Syrian	1
Hebrew	3	United States, white	5,618
Hindu	3	United States, colored	885
Irish	16	Welsh	16
Italian	67		
Japanese	27	Total	7,577

Geographical distribution of beneficiaries by schools:

New England States	881
Middle States	1,927
Western States	3,573
Southern States	985
Foreign Missions	211
Total	7,577

Intended calling:

Ministry	3,389
Missionary	496
Ministry and Missionary	81
Teaching	1,918
Other callings	1,693
Total	7,577

Per cent intending to enter the ministry in this country or in foreign fields	43 1-4
Per cent intending ministry or missionary work, one or both.	52 1-3

Departments of study:

Preparatory students, 2,167, to the amount of	$81,107 80
Collegiate students, 3,792, to the amount of	231,003 03
Theological students, 1,296, to the amount of	83,895 52
Professional students, 322, to the amount of	25,709 00

The total number of students aided from the beginning, in 1873, up to July, 1907, is 15,677. Total amount loaned to July, 1907, $1,671,460.93. Average total amount loaned to each beneficiary, $106.61.

Total number of accounts to July 1, 1907	15,677
Total number of these accounts that are now closed	4,469
Total number of these accounts that are closed by payments	3,870

Total number of these accounts closed by cancellation for cause	681
Number of the above closed partly by payments, partly by cancellation	157
Per cent of accounts that are closed	29
Number of unclosed accounts on which partial payments have been made	2,731

Total amount of the 15,677 accounts	$1,671,460 93
Amount of cash payments on the same	386,815 13
Amount of Children's Day collections credited on the same	29,641 69
Total amount paid on same	416,456 82
Per cent of amount paid on total	25

LOANS REPAID BY YEARS

For fiscal year ending November 6, 1878	$300 00
" " " " November 12, 1879	
" " " " November 9, 1880	255 00
" " " " November 9, 1881	193 00
" " " " November 14, 1882	1,381 50
" " " " November 21, 1883	1,939 23
" " " " November 12, 1884	1,447 32
" " " " November 11, 1885	1,620 20
" " " " November 10, 1886	1,237 02
" " " " November 16, 1887	2,185 41
" " " " November 21, 1888	2,336 09
" " " " November 14, 1889	2,887 94
" " " " November 15, 1890	4,312 76
" " " " November 24, 1891	5,197 31
" " " " November 30, 1892	5,533 76
" " " " November 29, 1893	4,169 53
" " " " November 30, 1894	7,865 82
" " " " November 30, 1895	7,912 27
" " " " November 30, 1896	11,473 52
" " " " November 30, 1897	14,101 61
" " " " November 30, 1898	15,260 77
" " " " November 30, 1899	17,800 72
" " " " November 30, 1900	25,377 43
" " " " November 30, 1901	25,527 39
" " " " November 30, 1902	30,724 28
" " " " November 30, 1903	29,569 43
" " " " November 30, 1904	28,811 25
" " " " November 30, 1905	35,689 47
" " " " November 30, 1906	50,816 08
" " " " November 30, 1907	50,889 02
Total	$386,815 13

Educational Institutions Conducted Under the Auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Official List of Colleges and Universities

	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER
1	Albion College[1]	Albion, Mich	Hon. Samuel Dickie, LL.D., President
2	Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa	Rev. Wm. H. Crawford, D.D., LL.D., President
3	Baker University[2]	Baldwin, Kan	Rev. L. H. Murlin, S.T.D., President
4	Baldwin University[3]	Berea, O	Rev. Geo. Blake Rogers, B.D., Ph.D., President
5	Beaver College[4]	Beaver, Pa	Rev. George D. Crissman, Ph.D., President
6	Boston University[5]	Boston, Mass	Rev. Wm. E. Huntington, D.D., LL.D., President
7	Central Wesleyan College[6]	Warrenton, Mo	Rev. Geo. B. Addicks, A.M., D.D., President
8	Charles City College[7]	Charles City, Ia	Rev. Frank E. Hirsch, A.M., D.D., President
9	Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C	Rev. L. M. Dunton, D.D., President
10	Clark University	Atlanta, Ga	Wm. H. Crogman, A.M., Litt.D., President
11	Cornell College[8]	Mount Vernon, Ia	Rev. Wm. F. King, A.M., D.D., LL.D., President
12	Dakota Wesleyan University	Mitchell, S. D	Rev. Thos. Nicholson, D.D., LL.D., President
13	De Pauw University[9]	Greencastle, Ind	Rev. Edwin H. Hughes, D.D., S.T.D., President
14	Dickinson College[10]	Carlisle, Pa	Rev. Geo. Edward Reed, S.T.D., LL.D., President
15	Epworth University[11]	Oklahoma City, Okla	Rev. Geo. H. Bradford, D.D., Chancellor
16	Fort Worth University[12]	Fort Worth, Tex	Rev. Wm. Fielder, D.D., President
17	German Wallace College[13]	Berea, O	Rev. C. Riemenschneider, D.D., LL.D., President
18	Hamline University[14]	Hamline, St. Paul, Minn	Rev. Geo. H. Bridgman, D.D., LL.D., President
19	Hedding College*[15]	Abingdon, Ill	Rev. H. B. Gough, A.M., President
20	Illinois Wesleyan University[16]	Bloomington, Ill	Rev. Frank G. Barnes, A.M., D.D., President
21	Iowa Wesleyan University[17]	Mount Pleasant, Ia	Rev. John W. Hancher, S.T.D., LL.D., President
22	Kansas Wesleyan University[18]	Salina, Kan	Thos. W. Roach, Ph.D., A.M., President
23	Lawrence University[19]	Appleton, Wis	Rev. Samuel Plantz, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D., President
24	McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill	M. H. Chamberlain, A.M., LL.D., President
25	Missouri Wesleyan College	Cameron, Mo	Rev. W. D. Agnew, S.T.B., D.D., President
26	Moores Hill College	Moores Hill, Ind	Rev. Frank Clare English, B.D., D.D., President
27	Morgan College	Baltimore, Md	Rev. J. O. Spencer, Ph.D., President
28	Morningside College	Sioux City, Ia	Rev. Wilson Seeley Lewis, A.M., D.D., President
29	Mount Pleasant German College[20]	Mount Pleasant, Ia	Rev. Edwin S. Havighorst, A.M., D.D., President
30	Mount Union College	Alliance, O	Rev. A. B. Riker, A.M., D.D., President
31	Nebraska Wesleyan University[21]	University Place, Neb	Rev. DeWitt C. Huntington, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor
32	New Orleans University	New Orleans, La	Rev. John Wier, A.M., D.D., President
33	Northwestern University[22]	Evanston and Chicago, Ill	A. W. Harris, S.C.D., LL.D., President
34	Ohio Wesleyan University[23]	Delaware, O	Rev. Herbert Welch, D.D., LL.D., President
35	Philander Smith College[24]	Little Rock, Ark	Rev. Jas. M. Cox, D.D., President
36	Rust University	Holly Springs, Miss	Rev. Wm. W. Foster, Jr., D.D., President
37	Scio College	Scio, O	Rev. R. Emory Beetham, A.M., B.D., President
38	Simpson College[25]	Indianola, Ia	Rev. C. E. Shelton, A.M., LL.D., President
39	Southwestern College[26]	Winfield, Kan	Rev. Frank E. Mossman, A.M., President
40	Syracuse University[27]	Syracuse, N. Y	Rev. James R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D., D. C. L., Chan
41	Union College*	Barbourville, Ky	Rev. J. W. Easley, A.M., B.D., President
42	University of Chattanooga[28]	Chattan'ga & Athens, Tenn.	Rev. John H. Race, A.M., D.D., President
43	University of Denver[29]	Denver, Colo	Rev. H. A. Buchtel, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor
44	University of the Pacific[30]	San Jose, Cal	Rev. M. S. Cross, A.M., D.D., Acting President
45	University of Puget Sound	Tacoma, Wash	L. L. Benbow, A.B., Vice President
46	University of Southern California[31]	Los Angeles, Cal	Rev. Geo. F. Bovard, A. M., D.D., President
47	Upper Iowa University[32]	Fayette, Ia	Rev. Wm. A. Shanklin, A.M., D.D., LL.D., President
48	Walden University[33]	Nashville, Tenn	Rev. John A. Kumler, A.M., LL.B., D.D., President
49	Wesley College	Grand Forks, N. D	Rev. E. P. Robertson, A.M., D.D., President
50	Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn	Rev. B. P. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., President
51	West Virginia Wesleyan College[34]	Buckhannon, W. Va	Rev. Carl Gregg Doney, A.M., Ph.D., President
52	Wiley University[35]	Marshall, Tex	Rev. M. W. Dogan, A.M., Ph.D., President
53	Willamette University[36]	Salem, Ore	Rev. John H. Coleman, D.D., President
54	Woman's College of Baltimore	Baltimore, Md	Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., LL.D., President

1. Has a school of fine arts, 27 students. **2.** Has a school of fine arts, 62 students. **3.** Has a school of law, 133 students **4.** Has a school of fine arts, 33 students. **5.** Has a theological dept., 190 students; a law dept., 335 students; a medical dept. 96 students. **6.** Has a theological dept., 37 students; a school of fine arts, 20 students; other professional schools, 70 students **7.** Has a school of fine arts, 13 students. **8.** Has a school of fine arts, 33 students; a school of oratory, 72 students. **9.** Ha a school of fine arts, 64 students. **10.** Has a law dept., 88 students. **11.** Has a law dept., 18 students; a medical dept. 27 students. **12.** Has a medical dept., 156 students; a school of fine arts, 28 students; a pharmaceutical dept., 20 students **13.** Has a theological dept., 42 students. **14.** Has a medical dept., 109 students. **15.** Has a school of oratory, 74 students **16.** Has a law dept., 69 students. **17.** Has a theological dept., 8 students; a school of fine arts, 17 students. **18.** Has school of fine arts, 12 students; other professional schools, 250 students. **19.** Has a school of fine arts, 30 students; othe professional schools, 31 students. **20.** Has a theological dept., 29 students. **21.** Has a school of expression, 147 students **22.** Has theological depts., see for their statistics Nos. 8, 17, 21. Theological Institutions, pages 1238 1239. These are gov erned and maintained separately, and their statistics are not included in those of the university, except in the total numbe of students. A law dept., 287 students; medical dept., 593 students; dental dept., 355 students; pharmaceutical dept., 16 students. **23.** Has a medical dept., 92 students; a school of fine arts, 42 students; a school of oratory, 150 students. **24.** Ha a theological dept., 16 students. **25.** Has a school of fine arts, 20 students; other professional schools, 7 students. **26.** Has school of fine arts, 67 students. **27.** Has a school of applied science, 405 students; a law dept., 181 students; medical dept. 154 students; school of pedagogy, 87 students; school of fine arts, 761 students. **28.** Has a theological dept., 21 students a medical dept., 249 students. **29.** Has a law dept., 55 students; a medical dept., 127 students; a dental dept., 48 students **30.** Has a school of fine arts, 44 students; other professional schools, 26 students. **31.** Has a law dept., 119 students; medical dept., 100 students; a dental dept., 87 students; a school of fine arts, 60 students; other professional schools, 87 students **32.** Has a school of fine arts, 21 students; a school of oratory, 145 students. **33.** Has a theological dept., 26 students; law dept., 3 students; a medical dept., 300 students; a dental dept., 100 students; a pharmaceutical dept., 44 students; othe professional schools, 8 students. **34.** Has a school of fine arts, 3 students. **35.** Has a theological dept., 12 students; a la dept., 3 students; other professional schools, 9 students. **36.** Has a theological dept., 23 students; a law dept., 19 students a medical dept., 46 students; a school of fine arts, 28 students; other professional schools, 112 students.

† Half the equity in this Institution belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. *No report; same as last year.

Educational Institutions Conducted Under the Auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Official List of Colleges and Universities[1]

	Year of First Opening	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	No. Professors and Teachers	STUDENTS LAST YEAR								Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year	
							Professional and Postgraduate Students	COLLEGIATE			Subcollegiate[2]	TOT'L OF ALL STUD'S					
								Men	Women	Total Collegiate		Men	Women	Grand Total			
1	1861	$250,000	$280,000	$280,000	$.....	25	43	154	85	239	168	281	169	450	$44,127	$22,353	1
2	1815	500,000	560,000	535,000	.....	23	1	167	99	266	115	252	130	382	48,100	.....	2
3	1858	317,000	78,000	78,000	21,000	35	89	270	236	506	404	521	475	999	50,000	25,000	3
4	1856	245,000	200,000	105,000	12,000	31	136	176	73	249	264	466	183	649	17,486	18,000	4
5	1853	94,870	42,700	40,000	72,571	15	33	3	14	17	167	39	178	217	23,139	30,000	5
6	1871	840,000	1,971,586	1,011,086	.....	158	713	228	392	620	...	998	430	1,428	194,649	34,838	6
7	1864	140,000	100,000	98,000	5,000	18	127	63	9	72	121	200	120	320	14,400	6,000	7
8	1891	60,000	55,000	55,000	12,000	15	13	14	6	20	196	107	122	229	9,837	1,000	8
9	1869	300,000	20,000	20,000	.....	42	3	21	15	36	509	278	270	548	57,513	18,585	9
10	1870	500,000	11,000	11,000	.....	10	...	15	13	28	463	132	359	491	20,280	.....	10
11	1853	276,500	596,154	316,008	.....	40	108	187	208	395	269	329	443	772	61,197	.....	11
12	1885	198,500	80,700	13,700	10,000	27	...	65	46	111	535	390	256	646	30,993	74,536	12
13	1837	400,000	521,593	472,852	10,500	40	70	280	263	543	311	470	454	924	62,902	80,000	13
14	1783	440,618	357,022	357,022	.....	34	88	213	70	283	155	435	91	526	73,629	10,215	14
15	1904	400,000	80,000	70,000	12,000	60	49	35	28	63	297	216	193	409	17,500	6,000	15
16	1881	150,000	.....	.....	3,000	53	204	13	10	23	592[3]	...	[3]	...	819	57,927	.....	16
17	1864	133,450	162,610	143,530	.....	23	42	50	6	56	181	175	104	279	21,597	23,505	17
18	1854	208,000	466,000	421,000	.....	65	116	142	150	292	97	310	195	505	35,600	182,000	18
19	1855	75,000	60,000	40,000	.....	24	74	32	31	63	111	109	139	248	12,000	5,000	19
20	1851	132,500	118,191	102,000	50,999	46	74	73	141	214	682[3]	...	[3]	...	970	21,680	.....	20
21	1844	166,000	61,000	61,000	11,800	29	27	59	55	114	274	164	251	415	30,140	.....	21
22	1886	76,000	65,000	25,000	.....	35	264	40	47	87	895	702	544	1,246	23,000	58,000	22
23	1849	361,818	611,980	376,980	.....	33	82	148	182	330	147	234	325	559	41,767	221,800	23
24	1828	70,000	145,180	133,180	.....	14	...	39	11	50	208	144	114	258	11,426	.....	24
25	1887	120,000	22,000	17,000	31,000	17	...	26	15	41	215	130	126	256	10,919	5,000	25
26	1856	130,000	25,000	25,000	.....	15	1	32	28	60	198	121	138	259	10,600	.....	26
27	1872	100,000	4,000	4,000	10,500	24	...	12	1	13	255	129	139	268	21,182	2,200	27
28	1894	200,000	219,000	219,000	60,000	37	3	72	83	155	322	239	241	480	24,474	220,000	28
29	1873	25,000	32,500	30,200	.....	25	29	35	35	70	64	88	75	163	4,079	5,685	29
30	1858	221,000	141,400	103,984	4,486	28	7	67	38	105	412	259	274	524	19,724	.....	30
31	1888	200,000	68,000	43,000	.....	45	147	110	90	200	564	549	362	911	49,824	31,901	31
32	1873	200,000	79,800	79,800	5,000	36	...	9	1	10	505	410	347	757	22,083	.....	32
33	1855	3,211,935	5,259,338	3,967,277	.....	324	1,667	393	489	882	1,113	2,442	1,220	3,662	591,673	541,468	33
34	1844	947,000	777,000	617,000	39,000	108	295	378	338	716	167	618	560	1,178	113,000	37,000	34
35	1877	55,000	.....	.....	.....	22	16	22	10	32	613	331	330	661	1,014	.....	35
36	1866	150,000	.....	.....	.....	15	..	6	5	11	351	143	219	362	23,817	.....	36
37	1857	50,000	3,500	3,500	.....	13	1	20	10	30	119	70	79	149	5,450	250	37
38	1868	133,000	86,325	77,125	42,641	25	72	108	111	219	638	458	471	929	40,148	23,207	38
39	1885	75,131	100,000	70,000	13,125	25	67	50	38	88	312	275	192	467	16,590	.....	39
40	1871	1,916,147	2,086,351	1,880,563	164,949	209	1,657	628	727	1,355	...	1,450	1,555	3,005	826,167	399,644	40
41	1887	90,000	325,000	325,000	.....	13	.	5	7	12	182	84	110	194	23,401	.....	41
42	1867	450,000	247,000	221,000	8,500	57	270	60	51	111	345	536	190	726	56,593	5,284	42
43	1864	260,000	358,000	155,000	.....	175	330	269	250	519	410	622	628	1,250	102,000	.....	43
44	1851	175,000	116,000	105,500	.....	22	70	20	10	30	161	79	182	261	19,891	.....	44
45	1890	125,000	.....	.....	10,000	18	135	20	16	36	145	121	195	316	28,628	.....	45
46	1880	200,000	395,000	350,000	75,000	188	458	170	116	286	460	687	517	1,204	57,572	24,000	46
47	1857	200,000	200,000	118,000	16,000	24	193	100	66	166	175	253	281	534	23,846	69,000	47
48	1866	100,000	38,000	33,000	.....	70	481	13	1	14	379	610	264	874	47,576	156	48
49	1892	45,000	85,000	85,000	.....	6	3	14	7	21	100	35	89	124	24,600	1,800	49
50	1831	973,250	1,532,129	1,532,129	39,000	36	9	294	25	319	...	303	25	328	107,996	74,122	50
51	1890	150,000	68,709	57,125	70,867	21	3	50	30	80	334	227	190	417	26,896	2,000	51
52	1873	100,000	.....	.....	.....	32	33	20	20	49	538	300	320	620	40,000	18,450	52
53	1844	280,000	157,629	37,004	.....	45	246	66	47	113	214	315	258	573	25,155	154,525	53
54	1888	1,267,604	572,047	572,047	.....	25	1	..	348	348	...	..	348	348	67,166	322,157	54

[1] These statistics are for the scholastic year ending June, 1907. All duplicates are subtracted in the grand total of students.

[2] This column includes all the students except those in the four regular college classes and professional and postgraduate students.

[3] These items are left blank because of incomplete report from the schools.

	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER
1	Aaron Seminary	Montezuma, N. C.	Rev. G. F. Keen, Principal
2	A. B. Wright Institute	Burrville, Tenn.	Rev. M. H. Monroe, S.T.B., Principal
3	Albuquerque College	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Rev. Thos. Harwood, President
4	Arkansas Conference College	Siloam Springs, Ark.	Rev. Thos. Mason, A.M., D.D., President
5	Bennett Academy	Clarkson, Miss.	C. H. Westenberger, Principal
6	Bennett College	Greensboro, N. C.	Rev. S. A. Peeler, A.M., D.D., President
7	Blinn Memorial College	Brenham, Tex.	Rev. John Pluenneke, B.S., D.D., President
8	Carleton College	Farmington, Mo.	Rev. G. B. Thomas, B.S., A.B., President
9	Cazenovia Seminary	Cazenovia, N. Y.	Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, D.D., Litt.D., President
10	Centenary Collegiate Institute	Hackettstown, N. J.	Rev. Eugene A. Noble, D.D., President
11	Central Alabama College	Mason City, Ala.	Rev. Wm. R. A. Palmer, A.M., D.D., President
12	Cookman Institute	Jacksonville, Fla.	Rev. Jas. T. Docking, Ph.D., President
13	East Greenwich Academy*	East Greenwich, R. I.	Rev. L. G. Horton, Principal
14	East Maine Conference Seminary	Bucksport, Me.	Frederick E. Bragdon, A.B., A.M., President
15	Epworth Seminary	Epworth, Ia.	Rev. H. R. De Bra, A.M., B.D., President
16	Evanston Acad. of Northwestern Univ.	Evanston, Ill.	Arthur H. Wilde, Ph.D., Principal
17	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary	Lima, N. Y.	Rev. L. F. Congdon, Ph.D., D.D., Principal
18	George R. Smith College	Sedalia, Mo.	Rev. I. L. Lowe, D.D., Ph.D., President
19	Gilbert Academy and Indus'l College*	Baldwin, La.	H. W. McDonald, Principal
20	Graham Collegiate Institute	Marshallberg, N. C.	Rev. W. Q. A. Graham, A.B., B.D., President
21	Grand Prairie Seminary	Onarga, Ill.	Henry Hoag Frost, A.B., President
22	John H. Snead Seminary	Boaz, Ala.	Rev. Isaiah B. Hudnutt, A.B., D.D., Principal
23	Kingsley Seminary	Bloomingdale, Tenn.	Rev. A. C. Ketron, Principal
24	McLemoresville Collegiate Institute	McLemoresville, Tenn.	I. W. Williams, Principal
25	Maine Wes. Sem. and Woman's College	Kents Hill, Me.	Rev. Wilbur Fisk Berry, D.D., President
26	Mallalieu Seminary	Kinsey, Ala.	Rev. Geo. M. Hamlen, D.D., President
27	Marionville Collegiate Institute	Marionville, Mo.	Rev. Lewis Grant Reser, A.M., President
28	Montana Wesleyan University	Helena, Mont.	Rev. R. P. Smith, A.M., D.D., President
29	Montpelier Seminary	Montpelier, Vt.	Rev. E. A. Bishop, A.M., D.D., Principal
30	Morristown Normal and Indus'l College	Morristown, Tenn.	Rev. Judson S. Hill, A.M., D.D., President
31	Mount Zion Seminary	Mount Zion, Ga.	J. L. Robb, A.B., Principal
32	Murphy College	Sevierville, Tenn.	E. F. Goddard, A.B., A.M., President
33	Oakland Seminary	Baileyton, Tenn.	L. L. A. Baumgarner, Principal
34	Pennington Seminary	Pennington, N. J.	Rev. Frank Moore, A.M., D.D., President
35	Powells Valley Seminary*	Well Spring, Tenn.	J. H. Claiborne, President Board of Trustees
36	Princess Anne Academy[1]	Princess Anne, Md.	Frank Trigg, A.M., Principal
37	Saint Paul's College[2]	Saint Paul Park, Minn.	Rev. H. J. Hilbert, M.S., Ph.B., President
38	Samuel Huston College	Austin, Tex.	Rev. R. S. Lovinggood, A.M., President
39	Summertown Seminary	Summertown, Tenn.	Rev. U. G. Paschal, B.S., President
40	Tilton Seminary	Tilton, N. H.	George L. Plimpton, A.M., Principal
41	Troy Conference Academy	Poultney, Vt.	Rev. Chas. H. Dunton, D.D., Principal
42	Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Inst.	Lynchburg, Va.	Rev. G. E. Stephens, Principal
43	Wesleyan Academy	Wilbraham, Mass.	Rev. Chas. M. Melden, Ph.D., D.D., Principal
44	Wesleyan Academy	Chuckey, Tenn.	Samuel H. Thompson, B.S., B.Ped., Principal
45	Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	Williamsport, Pa.	Rev. Wm. Perry Eveland, Ph.D., D.D., President
46	Wilmington Conference Academy	Dover, Del.	Rev. E. L. Cross, A.M., D.Ped., Principal
47	Wyoming Seminary	Kingston, Pa.	Rev. L. L. Sprague, D.D., President

* No report received; same as last year. [1] Belongs to Morgan College. [2] See also theological institutions.

Institutions Exclusively for Women

Official List of Colleges and Universities

	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER
1	The Woman's College of Baltimore	Baltimore, Md.	Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., LL.D., President

Classical Seminaries

	Year of First Opening	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	No. Professors and Teachers	STUDENTS LAST YEAR			Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year	
							Men	Women	Total			
1	1890	$5,000	$.....	$.....	$130	3	50	66	116	$465	$.....	1
2	1904	5,500	.....	.....	241	4	76	99	175	1,300	.....	2
3	1887	45,000	.....	.....	5,000	4	50	20	70	520	100	3
4	1899	33,900	12,650	12,650	5,538	9	75	90	165	2,344	12,650	4
5	1886	12,000	.....	.....	.....	6	125	100	225	3,223	.....	5
6	1874	50,000	.....	.....	1,506	8	101	142	243	8,261	116	6
7	1883	50,000	45,000	45,000	5,000	9	164	40	204	9,000	30,000	7
8	1854	60,000	.....	.....	.....	6	81	78	159	7,000	.....	8
9	1824	73,800	46,197	46,197	2,700	14	95	90	185	26,519	8,097	9
10	1874	300,000	.....	.....	16,000	17	137	127	264	55,000	5,000	10
11	1905	50,000	.....	.....	400	7	49	97	146	4,000	.....	11
12	1872	35,000	.....	.....	.....	4	216	256	472	3,870	300	12
13	1804	70,847	7,842	.....	15,000	15	87	71	158	21,484	19,500	13
14	1851	16,600	30,000	30,000	7,000	9	60	57	117	[1] 5,500	.....	14
15	1857	55,000	25,115	10,840	.....	12	87	93	180	8,276	13,226	15
16	1857	75,000	[2]	[2]	[2]	18	373	229	602	26,589	.....	16
17	1832	115,343	90,000	65,000	3,348	18	120	130	250	17,999	.....	17
18	1894	70,000	.....	.....	.....	10	73	74	147	6,074	8,330	18
19	1875	75,000	40,000	40,000	.....	10	108	122	230	5,873	83	19
20	1888	10,000	.....	.....	1,200	5	60	75	135	788	2,880	20
21	1863	50,000	100,000	77,000	8,000	14	117	93	210	12,064	800	21
22	1898	12,000	.....	.....	2,200	9	149	231	380	1,628	.....	22
23	1877	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2	54	51	105	660	.....	23
24	1886	5,500	.....	.....	.....	5	69	63	132	653	150	24
25	1824	200,000	180,000	180,000	27,000	14	99	86	185	14,031	10,000	25
26	1882	12,000	8,000	8,000	.....	4	48	43	91	1,550	1,600	26
27	1872	60,000	40,000	.....	8,000	11	150	106	256	6,475	21,780	27
28	1890	40,000	.....	.....	1,000	13	69	84	153	5,300	8,000	28
29	1834	104,437	34,560	34,560	58,016	12	80	125	205	11,332	.....	29
30	1881	100,000	.....	.....	.....	22	145	191	336	19,736	4,457	30
31	1880	7,000	.....	.....	.....	5	90	100	190	1,050	.....	31
32	1892	25,000	.....	.....	600	5	193	210	403	2,872	44	32
33	1881	10,000	.....	.....	.....	3	77	104	181	1,100	.....	33
34	1838	250,000	12,000	12,000	52,000	23	180	50	230	50,300	20,000	34
35	1878	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4	100	75	175	800	.....	35
36	1886	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	10	64	70	134	[3]	.....	36
37	1889	45,000	10,000	.....	2,200	7	40	32	72	4,750	.....	37
38	1900	60,000	.....	.....	.....	15	182	335	517	21,800	7,000	38
39	1888	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2	35	35	70	410	50	39
40	1845	125,000	100,000	100,000	20,000	17	150	137	287	5,000	.....	40
41	1836	86,000	28,000	25,000	.....	12	114	102	216	13,953	.....	41
42	1893	60,000	.....	.....	.....	6	31	46	77	1,,352	25	42
43	1817	220,000	61,026	35,522	29,000	11	98	87	185	161,52	5,093	43
44	1883	15,000	.....	.....	.....	6	115	100	215	2,021	1,000	44
45	1848	200,000	42,000	19,000	3,900	20	158	272	430	50,398	.....	45
46	1874	80,000	.....	.....	.....	10	65	70	135	12,530	.....	46
47	1844	300,000	70,000	70,000	.....	23	285	267	552	41,487	.....	47

[1] Same as last year. [2] See Northwestern University. [3] See Morgan College.

Institutions Exclusively for Women

Official List of Colleges and Universities

	Year of First Opening	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	No. Professors and Teachers	Professional and Postgraduate Students	STUDENTS LAST YEAR							Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year	
								COLLEGIATE			Subcollegiate	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS					
								Men	Women	Total Collegiate		Men	Women	Grand Total			
1	1888	$1,267,604	$572,047	$572,047	$.....	25	1	..	348	348	..	....	348	348	$67,166	$322,157	1

Classical Seminaries

	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER
1	Drew Seminary for Young Women	Carmel, N. Y	Rev. David H. Hanaburgh, A.M., S.T.D., President
2	Fort Edward Collegiate Institute	Fort Edward, N. Y	Rev. Jos. A. King, D.D., Ph.D., President
3	Girls' Latin School*	Baltimore, Md	Leonard A. Blue, Principal
4	Illinois Woman's College	Jacksonville, Ill	Rev. Jos. R. Harker, A.M., Ph.D., President
5	Jennings Seminary	Aurora, Ill	Miss Bertha Annette Barber, B.S., Principal
6	Lasell Seminary for Young Women	Auburndale, Mass	Chas. Cushman Bragdon, A.M., LL.D., Principal
7	Philadelphia Collegiate Institute	Philadelphia, Pa	Miss Susan C. Lodge, Principal

*No report; same as last year.

Unclassified

	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER
1	Ohio Northern University	Ada, O	Rev. A. Edwin Smith, D.D., Ph.D., President
2	Chicago Training School	Chicago, Ill	J. Shelley Meyer, Superintendent

Missionary Institutes and Bible Training Schools

	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER
1	Anglo-Japanese Training School	San Francisco, Cal	Rev. Milton S. Vail, A.B., Principal
2	Cincinnati Missionary Training School	Cincinnati, O	Miss Harriet L. Kemper, President
3	Folts Mission Institute	Herkimer, N. Y	Miss Ida V. Jontz, President
4	Lucy Webb Hayes Nat'l Train'g School	Washington, D. C	Rev. Charles W. Gallagher, D.D., President

Theological Institutions*

	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER
1	Bareilly Theological Seminary*[3]	Bareilly, India	Rev. W. A. Mansell, A.M., D.D., Principal
2	Boston University School of Theology[1]	Boston, Mass	Rev. W. E. Huntington, D.D., LL.D., President
3	Central Wesleyan Theological Seminary[1]	Warrenton, Mo	Rev. G. B. Addicks, A.M., D.D., President
4	Drew Theological Seminary	Madison, N. J	Rev. H. A. Buttz, D.D., LL.D., President
5	Florence B. Nicholson School of Theol	Baroda, India	Rev. A. A. Parker, A.B., Principal
6	Fowler School of Theology*[4]	Nanking, China	Rev. H. F. Rowe, A.B., B.D., Dean
7	Gammon Theological Seminary	South Atlanta, Ga	Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, Ph.D., D.D., President
8	Garrett Biblical Institute	Evanston, Ill	Rev. C. J. Little, D.D., President
9	Iliff School of Theology[2]	Denver, Colo	
10	Martin Mission Institute*[3]	Frankfort-on-Main, Germ'y	Rev. P. G. Junker, Director
11	Methodist Theological School[3]	Copenhagen, Denmark	Rev. Chr. Jensen, President
12	Methodist Theological Seminary[3]	Helsingfors, Finland	Rev. J. W. Haggman, Principal
13	Mexican Methodist Institute of Theol.[3]	Pueblo, Mexico	Rev. P. F. Valderrama, A.M., D.D., President
14	Mount Pleasant German College[1]	Mount Pleasant, Ia	Rev. E. S. Havighorst, A.M., S.T.B., President
15	Nast Theological Seminary[1-5]	Berea, O	Rev. C. Riemenschneider, D.D., LL.D., President
16	Norway Theological School[3]	Christiania, Norway	Rev. Ole Olsen, President
17	Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary	Evanston, Ill	Rev. N. E. Simonsen, D.D., President
18	Philander Smith Biblical Institute[6]	Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan	Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., Dean
19	Reeder Theological Seminary*[3]	Rome, Italy	Rev. N. Walling Clark, D.D., President
20	Saint Paul's College[1]	Saint Paul Park, Minn	Rev. H. J. Hoffert, M.S., Ph.B., President
21	Swedish Theological Seminary	Evanston, Ill	Rev. Albert Erieson, A.M., D.D., President
22	Theological School of Sweden[3]	Upsala, Sweden	Rev. K. A. Jansson, President
23	The Biblical Institute of Korea	Seoul, Korea	Rev. Geo. Heber Jones, D.D., President
24	The Florence B. Nicholson Bible Sem	Manila, P. I	Rev. Harvey Farmer, B.S., S.T.B., Principal
25	The S. L. Baldwin School of Theology[3]	Foochow, China	Rev. W. A. Main, President
26	Univ. of Chattanooga School of Theol.[1]	Chattanooga, Tenn	Rev. John H. Race, A.M., D.D., President

* No report; same as last year.
[1] See list of Colleges, Universities, and of Classical Seminaries.
[2] The Iliff School of Theology is temporarily suspended.
[3] See Foreign Mission Schools.
[4] Belongs to Nanking University. See Foreign Mission Schools.
[5] Belongs to German Wallace College.
[6] Belongs to Anglo-Japanese College. See Foreign Mission Schools.

Classical Seminaries

	Year of First Opening	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	No. Professors and Teachers	STUDENTS LAST YEAR: Collegiate	STUDENTS LAST YEAR: Sub-collegiate	STUDENTS LAST YEAR: Total	Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year	
1	1866	$53,000	$.....	$.....	$13,500	15	....	73	73	$16,827	$.....	1
2	1854	70,000	40,000	30,000	18,000	10	12	41	53	19,800	4,000	2
3	1890	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	13	....	172	172	[1]	[1]	3
4	1847	250,000	50,000	25,000	.....	27	30	300	330	41,000	75,000	4
5	1898	60,000	.....	.....	12,000	8	....	60	60	2,750	.....	5
6	1851	200,000	1,000	1,000	.....	29	133	34	167	.....	.....	6
7	1896	.....	7,500	7,500	.....	9	....	58	58	5,800	2,500	7

[1] See The Woman's College of Baltimore.

Unclassified

	Year of First Opening	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	No. Professors and Teachers	Professional and Postgraduate Students	COLLEGIATE: Men	COLLEGIATE: Women	COLLEGIATE: Total Collegiate	Subcollegiate	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS: Men	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS: Women	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS: Grand Total	Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year	
1	1871	$125,000	$.....	$.....	$12,000	32	511	351	70	421	1,366	1,534	766	2,300	$36,166	$5,000	1
2	1885	157,500	29,000	29,000	18,000	11	....	..	..	..	225	....	225	225	17,236	.....	2

Missionary Institutes and Bible Training Schools

	Year of First Opening	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	No. Professors and Teachers	STUDENTS LAST YEAR: Men	STUDENTS LAST YEAR: Women	STUDENTS LAST YEAR: Total	Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year	
1	1893	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	8	325	5	330	$2,489	$1,400	1
2	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	12	12	....	.....	2
3	1893	50,000	6,000	6,000	.....	12	....	44	44	9,741	.....	3
4	1890	225,000	.....	.....	.....	27	....	83	83	41,376	.....	4

Theological Institutions

	Year of First Opening	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	No. Professors and Teachers	Students Last Year	Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year	
1	1872	$.....	$58,900	$54,400	$.....	14	127	$4,672	$2	1
2	1839	150,000	[1]	[1]	[1]	20	190	[1]	[1]	2
3	1864	140,000	100,000	98,000	5,000	4	37	14,400	6,000	3
4	1867	560,000	520,000	520,000	.....	8	167	33,000	.....	4
5	1906	15,000	.....	.....	.....	12	74	4,074	.....	5
6	1888	7,000	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	6
7	1888	108,000	522,959	.....	.....	5	86	24,324	.....	7
8	1856	105,000	1,502,966	1,502,966	762,504	9	173	[2] 86,874	[2] 31,000	8
9	....	72,000	131,000	131,000	.....	....	....	.....	.....	9
10	1867	50,000	8,250	8,000	.....	5	38	7,429	.....	10
11	1888	.....	500	500	.....	3	3	.....	.....	11
12	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	235	.....	12
13	1876	30,000	.....	.....	.....	20	234	7,500	6,000	13
14	1873	25,000	32,500	30,200	.....	4	29	4,079	5,685	14
15	1864	133,450	162,610	143,530	.....	4	42	21,597	23,505	15
16	1874	.....	4,950	4,585	.....	3	4	1,162	.....	16
17	1885	14,000	12,000	12,000	.....	1	18	1,800	.....	17
18	1884	200,000	.....	.....	.....	7	30	3,635	.....	18
19	1888	50,000	.....	.....	.....	3	8	540	100	19
20	1889	45,000	10,000	.....	2,200	1	6	4,750	.....	20
21	1870	50,000	40,000	40,000	16,000	4	27	40,000	6,183	21
22	1874	2,700	20,427	16,377	.....	4	32	706	.....	22
23	1906	50,000	.....	.....	.....	5	120	.....	.....	23
24	1905	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	5	25	.....	12,700	24
25	1872	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5	45	1,000	1,000	25
26	1867	450,000	247,000	221,000	8,500	5	21	56,593	5,284	26

[1] See list of Colleges and Universities.

[2] Same as last year.

Foreign Mission Schools

	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER
1	Chentu College	Chentu, China	Rev. Joseph Beech, A.B., President
2	Hwia Mei High School*	Chentu, China	Rev. Joseph Beech, A.B., Principal
3	Chinkiang Girls' School*	Chinkiang, China	Mrs. M. C. Robinson and G. A. Crooks, Associate Prins.
4	Chungking Girls' Boarding School*	Chungking, China	Miss Dorothy Jones, Principal
5	Foochow Conference Seminary*	Foochow, China	Miss Phœbe A. Parkinson, Principal
6	Foochow Girls' Boarding School	Foochow, China	Miss Julia Bonafield, Principal
7	Hokling Anglo-Chinese College	Foochow, China	Rev. John Gowdy, A.B., B.D., President
8	S. L. Baldwin School of Theology[1]	Foochow, China	Rev. W. A. Main, President
9	Anglo-Chinese Boys' School*	Hinghua, China	Rev. F. L. Guthrie, D.D., Principal
10	Hinghua Anglo-Chinese High School*	Hinghua, China	Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster, Principal
11	Hinghua Biblical Training School*	Hinghua, China	Rev. Wm. N. Brewster, Principal
12	Hamilton Girls' Boarding School*	Hinghua, China	Misses L. W. Varney and P. E. Westcott, Assoc. Prins.
13	Harley Bible Training School*	Ingchung, China	Harry G. Dildine, Principal
14	William Nast College*	Kiukiang, China	Rev. Carl F. Kupfer, President
15	Kucheng Girls' Boarding School*	Kucheng City, China	Miss Grace B. Travis, Principal
16	Kucheng Women's School*	Kucheng City, China	Miss Freda V. Lorenz, Principal
17	Schell Cooper Academy*	Kucheng, China	Mrs. J. H. Worley, Principal
18	Stephen L. Baldwin Mem'l Girls' School*	Nanchang, China	Miss Kate L. Ogborn, Principal
19	Fowler School of Theology*[1,2]	Nanking, China	Rev. H. F. Rowe, A.B., B.D., Dean
20	Nanking Girls' Boarding School*	Nanking, China	Misses Ella C. Shaw and Alice Peters, Assoc. Prins.
21	Nanking University*	Nanking, China	Rev. Geo. A. Stuart, A.M., M.D., President
22	Ngucheng Girls' Boarding School*	Ngucheng, China	Miss Mabel Allen, Principal
23	Ngucheng Woman's Training School*	Ngucheng, China	Miss Carrie M. Bartlett, Principal
24	Mary Porter Gamewell School	Peking, China	Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell, Principal
25	Peking University	Peking, China	Rev. H. H. Lowry, A.M., D.D., President
26	Intermediate School for Boys	Taiaufu, Shantung, China	P. O. Hanson, Principal
27	Tientsin Intermediate School	Tientsin, China	Rev. Burton St. John, A.B., B.D., Principal
28	Wingchiang Boys' Boarding School*	Wingchiang, China	Rev. J. H. Worley, Principal
29	Wingchiang Girls' Boarding School*	Wingchiang, China	Miss Isabel D. Longstreet, Principal
30	Sites Memorial Academy*	Yenpingfu, China	C. S. Champness, Principal
31	Methodist Theological School[1]	Copenhagen, Denmark	Rev. Chr. Jensen, President
32	Methodist Theological Seminary[1]	Helsingfors, Finland	Rev. J. W. Haggman, Principal
33	Martin Mission Institute*[1]	Frankfort-on-Main, Germ'y	Rev. P. G. Junker, Director
34	Bareilly Theological Seminary*[1]	Bareilly, India	Rev. W. A. Mansell, A.M., D.D., Principal
35	American Methodist Institution	Calcutta, India	Rev. J. P. Nesik, Principal
36	Theological and Training School	Calcutta, India	Rev. J. P. Nesik, Principal
37	Reid Christian College*	Lucknow, India	Rev. C. L. Bare, President
38	Philander Smith College	Naini Tal, India	Rev. P. S. Hyde, A.M., Principal
39	Hardwicke Christian High School	Narsinghpur, C. P., India	Rev. F. C. Aldrich, Principal
40	Boys' High School*	Oak Openings, U. P., India	Rev. J. C. Butcher, B.D., M.D., Principal
41	Crandon International Institute*	Rome, Italy	Miss Martha Ellen Vickery, A.B., Directress
42	Methodist College	Rome, Italy	Edward B. T. Spencer, A.M., President
43	Reeder Theological School*[1]	Rome, Italy	Rev. N. Walling Clark, D.D., President
44	Caroline Wright Memorial School*	Hakodate, Japan	Miss Augusta Dickerson, Principal
45	Chinzei College	Nagasaki, Japan	Rev. U. Sassamori, Ph.D., D.D., President
46	Kwassui College	Nagasaki, Japan	Miss Marianna Young, Principal
47	Pure Stream Girls' School*	Nagova, Japan	Miss Anna P. Atkinson, Principal
48	Anglo-Japanese College	Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan	Rev. S. Ogata, D.D., Acting President
49	The Biblical Institute of Korea	Seoul, Korea	Rev. Geo. Heber Jones, D.D., President
50	Anglo-Chinese School*	Singapore, Sts. Set., Mal	Rev. K. E. Pease, Sc.B., Principal
51	Pachuca Girls' School*	Pachuca, Mexico	Miss Ida Bohannon, Directress
52	Mexican Methodist Institute	Pueblo, Mexico	Rev. P. F. Valderama, A.M., D.D., President
53	Norway Theological School[1]	Christiania, Norway	Rev. Ole Olsen, President
54	Santiago College*	Santiago, Chili, S. Amer	Rev. I. H. La Fetra, D.D., President
55	Theological School of Sweden[1]	Upsala, Sweden	Rev. K. A. Mäsown, President

* No report received; same as last year.

[1] See also Theological Institutions.

[2] See Nanking University.

Foreign Mission Schools

	Year of First Opening	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	No. Professors and Teachers	STUDENTS LAST YEAR			Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year	
							Men	Women	Total			
1	1903	$7,000	$.....	$.....	$.....	6	84	....	84	$1,000	$5,500	1
2	1900	3,000	.....	.....	.....	8	76	38	114	1,054	210	2
3	1884	7,000	.....	.....	.....	9	....	60	60	950	75,000	3
4	1896	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1	....	40	40	760	.....	4
5	1900	3,000	.....	.....	.....	5	....	40	40	600	.....	5
6	1859	15,000	.....	.....	.....	11	....	175	175	2,000	.....	6
7	1881	18,831	.....	.....	.....	19	335	....	335	.....	.....	7
8	1872	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5	45	....	45	1,000	1,000	8
9	1898	4,000	.....	.....	1,000	11	105	....	105	600	.....	9
10	1898	5,000	.....	.....	.....	17	191	....	191	800	2,000	10
11	1892	1,700	.....	.....	.....	7	48	....	48	.....	550	11
12	1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	62	62	.....	.....	12
13	1902	2,750	.....	.....	.....	7	32	....	32	325	50	13
14	1884	80,000	1,500	1,500	.....	14	132	....	132	800	2,553	14
15	1893	4,000	.....	.....	.....	9	....	88	88	970	.....	15
16	1893	2,000	.....	.....	.....	5	....	46	46	.....	.....	16
17	1889	1,800	.....	.....	.....	3	20	....	20	.....	.....	17
18	1903	9,000	500	.....	100	7	....	43	43	1,250	.....	18
19	1888	7,000	.....	.....	.....	3	8	....	8	.....	.....	19
20	1888	3,000	.....	.....	.....	8	....	73	73	1,275	.....	20
21	1889	35,000	.....	.....	.....	18	151	....	151	8,400	2,570	21
22	1896	2,250	.....	.....	.....	5	....	60	60	.....	.....	22
23	1893	1,500	.....	.....	.....	3	....	20	20	400	.....	23
24	1873	45,000	.....	.....	3,592	13	....	237	237	410	.....	24
25	1888	125,000	145,000	20,000	.....	44	500	3	503	8,780	740	25
26	1899	3,000	.....	.....	.....	7	143	....	143	50	1,200	26
27	1890	12,000	500	500	.....	5	118	....	118	1,043	356	27
28	1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30	....	30	150	150	28
29	1904	6,000	.....	.....	.....	4	....	27	27	.....	.....	29
30	1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	....	17	170	.....	30
31	1888	.....	500	500	.....	3	3	....	3	.....	.....	31
32	1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	....	6	235	235	32
33	1867	50,000	8,250	8,000	.....	5	38	....	38	7,429	.....	33
34	1872	.....	58,900	54,400	.....	14	75	52	127	4,672	2	34
35	....	50,000	.....	.....	20,000	19	440	....	440	20,000	20,000	35
36	1896	22,000	.....	.....	20,000	6	45	....	45	.....	.....	36
37	1888	50,000	13,000	13,000	3,000	30	295	....	295	1,900	540	37
38	1885	25,000	71,600	71,600	21,638	12	137	....	137	7,793	.....	38
39	1884	10,766	.....	.....	.....	12	270	....	270	5,000	.....	39
40	1880	20,000	34,000	34,000	28,000	9	74	6	80	5,000	68	40
41	1897	75,000	.....	.....	6,000	33	....	296	296	21,340	.....	41
42	1890	.....	1,000	1,000	1,250	12	51	....	51	4,178	591	42
43	1888	50,000	.....	.....	.....	3	8	....	8	540	100	43
44	1882	15,000	.....	.....	.....	20	....	204	204	.....	.....	44
45	1880	40,000	.....	.....	.....	16	389	....	389	5,000	.....	45
46	1879	50,000	2,100	2,100	.....	26	30	411	441	1,688	171	46
47	1888	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10	....	143	143	1,700	900	47
48	1883	375,000	.....	.....	.....	21	349	....	349	4,687	.....	48
49	1906	50,000	.....	.....	.....	8	320	....	320	.....	.....	49
50	1885	50,000	.....	.....	.....	28	900	....	900	15,000	.....	50
51	1875	35,000	.....	.....	.....	13	35	390	425	740	.....	51
52	1876	30,000	.....	.....	.....	20	225	9	234	7,500	6,000	52
53	1874	.....	4,950	4,585	.....	3	4	....	4	1,162	.....	53
54	1880	100,000	.....	.....	.....	20	16	120	136	14,741	.....	54
55	1874	2,700	20,427	16,377	.....	4	32	....	32	706	.....	55

Statistical Summary of Educational Institutions Conducted under the Auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	Number of Schools	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Amount of Debts	Value of Property and Endowments Exclusive of Debts	Number of Professors and Teachers	STUDENTS LAST YEAR								Total Income Last Year	Total Value of Gifts Received Last Year
								Professional Students	COLLEGIATE			Subcollegiate	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS				
									Men	Women	Total Collegiate		Men	Women	Grand Total [1]		
Theological Institutions	26	$2,262,150	$3,375,062	$2,783,558	$794,204	$4,843,008	157	1,550	....	....	....	....	1,550	....	1,550	$318,370	$97,455
Colleges and Universities	54	18,485,323	19,642,444	15,493,612	810,938	37,316,829	2,595	8,550	5,556	5,203	10,759	16,452	18,830	15,470 [2]	36,089	3,412,361	2,753,681
Classical Seminaries	47	3,284,427	982,390	810,769	274,979	3,991,838	473	....	....	....	....	10,365	5,144	5,221	10,365	513,489	183,281
Institutions exclusively for Women	8	1,900,604	670,547	635,547	43,500	2,527,651	136	1	....	523	523	738	....	1,261	1,261	153,343	403,657
Foreign Mission Schools	55	1,520,297	362,227	227,562	104,580	1,777,944	617	642	....	....	....	7,778	5,777	2,643	[3] 8,420	163,798	120,496
Missionary Institutes and Bible Training Schools	4	275,000	6,000	6,000	....	281,000	53	....	....	....	....	469	325	144	469	53,696	1,400
Unclassified Institutions	2	282,500	29,000	29,000	30,000	281,500	43	511	351	70	421	1,593	1,534	991	2,525	53,402	5,000
Total	196	28,010,301	25,067,670	19,986,048	2,058,201	51,019,770	4,074	11,254	5,907	5,796	11,703	37,395	33,160	25,730	60,679	4,668,369	3,562,974
Less Schools duplicated	21	2,248,754	1,217,184	1,148,639	15,700	3,450,238	143	792	....	348	348	234	1,016	357	1,373	191,829	360,731
Net total for year ending June, 1907	175	25,761,547	23,850,486	18,837,409	2,042,501	47,569,532	2,931	10,462	5,907	5,448	11,355	37,161	32,144	25,373	59,306	4,476,540	3,193,243
Net total for year ending June, 1906	170	23,134,751	23,404,790	18,502,427	3,512,472	41,550,756	3,676	9,552	5,122	4,728	10,350	36,904	27,930	24,075	56,410	3,914,997	2,693,323

[1] All duplicates are subtracted in the grand totals.
[2] The apparent discrepancy in the total is due to the failure of some of the schools to give the number of men and women separately.
[3] A few of this number are college students proper; but the number of such is small, and the reports are incomplete.

THE FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOLS

For many years the Board of Education has published elaborate tables of statistics from the foreign mission schools, though obliged to repeat the same statistics from year to year, owing to the inability of the Board to secure the latest figures in these schools. This difficulty is partly due to the fact that the schools abroad are not quite on the same basis as the schools at home. We have finally become convinced that these statistics have only general value, and are liable to be misleading because of their date. We therefore print only such as we have been able to obtain for the last school year, adding thereto a general statement as to the educational work of the Church in foreign lands. We have made application to the Missionary Society and to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for detailed statistics and are unable to obtain them. School officers can have their statistics published just as soon as they will supply them to us.

The foreign mission schools are of several grades—primary, secondary, collegiate, and professional—and in addition to these a large number of Bible training schools which do not correspond to any of the schools in the home Church. In round numbers it may be stated that the Church has invested in her foreign mission educational plant $1,500,000, and expends annually upon foreign schools $150,000. There are in round numbers 500 persons engaged in teaching and about 40,000 students of various grades.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM ANNUAL CONFERENCES FOR THE LAST QUADRENNIUM

CONFERENCE	Amount	CONFERENCE	Amount
Alabama	$348 45	Denmark	$2 16
Alaska	82 00	Des Moines	4,188 25
Arizona Mission	236 65	Detroit	6,189 61
Arkansas	165 83	East German	462 50
Atlanta	288 00	East Maine	733 95
Atlantic Mission	13 00	East Ohio	7,346 00
Austin	178 73	East Oklahoma Mission	59 00
Baltimore	6,394 46	East Tennessee	341 00
Black Hills Mission	125 00	Eastern Swedish	182 45
Blue Ridge	134 45	Erie	8,249 64
California	1,699 60	Florida	365 49
California German	49 00	Genesee	6,537 53
Central Alabama	254 65	Georgia	58 00
Central German	554 71	Gulf	218 72
Central Illinois	4,820 40	Hawaii	49 00
Central Missouri	780 44	Holston	1,701 49
Central New York	6,166 09	Idaho	606 97
Central Ohio	4,690 03	Illinois	6,258 47
Central Pennsylvania	12,124 64	Indiana	5,448 07
Central Swedish	754 25	Indian Territory Mission	58 00
Central Tennessee	224 74	Iowa	2,907 28
Chicago German	313 00	Kalispell Mission	52 90
Chinese Mission	54 00	Kansas	3,837 62
Cincinnati	4,766 98	Kentucky	795 64
Colorado	1,922 88	Lexington	533 87
Columbia River	1,403 20	Liberia	14 00
Dakota	2,011 71	Lincoln	206 56
Delaware	742 00	Little Rock	400 90

Conference	Amount	Conference	Amount
Louisiana	$413 00	Philadelphia	$9,629 51
Maine	1,522 81	Pittsburg	11,026 30
Michigan	7,255 41	Porto Rico Mission	31 00
Minnesota	2,220 87	Puget Sound	2,172 13
Mississippi	734 53	Rock River	8,153 64
Missouri	3,255 72	Saint Johns River	532 27
Mobile	236 05	Saint Louis	2,226 04
Montana	632 52	Saint Louis German	421 00
Nebraska	2,828 97	Savannah	256 14
Nevada Mission	113 50	South Carolina	2,819 39
Newark	6,805 01	South Florida Mission	38 50
New England	3,889 54	South Germany	161 74
New England Southern	2,716 28	South Kansas	2,493 84
New Hampshire	1,991 27	Southern California	3,566 76
New Jersey	5,712 35	Southern German	144 00
New Mexico English Mission	257 00	Southern Illinois	2,514 16
New Mexico Spanish Mission	38 00	Southwest Kansas	3,415 68
New York	11,379 04	Switzerland	232 17
New York East	13,364 83	Tennessee	625 31
North Carolina	1,500 00	Texas	405 75
North Dakota	1,171 61	Troy	5,450 90
North Indiana	6,263 86	Upper Iowa	3,794 13
North Montana Mission	120 70	Upper Mississippi	531 99
North Nebraska	1,706 95	Utah Mission	277 00
North Ohio	5,286 12	Vermont	1,826 64
Northern German	459 36	Virginia	568 41
Northern Minnesota	1,348 40	Washington	1,550 35
Northern New York	5,873 64	West German	520 00
Northern Swedish	200 00	West Nebraska	1,355 03
Northwest Indiana	3,479 43	West Texas	240 00
Northwest Iowa	2,592 26	West Virginia	3,252 18
Northwest Kansas	1,817 92	West Wisconsin	1,902 42
Northwest Nebraska	263 20	Western Norwegian and Danish	75 25
Norwegian and Danish	959 16	Western Swedish	543 50
Ohio	6,348 81	Wilmington	2,844 04
Oklahoma	1,086 14	Wisconsin	3,336 22
Oregon	883 49	Wyoming	6,233 52
Pacific German Mission	87 91	Wyoming Mission	264 63
Pacific Japanese Mission	40 00	Personal gifts	1,018 17

C.—EDUCATIONAL

THE BOARD AS A GENERAL AGENCY

The general work of the Board as an agency to promote higher education in the Church has been greatly increased, and the supervisory power given to it by the General Conferences of 1892, 1896, and 1900 has largely added to its duties and responsibilities. Its relation to the educational work of the Church is more clearly defined, as well as being greatly enlarged. This work now embraces services in behalf of ministerial and general higher education. The Board seeks to perform this service by the circulation of educational literature; by the personal work of the Corresponding Secretary at Annual Conferences, institutions of learning, preachers' meetings, summer assemblies, camp meetings, educational conventions, and the like; by acting as a medium of communication between schools and prospective teachers; by the gathering and publishing of educational statistics; by furnishing plans for educational buildings wherever asked; by giving counsel concerning new schools, or possible changes in schools already existing; and by promoting the work of auxiliaries and various educational societies.

The Christian Student, which is now a permanent feature in the work of the Board, contains the annual report of the Board, the statistics of the institutions, and such other literature as will best promote the interests of higher education in the Church.

DIRECT AID TO INSTITUTIONS

The work of aiding institutions directly by grants of money, or by loans, has never been attempted, for the sufficient reason that the Board has had no adequate means with which to prosecute such work, though its charter gives it the power to aid institutions under certain provisions. The original general Centenary Fund amounted to $9,155.32. Only the interest on this sum could be used for the aid of institutions. No provision was made for increasing it except by special contributions of money or property. Such contributions have been regularly asked. They are greatly needed, especially in behalf of institutions in the more destitute portions of the Church, and of institutions in critical circumstances. The Board of Education is in position and has the power to act as the agent and servant of persons who wish to endow institutions in distant parts of the country, and at the same time wish to make sure of the permanence of the fund they contribute. Rich men and women in other Churches have given immense sums to the aid of institutions in the South and the West, in many cases keeping the funds in the East and sending the income to the institutions for which the help is desired. No nobler benefaction could possibly be made.

The charter of the Board properly provides that it may hold and administer such gifts for any specific educational purpose, and it earnestly solicits direct gifts, contributions, and legacies for this department of its work.

Persons making devises of real estate to the Board of Education by will are requested to observe the following form:

> I give and devise to "The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church," incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the following lands and premises—that is to say:.....
> to have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances, to the said Board, its successors and assigns forever.
> Bequests of money should be appropriately varied.
> Persons making Bequests or Devises to the Board, or knowing that they have been made, are requested to notify the Corresponding Secretary, at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, and, if practicable, to inclose a copy of the clause in the will, that the wishes of the testator may be fully known.

D.—FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOLS

Comparing the statistics printed in November, 1907, with

the statistics for the school year closing June, 1903, we find the following results:

June, 1903, value of buildings and grounds	$21,079,008
June, 1907, value of buildings and grounds	25,761,547
Being an increase of	$4,682,539
Endowment, June, 1903	17,990,102
Endowment, June, 1907	23,850,486
Being an increase of	$5,860,384

The value of property and endowment, exclusive of debt:

June, 1903	$36,427,640
June, 1907	47,569,532
Being an increase of	$11,141,892

There has been an increase of 771 in the number of professors and teachers; of 2,644 professional students; of 2,763 collegiate students; of 9,266 in the grand total of all students, the number reported for the school year ending June, 1907, being 59,306.

There has been an increase of $1,543,369 in the total income of the institutions. The actual increase in pledges and gifts amounts to more than nine million dollars.

E. The University Senate

The University Senate met in Baltimore, Md., February 13, 14, 1906, with the following members present: Representative at Large, Chancellor James R. Day; Representative of the First General Conference District, President William E. Huntington; Second District, President Bradford P. Raymond; Third District, President William H. Crawford; Fourth District, President John F. Goucher; Fifth District, Professor Richard T. Stevenson; Seventh District, President James M. Cox; Ninth District, President John W. Hancher; Tenth District, Acting President Thomas F. Holgate; Eleventh District, President Edwin H. Hughes; Twelfth District, President George H. Bridgman; Thirteenth District, Professor John L. Nuelsen; Fourteenth District, President George F. Boyard.

Excuse and regret for absence was received from President Henry A. Buchtel of the Eighth District.

Notice was received by telegram from Bishop J. M. Walden of the appointment of President John H. Race to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of President George MacAdam from the Sixth District.

William F. Anderson, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, was present *ex officio*.

Chancellor James R. Day was elected president for the coming quadrennium, and Edwin H. Hughes, secretary.

The requirements for graduation to the baccalaureate degrees as adopted during the previous quadrennium are still in force and are of so great importance as to require publication here:

CODIFICATION OF THE VOTES AND DECISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

I. TIME.

1. *Years.* Each precollegiate course shall extend through at least three years. Each college course leading to the bachelor's degree shall extend through at least four years.

2. *Weeks.* Each of these years shall extend through at least thirty-two weeks.

3. *Hours.* Each week shall include at least sixteen hours of class instruction, and each hour shall include at least forty-five minutes in the class room.

4. *Residence.* The minimum requirements for the baccalaureate degrees in all cases mean work in residence under regular class room instruction to the extent indicated in said requirements. In no case may a college or a university confer a baccalaureate degree without the student having spent at college at least three calendar years, and without a student having completed at least sixty year hours or one hundred and eighty term hours of work.

5. *Statistics.* It is the sense of the University Senate that statistics be reported for the scholastic year, and not for the calendar year.

II. COURSES.

1. All the work required in the minimum schedule of the precollegiate courses shall be in advance of elementary studies ordinarily included in the phrase "common branches," or the work of the "grammar grades."

2. The collegiate courses shall be of a higher grade, adapted and in the main confined to candidates for the baccalaureate degrees.

3. Among the courses thus offered there must be at least one covering the historical and literary study of the Bible in the vernacular.

4. All other courses shall be selected at the discretion of the governing boards of the colleges themselves, except—

a. That in case courses in theology, law, or medicine are presented they shall be so regulated that no candidate can give to them more than one quarter of the minimum of hours required for the bachelor's degree.

b. No credit shall be given for merely technical instruction in music or art, except in the case of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Letters, nor here to an extent in excess of one tenth of the total number of hours required for graduation.

c. No deficiency in one course can be balanced by excess above the minimum requirements in another course, or in another part of the same course.

d. Nor can any excess above the minimum requirement in the number of hours given in class instruction be allowed to count as a substitute for deficiency in hours elsewhere.

e. Nor can equivalents be substituted for specified studies beyond the extent to which equivalents are found in the model courses.

f. Nor shall conditions be allowed in the minimum schedule of requirements by the Senate, for admission into the Freshman year of college, though conditions relating to requirements above that minimum may be allowed.

5. Any listed college offering the A.B. degree without Greek shall provide for instruction in elementary and advanced Greek, and offer the same to all matriculants.

6. We recommend that Greek be offered by all our colleges as an optional study for other courses than that of Bachelor of Arts, and we advise the faculties of our secondary schools and of our colleges to encourage students who expect to make a specialty of the English language or of some one of the sciences to elect the study of Greek for two years or more.

7. No modification in the prescribed preparatory or collegiate curricula shall be made by any institution of our Church without the consent of the Senate being previously secured.

III. FACULTY

The work prescribed for the college courses shall be offered by instructors who are college graduates, or of whom at least two thirds are graduates of colleges of a rank equal to those approved by the Board of Education, in accordance with the provisions of the University Senate.

IV. CLASSIFICATION OF COLLEGES

1. Loans shall be made in institutions which accept the classification made by the Board of Education in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the University Senate.

2. Institutions which have laid out suitable courses for college studies, but which have not four regular college classes and the full instruction required by the University Senate for such classes, shall be listed by the Board of Education as academies;

but a footnote shall be added in such cases, stating the number of students in full college standing in each of the classes already organized, and also the number of candidates in these classes for each of the four collegiate degrees.

3. No institution shall receive college rank which has not at least one or more students in each of the three lower classes, and at least an aggregate of ten students in these college classes.

4. In general, the absence of a Senior Class for two or more consecutive years shall subject a college to reclassification.

5. Institutions claiming to be colleges, but deficient in the required number of college students, shall be ranked in the reports of the Board of Education as academies.

V. CLASSIFICATION OF ACADEMIES

1. No institution shall be classified in the list of secondary schools in which the requirements are not equal to the minimum requirements prescribed by the Senate for admission to the college courses.

2. The work in secondary schools shall be offered by instructors at least two thirds of whom are college graduates.

3. Each institution seeking classification in the list of secondary schools shall have at least three students in each of the preparatory years.

VI. GENERAL DIRECTIONS

1. The Senate shall at least quadrennially report to the Board of Education its requirements and decisions, and on the basis of these the Board of Education shall in its official lists, and in its administration, classify the educational institutions of the Church, whatever their legal or self-chosen name may be.

2. At the written request of the President and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, or at the written request of any three of its own members, the Senate shall investigate the scholastic requirements and methods of any designated institution claiming to be under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall report to the Board of Education its decision as to whether the requirements and methods of said institution are such as to justify its official recognition by the authorities of the Church. Such decision shall thereafter govern the action of the Board of Education.

The following was adopted as the minimum prescribed precollegiate study for entrance to college by candidates for the degrees of A.B., Ph.B., B.S., and B.L.:

45 minutes for an hour,
16 hours of recitations for a week,
32 weeks for a school year,
3 school years for the precollegiate course.

Minimum in the subjects prescribed above the elementary studies ordinarily included in the "common branches," or grammar grades:

FIRST YEAR.

Classical.	Philosophical.	Literary.	Scientific.
English.....3 hrs.	English.....3 hrs.	English.....5 hrs.	English.....3 hrs.
Algebra.....4 hrs.	Algebra.....4 hrs.	Algebra.....4 hrs.	Algebra.....4 hrs.
Latin.....4 hrs.	Latin.....4 hrs.	Modern or other Foreign Language.4 hrs.	Modern or other Foreign Language or Mathematics...4 hrs.
History.....2 hrs.	History.....2 hrs.	History.....2 hrs.	History.....2 hrs.
Electives.....3 hrs.	Electives.....3 hrs.	Electives.....3 hrs.	Electives.....3 hrs.

SECOND YEAR.

Classical.	Philosophical.	Literary.	Scientific.
English.....3 hrs.	English.....3 hrs.	English.....3 hrs.	English.....3 hrs.
Plane Geometry.....4 hrs	Plane Geometry.....4 hrs.	Plane Geometry....4 hrs.	Plane Geometry....4 hrs.
Latin.....4 hrs.	Latin.....4 hrs.	Modern or other Foreign Language.4 hrs.	Modern or other Foreign Language.4 hrs.
History.....2 hrs	History.....2 hrs.	History.....2 hrs.	History.....2 hrs
Electives.....3 hrs.	Electives.....3 hrs.	Electives .....3 hrs.	Electives.....3 hrs.

THIRD YEAR.

Classical.	Philosophical.	Literary.	Scientific.
English.....3 hrs.	English .....3 hrs.	English.....3 hrs.	English.....3 hrs.
Latin.....4 hrs.	Latin.....4 hrs.	Modern or other Foreign Language.4 hrs.	Mathematics.....4 hrs.
Foreign Language.....4 hrs.	Foreign Language.....4 hrs.		Foreign Language..4 hrs.
Electives.....5 hrs.	Electives.....5 hrs.	Electives.....9 hrs.	Electives.....5 hrs.

Note.—It is desirable that the electives be 5 hours per week, making the number of hours 18 per week. Many of the better institutions are doing this.

Note.—The "hours" in the above courses are hours per week during 32 weeks. Thus English 3 hours per week during the entire year of not less than 32 weeks.

The following is the list of electives which may be offered for the remaining hours: Latin, 15; Greek, 15; French, 10; German, 10; Spanish, 5; Italian, 5; Solid Geometry, 2; Trigonometry, 1; Advanced Algebra, 2; English History, 2; American History, 2; Greek and Roman History, 2; Botany and Zoology, 2; Chemistry, 3; Physics, 9; Physiology, 3; Civics, 3; Drawing, 3; Manual Training, 3.

The following model precollegiate courses were suggested for high schools and other preparatory schools. It was suggested that the courses be four years in length and be arranged as follows:

CLASSICAL.

Year.	Mathematics.	Sciences.	English and History.	Foreign Languages.	
1	Algebra 4–5	Phys. Geog. 3	English 3	Latin 5	15–16
2	Geometry 4–5		English 3	Latin 5, Greek 5	17–18
3	Alg. and Geom. 4 (½ yr.)	Bot. and Zool. 4 (½ yr.)	History 4	Latin 4 Greek 5	17
4	Trig. and Solid Geom. 3 (½)		History 3 English 3	Latin 4 Greek 4	15½
	11½–13½	5	16	32	

LATIN-SCIENTIFIC.

Year.	Mathematics.	Sciences.	English and History.	Foreign Languages.	
1	Same	Phys. Geog. 3	English 3	Latin 5	15–16
2	as	Physics 3	English 3	Latin 5	15–16
3	Classical	Bot. or Zool. 4 (½ yr.)	History 4	Latin 5 Ger. or French 5	18
4		Physics or Chemistry 3	English 3	Latin 4 Ger. or French 4	15½
	11½–13½	11	13	28	

MODERN LANGUAGE

Year.	Mathematics.	Sciences.	English and History.	Foreign Languages.	
1	Same	Phys. Geog. 3	English 3	Ger. or French 5	15–16
2	as	Physics 3	English 3	Ger. and French 9	19–20
3	Classical	Bot. or Zool. 4 (½ yr.)	History 4	Ger. and French 9	17
4		Chemistry 3	English 3 History 3	Ger. and French 6	16½
	11½–13½	11	16	29	

SCIENTIFIC.

Year.	Mathematics.	Sciences.	English and History.	Foreign Languages.	
1	Same	Same	Same	Ger. or French 5	15-16
2	as	as	as	Ger. and French 9	19-20
3	Classical	Modern Language	Mod. Lang.	Ger. and French 8	16
4				Ger. and French 6	16½
	11½–13½	11	16	28	

For the collegiate courses the student is expected to take four years of work in advance of the precollegiate courses, reciting not less than fifteen hours a week. No student shall receive the Bachelor's degree on less than three years of collegiate residence, or on less than sixty year hours of work or one hundred and eighty term hours.

At this session of the Senate the following important items were adopted:

A committee was appointed to consider the best method of dealing with applications for recognition by the Senate and of maintaining a proper classification of institutions under the supervision of the Senate. This committee made the following recommendations:

STANDING COMMITTEE ON REQUIREMENTS

(1) That all applications for recognition or for reclassification be made to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education at least six months before action is expected.

(2) That such applications, together with all correspondence and

documents bearing on them, shall be submitted by the Corresponding Secretary to a Standing Committee consisting of five members of the Senate to be appointed for the purpose and to be known as the Standing Committee on Requirements. This Committee shall consider all such applications and shall report to this Senate, or to the Executive Committee if so ordered, a recommendation in each case.

(3) In conjunction with the Corresponding Secretary this standing Committee shall be charged with responsibility for investigating and reporting on any institution under the supervision of the Senate which seems to be falling below the standard set for its class, or which is not conforming to the requirements of the Senate.

(4) Whenever in the judgment of this Committee an examination into the conditions and work of an institution is desirable, either by visitation or otherwise, the Committee shall have power to provide for such examination in any manner which to it may seem best.

The following resolution was also adopted:

THE TERMS COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

Whereas, In the educational affairs of the country the terms College and University can no longer with propriety be used interchangeably, whatever the practice in the past may have been.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we urgently recommend the recognition of the distinction between these terms in the naming of all new institutions in the Church.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE SEMINARY

Action was taken concerning our West Virginia Conference Seminary at Buckhannon:

We rejoice greatly in the increasing prosperity of our school at Buckhannon, W. Va. We note with pleasure the purpose of the authorities of the school to drop the term University and use "College" instead. In view of the fact that the courses of study appear to meet the requirements of the University Senate, we recommend that the petition of the Board of Trustees be favorably received and the classification of the institution be changed from seminary to collegiate rank.

EPWORTH UNIVERSITY

The following action was taken relative to Epworth University at Oklahoma:

It was voted that the Senate recommend to the Board of Education that such students at Epworth University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, as come from the Methodist Episcopal Churches and meet the other requirements be granted loans by the Board.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that Epworth University, of Oklahoma, has met the requirements of the University Senate as published in 1904, and that the institution should be classified as a college. In view of the fact, however, that we have very little detailed information as to the curriculum and in view of the fact that the institution is under the control of both the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, therefore, resolved that we refer the whole matter to the Executive Committee with power, their action to be taken after a report by the Standing Committee upon the approval of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO GENERAL CONFERENCE

Instructions were given to the Standing Committee as follows:

1. To suggest legislation to be submitted, first to the next meeting of the Senate and then to the General Conference, whereby the functions of this Senate may be enlarged.

2. To present to the next meeting of the Senate the points wherein the standard for recognition of colleges by this Senate should be further lifted and the manner in which this changed standard may be applied.

The sessions throughout were characterized by a spirit of deep solicitude for the educational welfare of Methodism.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS

The beautiful hospitality of the home of Dr. Goucher lent a charm to the sessions which was unmistakable in its influence upon all who were present, as may be seen by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the University Senate present at the session in Baltimore February 13, 14, 1906, at the house of Dr. Goucher, our host, express to him our hearty appreciation of his most cordial welcome, of his delightful and refined attention to our comfort, and of the pleasure he and his daughters have given us in the privilege of meeting his friends at the reception arranged for them and us on last evening. We pray the Father's blessing upon him and his family, and the cause which he carries next his heart.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Several items of unfinished business touching various institutions of the Church were committed to the Standing Committee on Qualifications and the Executive Committee. The former committee is composed of the following members of the Senate: President William E. Huntington, Acting President Thomas F. Holgate, President George H. Bridgman, President Edwin H. Hughes, Professor John L. Nuelsen. The Executive Committee consists of Chancellor James R. Day, President John F. Goucher, and President Bradford P. Raymond.

As previously noted, another meeting of the Senate was held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., January 7, 8, 1908, with the following members present: President W. E. Huntington, First District; President W. H. Crawford, Third District; President John H. Race, Sixth District; President J. M. Cox, Seventh District; President E. H. Hughes, Eleventh District; President George H. Bridgman, Twelfth District; Dr. John L. Nuelsen, Thirteenth District; President George F. Bovard, Fourteenth District, and W. F. Anderson, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, was present *ex officio.*

Explanations of absence and expressions of regret were received from Presidents Day, Raymond, Goucher, Buchtel, and Hancher; Dean Holgate, and Professor Stevenson.

The following points will be of interest:

The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education was authorized to advise the people of the Methodist Episcopal

Church that it is advisable to consult the official list of the institutions of our Church before responding to any appeals in behalf of institutions claiming to be connected with the denomination.

In order that the Senate might have more authority in directing the educational standards of the Church, "it was ordered that the Senate memorialize the General Conference that the following sentence be placed first in the Discipline, paragraph 336, section 3:

"In general the Senate shall have authority to protect the educational standards of the Church."

It was also

Resolved, That while the University Senate is not yet ready to prescribe as an immediate requirement a measurably higher standard for the college on the official list, it is deemed best to advise all our institutions to move as speedily as possible to the following standard: (1) To the requirement of a full four years' preparatory course for entrance to the freshman class. (2) To the requirement of full four years of collegiate work as leading to the Bachelor's degree—the course to include only such studies as properly belong in the College of Liberal Arts. (3) To the requirement of a faculty of not less than six professors, giving their time exclusively to collegiate as distinguished from preparatory work. (4) To the requirement of not less than fifty students regularly enrolled in the four college classes. (5) To the requirement of not less than $200,000 as actual productive endowment as necessary to give an institution stability and to secure for it the confidence of its constituency.

The Standing Committee on Requirements presented the following, which was adopted:

The members of the University Senate have given careful and interested consideration to the suggestion of the representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society that courses in missions be placed in the regular curriculum of our colleges.

While we feel that many of our colleges would be embarrassed by a definite requirement at this time that such courses should be given, we still recognize the relation of missions to history and sociology, as well as to the religious life; and we recommend that, wherever our institutions are able to do so, they offer well-ordered and well-taught courses in missions, so thoroughly organized as to have an educational value on a par with that of other parts of the curriculum.

The Special Committee appointed to present a plan for the enlargement of the functions of the Senate offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That we memorialize the General Conference as follows: That in the judgment of the University Senate the Board of Education can best serve the interests of the educational institutions of the Church by having its headquarters in New York city.

The following memorial to the General Conference was adopted:

It is the earnest opinion of the University Senate that the work

of our present Board of Education should be modified so that it could aid institutions as well as students especially by becoming the custodian of general endowments for the educational work of the Church.

F.—THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

From the beginning of the quadrennium the Board of Education gave careful attention to the action of the General Conference of 1904 touching the consolidation of the Board of Education with the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Sunday School Union, and the Tract Society. At the annual meeting of the Board held in New York December 8, 1904, the following recommendation was made by the Corresponding Secretary:

THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION

In view of the proposed consolidation of our Society with other benevolent institutions in the Church, and the appointment of a commission by order of the General Conference to effect such a consolidation, I recommend the appointment of a committee from the Board of Education as a medium of communication between the Board and the Commission. (Agreeable to the foregoing recommendation such a committee was afterward appointed, consisting of the Corresponding Secretary, Robert F. Raymond, and J. Edgar Leaycraft.)

The first official notice which the Board of Education received from the Commission appointed to effect the consolidation of the benevolences came by the hand of Dr. James M. Buckley, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, December 4, 1905. The notice contained information to the effect that the Sub-Committee appointed by the Commission was to meet in New York December 7, 1905, and that it was desired that the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the Board should appear before the Committee with a full statement touching the finances of the Board of Education. These officers of the Board attended the meeting of the Committee with full statement of the finances of the Board, and answered many questions propounded by the members of the Sub-Committee touching the practical administration of the Board's affairs.

On the day following, December 8, 1905, W. F. Boyd, Esq., a legal member of the Sub-Committee, called at the office of the Board of Education and advised the Corresponding Secretary that he should recommend to the Board at its annual meeting, which was near at hand, the appointment of a committee which should be authorized to transfer the property of the Board of Education to the consolidated society in its new form. Agreeable to this suggestion the following recommendation was made by the Corresponding Secretary at the annual meeting of the Board of Education, held December 14, 1905:

THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION

The Sub-Committee of the Commission appointed by the General Conference to effect a consolidation of the Benevolences notified us a few days ago to send them a full list of all our properties. We complied with their request promptly. It seems to be their purpose to put the plan for consolidation into practical effect as expeditiously as possible. It seems not unlikely that we shall be ordered to Cincinnati before the regular time for another annual meeting of the Board. It is suggested by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Commission that this Board appoint, at this meeting, a committee which shall be authorized to transfer our properties to the consolidated society in its new form. In accordance with this suggestion I recommend the appointment of such a committee. It would seem to be very desirable, whenever the transfer is made, that we should be permitted to close our fiscal year; and I think it would be well for our Board to make a request of the Commission on Consolidation of Benevolences that we be permitted so to do.

The following extract from the minutes of the Recording Secretary of the Board will show the action taken by the Board at that time:

The Corresponding Secretary, in his report, having called attention to the fact that it now seemed likely that the consolidation of the various benevolent societies will have taken place before the next annual meeting of the Trustees of the Board of Education, it was ordered that a special committee, consisting of Bishop Andrews, Bishop Fowler, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Leaycraft, Dr. Lindsay, and the Recording Secretary, be appointed to present a statement of the position and views of the Board of Education to the Commission on the Consolidation of Benevolences, and before transferring any property to call the Trustees of the Board of Education in special meeting to give consideration to the matter as finally agreed upon, and to pass upon it.

Agreeable to this action arrangement was made for the meeting of the Board's Committee with the Commission on Consolidation at its session held in New York, Thursday, February 22, 1906. The following members of the Committee were present: Bishop E. G. Andrews, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, Robert F. Raymond, J. Edgar Leaycraft, and the Corresponding Secretary, William F. Anderson; Bishop Fowler and Mr. Ingraham being detained by indisposition. The Committee from the Board of Education stated that they had secured competent legal advice and were advised that an enabling act by the New York Legislature would be necessary before the transfer of the property; further, that the Ohio corporation should be organized before any action could be taken on the part of the Board in New York. Bishop Andrews pointed out that while the General Conference ordered the Missionary Society, the Board of Church Extension, and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society each to secure an amended charter, no such order was made touching the Board of Education. It developed in further conversation between the two Committees that the responsibility for the securing of this act rested upon the Com-

mission, and the members of the Commission present expressed their determination to secure such enabling act.

In view of this statement it was the general opinion of the members of both Committees that the Commission on Consolidation should consult with the Committee from the Board of Education touching certain important features of the charter under which the Board of Education had been doing its work, and secure the introduction of these features into the new and amended charter to be granted in the State of Ohio.

A Committee from the Commission—consisting of Dr. J. M. Buckley, Messrs. E. L. Dobbins, W. F. Boyd, and J. L. Romer—was appointed and a meeting was held with some members of the Board of Education at 150 Fifth Avenue, February 22, 1906. Important suggestions were made by the members from the Board of Education, and the Committee from the Commission expressed it as their determination to incorporate these suggestions in the new form of charter.

A subsequent meeting of the two Committees was held at the residence of Bishop Fowler, Wednesday, April 11, 1906, it being impossible to secure an earlier meeting owing to the absence of Bishop Fowler and Mr. Ingraham in the South. It developed at this meeting that the amended charter had not been granted in the State of Ohio. Corresponding Secretary Anderson called attention to the published purpose of the Commission to put the plan for consolidation of the benevolent societies into operation by January 1, 1907, and advised that an effort be made to secure an enabling act from the Legislature prior to its adjournment. Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Raymond—the two legal members of the Board of Education—gave it as their opinion that after the action of the General Conference it is not incumbent upon the Board to secure such act.

The Sub-Committee from the Board of Education requested that a special meeting of the Board be called for consideration of questions in common between the Board and the Commission on the Consolidation of Benevolences. Such special meeting was held June 28, 1906. The report of the Sub-Committee was presented as follows:

1. That the laws of Ohio permit such a change in the act of incorporation of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society as would enable it to undertake the work of the Board of Education.

2. That in various particulars the new act of incorporation—proposed by the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society—needs a change in order to a safe and wise management of the various interests which it is proposed to commit to the new society. Some of these desirable changes will be subsequently suggested to the Board.

3. That no transfer of the property of the present Board of Education can be made without action of the Legislature of the State of New York.

4. That the action of the General Conference lays no obligation on the Board of Education to procure action by the Legislature of the State of New York.

5. That the action of the General Conference, as found on page 533 of its Journal, imposes on the Commission thereby created the responsibility of obtaining all legislation necessary to complete the proposed consolidation and to enable this Board to transfer any of its property to the new Board of Education, etc.

6. That not until all the necessary conditions have been complied with can the Board of Education transfer any of its property to another corporation, and that the General Conference expressly provides that the present Board of Education shall continue to hold and administer all annuities now held by it and all special trust funds now held by it until such annuities have lapsed and trusts terminated. (See General Conference Journal, Report No. 1, page 532.)

At the annual meeting of the Board of Education held December 13, 1906, the following recommendation was made by the Corresponding Secretary:

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

It will be remembered that at our meeting a year ago, acting under the suggestion of the Commission appointed by the General Conference, I recommended the appointment of a committee whose duty it should be to arrange for the transfer of our properties to the consolidated society in its new form. The Committee appointed by our Board to confer with the Commission, after careful deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that the General Conference had not made it incumbent upon our Board to take such action, but that the action of the General Conference placed this responsibility upon the Commission. I am informed that both our Committee and the Commission agreed in this interpretation of the action of the General Conference.

Subsequent to the final meeting of the Commission, I received the following from its Secretary, the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman:

Resolved, That if any further legal or legislative action or proceeding be found necessary to the transfer, in accordance with the directions of the General Conference, of any form of property from any corporation or body now holding the same, this Commission will be ready to coöperate with or to receive the coöperation of such corporation or body, and to this end the following committee is hereby appointed and authorized to represent this Commission in securing such result, namely, J. L. Romer, W. F. Boyd, J. M. Buckley, E. L. Dobbins, J. S. Chadwick, G. P. Eckman.

We are aware that the Commission on the Consolidation of Benevolences has ordered the consolidation to take place January 1. The question has already arisen as to what will be required touching the holding of Conference anniversaries under the new order of things. Believing that it was the purpose of the General Conference to reduce traveling expenses of secretaries in the work of Conference visitation, we have already made arrangements that but one secretary shall visit each Conference in the interests represented by the consolidated societies.

It will be impossible, of course, to remove the business of this office to Cincinnati immediately upon January 1, since it is the clear conviction of our legal advisers that an enabling act from the New York Legislature will be necessary before the transfer of the prop-

erty can actually be made. We infer from the above communication from the Commission on the Consolidation of Benevolences—as well as from the expressed views of some members of the Commission—that it is also their opinion that an enabling act by the New York Legislature will be necessary. Upon the securing of such enabling act it will clearly be incumbent upon me, as an officer of the General Conference and carrying out the action of the Commission on the Consolidation of Benevolences, to remove the business—together with all books and properties belonging to the Board of Education as at present constituted—to Cincinnati.

It is my judgment that it will be necessary, at least for a time, to have someone in charge of our affairs here. There are more than ten thousand debtors of this Society, many of whom do not read the Church papers and who will not be aware of the transfer of the business of the Society from New York to Cincinnati, and who will continue to send money orders on the New York post office.

It is certain that some delicate and difficult questions will arise in connection with the consolidation on the account of which, I recommend that our Board appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to confer with the Board at Cincinnati and represent the interests of our Board as at present constituted, in all matters pertaining to the consolidation of the societies.

The facts pertaining to the organization of the new Board at Cincinnati have already been given. The Board of Education had notice from the Commission on the Consolidation of Benevolences that the enabling act permitting the transfer of the funds from the Board of Education to the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools became a law with the approval of the Governor on April 25, 1907.

The next annual meeting of the Board of Education was held December 12, 1907. The following report with recommendations was made by the Corresponding Secretary:

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Pursuant to the order of the General Conference requiring the consolidation of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Southern Education Society, and the Sunday School Union and Tract Society into the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, and of the action of the Commission appointed by the General Conference requiring that such consolidation become operative January 1, 1907, the new Board met in Cincinnati February 26-28, 1907, and adopted the working plan as already published.

The plan was amended at the semi-annual meeting of the Board, held in October.

ARTICLE I was made to read as follows: "All moneys received from collections in the churches and Sunday schools, special gifts, and other sources upon and subsequent to January 1, 1907, shall be paid into the treasury at Cincinnati or New York, and shall be remitted to and in the custody of the Treasurer of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools."

ARTICLE III was made to read as follows: "The transfer of funds from the component societies to the new organization requires great care and proper time in order that all interests shall be securely guarded. In some cases an authorization from the state is required before such transfer can be legally made. The action of the General Conference specifically provided that the present Board of Education,

as constituted under the laws of the State of New York, should be legally continued. Such authorization having been granted in April, 1907, by the New York Legislature, it is clearly the opinion of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools that such transfer of funds be made as speedily as consistent with their safeguarding to the purposes for which they were given."

The expense of the administration of the consolidated society has been apportioned among the constituent societies upon the basis of their receipts from collections last year. This arrangement lays upon the old Board of Education thirty-one per cent, upon the Freedmen's work forty-six per cent, and upon the Sunday school interests twenty-three per cent.

The placing in my hands of the administration of the schools formerly in the care of Secretary Thirkield has about doubled my own labors. The visitation and inspection of the internal conditions of these schools require a large amount of time.

As noted in the amendment to the working plan adopted by the Board at Cincinnati, the enabling act authorizing the transfer of our funds to the new society was passed last April by the New York Legislature. It will be remembered that our legal advisers considered this essential before the actual transfer of the properties of the old Board. I am not informed as to whether our advisers are of the opinion that there are any further obstacles in the way of such transfer. The opinion has been expressed that this Board, as constituted under the laws of the State of New York, is the custodian of some properties which have been given to it upon such conditions that it cannot transfer the trusteeship. If such be the case, of course, the Board should be positively informed. I recommend that the Board secure the services of an expert accountant to determine whether this be the case. But I recommend that all moneys received since January 1, 1907, and that other funds concerning which there can be no doubt, be now properly transferred, and in compliance with the order of the General Conference, be placed officially in the custody of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

Agreeable to these recommendations, the following action was taken by the Board:

Resolved, That all current funds, namely, the Children's Day collections, received by our Treasurer since January 1, 1907, and now in his hands, be paid over by him to the Treasurer of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, that being the Society entitled to all such funds by the action of the last General Conference.

And pursuant to this action such transfer of the current funds was made January 1, 1908.

IV. Appendix, Containing the Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church as Constituted Under the Laws of the State of New York

Charter of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church

As enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 14, 1869, and amended by an Act of the said Legislature passed February 17, 1885.

For the action of the General Conference authorizing the Board to secure such an amendment to its charter, see Journal of the General Conference of 1884, pages 251, 353.

For the full text of the Act of Amendment, see Chapter 19 of the Laws of the State of New York, enacted in the year 1885.

CHARTER.

An Act to Establish and Incorporate the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Passed April 14, 1869

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Edmund S. Janes, Calvin Kingsley, John W. Lindsay, John McClintock, William L. Harris, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Harvey B. Lane, James Harlan, Isaac Rich, and their successors in office as hereinafter provided for are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time within the State of New York shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. The object of the said Corporation shall be to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sec. 3. The government of the said Corporation, and the management of its property, business, and affairs, are hereby vested in a Board which shall consist of twelve Trustees, of whom six shall be ministers, two of these Bishops, and six laymen, all of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which number five shall be a quorum, and competent to act at any regular or adjourned meeting thereof; and the said trustees, as such, shall constitute the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. The persons first herein named shall be and act as the first Board of Trustees of the said Corporation, classified as follows, namely: From the first day of May, 1868, for *four* years, Calvin Kingsley, William L. Harris, Harvey B. Lane, Isaac Rich; for *eight* years, Edmund S. Janes, John McClintock, Charles C. North, James Harlan; for *twelve* years, John W. Lindsay, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt; and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at each regular session shall elect four Trustees to serve for twelve years, to fill the places vacated according to the above classification; provided, however, that all vacancies occurring more than six months before the session of the General Conference shall be filled by the Bishops of said Church; the persons so appointed to hold office only up to the time of the General Conference, when their places shall be held as vacant, and shall be filled by said General Conference; provided, also, that should any one of the Trustees of said Corporation cease to be a member or minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his office and membership as said Trustee shall at the same time cease.

Sec. 5. The Board of Trustees herein provided for shall have such power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs and property of said Corporation not inconsistent with this charter or the rules and regulations of said General Conference, and shall make quadrennial reports to that body; and it shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (1)* and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit:

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established; to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established;

*See notes on the Charter.

Provided, that no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies, and provided, (2)* further, that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution.

All future contributions of money or property made to the Fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

(3)* It shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year, and to appropriate only the interest and income thereof, and of all contributions thereto received prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education; (4)* provided, however, that the said Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to said Sunday School Children's Fund, which may be received after said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students; and if any surplus remain in any year after appropriating so much of the principal of such gifts and contributions as may be requisite for the purpose aforesaid, such surplus shall be added to the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund, accumulated and invested by said Board of Education prior to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of properly recommended students from within its bounds, shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund aforesaid and in the appropriation of gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund received after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, provided no Conference shall share in the income or distribution of said Fund which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this Fund in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference. The Board shall also serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general education. It shall recognize as auxiliaries all educational societies now existing within the Church, and which may hereafter be formed, on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. (5)* Any Annual Conference may form an educational society, auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes made by order of said Conference shall be appropriated at its discretion. (6)* All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to said Board of Education, to be held in trust for the purposes specified by the donors.

The Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services.

SEC. 6. The said Trustees at the first meeting of the said Board, and annually thereafter, shall organize said Board by the election from their number of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and shall have power to adopt and enforce a constitution, and such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State, or of the United States, as may be deemed advisable for the government of the business and affairs of said Corporation, and for the regulation of the action of the said Board, its officers and agents, in the discharge of its and their duties, in fully executing and carrying into effect the objects, intents, and purposes of this act; but the acts of the said Trus-

*See notes on the Charter.

tees, as such, shall be subject at all times and subordinate to the directions and instructions of said General Conference relative thereto.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, and holding any real or personal property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whomsoever, subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the first section of this act, and subject also to the restrictions upon devises and bequests contained in an act entitled "An act relating to wills," passed April thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty: and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the object of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation or in trust for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said society, and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 8. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers, and be subject to the liabilities, specified in and by the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—OBJECT AND DESIGN

The object of this Board is, to promote theological and general education in the Methodist Episcopal Church under the conditions prescribed by the Charter and by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE II.—TRUSTEES

The Board shall consist of twelve Trustees, chosen as provided in the Charter, section 4, and with the powers and duties prescribed in the Charter, sections five, six, seven, and eight.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS

The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected at the annual meeting. Besides these officers the Board may appoint such other officers or agents, paid or unpaid, as may from time to time be necessary in the judgment of the Board to carry out its objects. The duties of all the officers shall be prescribed in the By-Laws.

All elections shall be by ballot, unless the ballot be dispensed with by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE IV.—QUORUM

Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Board.

ARTICLE V.—FINANCE COMMITTEE

There shall be annually appointed three members of the Board who shall constitute the Standing Committee on Finance, to whose care and management shall be intrusted the funds of the Corporation, the fixing and changing the official bonds of the Treasurer, and the proper investment and appropriation of the moneys and revenues of the Corporation, under the direction of the Board of Trustees; and no investments or securities shall be changed by the Treasurer without the consent of a majority of this Committee first obtained by resolution adopted at a regular meeting thereof; and minutes of all the proceedings of the Finance Committee shall be kept and submitted to the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees for approval.

ARTICLE VI.—AUXILIARY SOCIETIES (7)*

SECTION 1. Any Annual Conference or Associate Conferences may form an Education Society auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational pur-

*See note on the Constitution.

poses, made to such Educational Society, shall be appropriated at its own discretion. All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference Auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to this Board of Education to be held and administered for the purposes specified by the donors.

SEC. 2. All Auxiliary Societies are required to send annually a report of their doing to this Board.

ARTICLE VII.—SUNDAY SCHOOL FUND

SECTION 1. It shall be a special interest and duty of this Board to augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year and to appropriate its proceeds according to the directions of the Charter and of the General Conference.

SEC. 2. No Conference shall share in the proceeds of money contributed hereafter to this fund which shall not direct that annual collections be taken up in its behalf in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference, according to the recommendation of the General Conference fixing on the second Sunday in the month of June as the CHILDREN'S DAY; said collection to be taken on that day, if possible, and, if not, on such other day as may be found practicable.

ARTICLE VIII.—OF CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

The Board of Trustees may, at any stated meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, make amendments to this Constitution not inconsistent with the Charter, provided that such amendment or amendments shall have been proposed at a previous meeting, and shall be passed by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the Board.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and in case he is absent a President *pro tem.* shall be chosen.

SEC. 2. The Recording Secretary shall be the custodian of the records of the Board and of the Common Seal of the Corporation, and shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Board, which, after approval, shall be transcribed in a permanent record. He shall also give due notice to the members of the Board of all meetings thereof, and shall do all other things usually pertaining to his office as Secretary.

SEC. 3. There shall also be a Corresponding Secretary who shall be *ex officio* a member of the Finance Committee and the Committee on Appropriations; and shall keep up a correspondence with all Educational Societies now existing within the Church, and also with all the Annual Conferences, to secure the formation of auxiliaries, and also to secure their efficiency when formed. He shall prepare, print, and circulate all documents necessary to the fulfillment of the duties of this Board, as laid down in the Charter and ordered by the General Conference, and do all other things that belong to his office or that may be directed by the Board.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Board of Trustees such bonds as may be required by the Finance Committee, under instructions from the Board, and shall receive, pay out, or invest all moneys belonging to or accruing to the Corporation as the Board of Trustees or the Finance Committee shall direct. He shall submit his accounts annually to the Auditing Committee, and his books and papers shall be subject to their inspection at any time. He shall give all statements as to the condition of the treasury that may be desired by the Board of Trustees or by the Finance Committee at any time. He shall also be *ex officio* a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 5. There shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board in each and every year the following standing committees: 1. The Finance Committee of three members, as provided by the Constitution, Article V. 2. The Auditing Committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Treasurer annually, and at such other times as the Board may direct, and to report to the next meeting of the Board.

They shall also audit such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board. 3. A Committee on Appropriations of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and determine upon all applications from persons, Conferences, and institutions capable of receiving aid under the Charter and under the directions of the General Conference, and to report their action at the next following meeting of the Board. 4. A Committee on the Location of Educational Institutions. 5. A Committee on the Cancellation of Loans. 6. A Committee on the University Senate and the Recognition of Colleges.

Meetings of the Board

Sec. 6. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the second Thursday in December in each and every year. Special meetings shall be called by order of the President on the application of any three members of the Board.

Sec. 7. The Rules of Order, or Parliamentary Discipline, adopted by the "General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall govern the deliberations of the Board so far as they are applicable.

Sec. 8. At all meetings of the Board the following shall be the order of business:

1. Reading of the Scripture and prayer.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reading minutes for information.
4. Report of Corresponding Secretary.
5. Report of Treasurer.
6. Reports from standing committees.
7. Reports from special committees.
8. Considerations of recommendation of Corresponding Secretary.
9. Nomination and election of officers and appointment of committees.
10. Unfinished business.
11. Miscellaneous business.
12. Reading minutes for correction and approval.
13. Adjournment.
14. Benediction.

Sec. 9. The By-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Board by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present, due notice of such amendment having been given at a previous stated meeting.

NOTES ON THE CHARTER

(1.) Throughout this Charter and the Constitution of the Board the distinction between the "General Educational Fund" here mentioned, and the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is everywhere maintained. Failure to keep this distinction clearly in mind has been, and still is, the fruitful cause of many and grave errors both in *discussing* and in *using* educational collections.

The General Fund is to be invested and its "*interest* only" to be appropriated to three objects: (*a*) "To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church;" (*b*) "To aid young men preparing for the ministry" of our Church; (*c*) To the aid of institutions of learning in our Church in a general way.

The first two objects pertain to aiding *students* directly, and are embraced also in the object to which the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is to be appropriated, specified a little further on in this Charter. The third object here specified is of a very broad character and very important in its bearing upon the original design of the Board and the possible work yet to be done. But the Board has not undertaken to carry out this object, for the very good reason that it has had no means to operate with in this direction. The General "Centenary Educational Fund" contributed at the Centenary of 1866 amounted to only $9,155.32, and only the *interest* of this sum could be used for this broad work even if the first two objects were omitted and the entire sum used for this one purpose.

No provision was made for increasing this Fund except by special "contributions of money or property."

This Fund has not increased, and the only method of opening the way for the Board to carry out this important work is for persons of wealth

to place in its hands as special donations funds for this purpose. A wise and noble disposition of wealth would this be, which it is hoped may soon become a realization.

(2.) It would be well for all Conferences and individuals engaged in inaugurating new educational enterprises to note the fact that the Board's Charter and Constitution and the action of the General Conference require that the Board shall be consulted in the establishment and location of new institutions of learning if such institutions wish to sustain a legitimate relation to connectional Methodism and to share in the funds committed to the Board's custody.

(3.) Here the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is distinctly separated from the General Fund, and nothing said in this Charter or Constitution concerning the one can properly be applied to the other unless the directions in respect to the two funds are identical.

(4.) The Charter was at this point amended in February, 1885, to correspond with the action of the General Conference of 1884. Previous to this time the collections of Children's Day and all other contributions went *to increase the Fund*, and not a *dollar* of the principal of these collections and contributions could be spent, but only the *interest*.

(5.) Some officers of Conference and local societies have understood and quoted this clause as giving the Conferences control of a part or all of *Children's Day* collections, and have justified their appropriation of these collections for local objects. A little careful study of the facts will show that there is not the slightest foundation for such an inference. (*a*) A previous paragraph presupposes and provides that every Annual Conference shall take annual collections in the Sunday schools throughout its bounds *for the "Sunday School Children's Fund;"* it also makes the taking of such collections for this sole object a condition of sharing in the proceeds of this Fund. (*b*) This part of the Charter, like the entire document, independent of the amendment of 1885, was written *before* Children's Day was instituted, and *could not* have reference to or include what *did not exist*. (*c*) Until the action of the General Conference of 1884 it was illegal not only for any Annual Conference, but even for the Board of Education itself, to use *any part of the "Children's Fund,"* or any additions to this Fund by Children's Day collections, except the *interest* only.

The General Conference of 1884 authorized the Board to use a portion of the *principal* of all gifts and contributions to this Fund in aid of students, in addition to the interest thereof as previously limited. This same General Conference also made permissible an equal division of funds collected on Children's Day, when *other educational collections* besides that for the "Children's Fund" were taken on the same day; but neither this General Conference nor any other General Conference ever took any action taking the sole administration of *this* Fund from the Board, or authorizing any division when only one collection is taken for it on Children's Day.

(6.) This provision also has no reference whatever to the "Children's Fund," or Children's Day collection, but solely to funds for other educational purposes.

NOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION

(7.) Further and decisive evidence is here furnished that the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is always, in the original documents of the Board and the action of the General Conference, treated as a Fund entirely distinct from the General Fund. It is here presented under a separate article, conclusively showing that the "collections or contributions for educational purposes" mentioned in Article VI have no reference to this "Children's Fund," or the Children's Day collections ordered by the General Conference to augment that Fund.

Respectfully submitted to the General Conference of 1908.

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

NOTE

The action of the General Conference of 1904 touching the Board of Education as constituted under the laws of the State of New York was as follows:

"The General Conference should provide for the legal continuance of the present Board of Education and Sunday School Union until all annuities now held by them have lapsed and all special trusts now committed to them have been executed which may readily be done under competent legal advice." (See General Conference Journal, 1904, page 532.)

Agreeable to this action the General Conference appointed the following trustees:

TERM TO EXPIRE IN 1916

The Rev. J. W. LINDSAY, D.D., Boston, Mass.
The Rev. G. H. BRIDGMAN, D.D., Hamline, Minn.
Mr. H. C. M. INGRAHAM, New York.
Mr. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, New York.

TERM TO EXPIRE IN 1912

*The Rev. Bishop E. G. ANDREWS, New York.
The Rev. E. S. TIPPLE, D.D., Madison, N. J.
†Mr. DURBIN HORNE, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. ROBT. F. RAYMOND, New Bedford, Mass.

TERM TO EXPIRE IN 1908

*The Rev. Bishop CHARLES H. FOWLER, New York.
The Rev. W. F. KING, D.D., Mount Vernon, Ia.
Pres. ABRAHAM W. HARRIS, LL.D., Evanston, Ill.
Mr. JOHN D. SLAYBACK, New York.

*Deceased. †Resigned.

4. DEPARTMENT OF FREEDMEN'S AID

To the General Conference:

The quadrennium just closed is without question the most successful in the history of our work in the South. The Conference collections for the past quadrennium, ending June 30, 1903, amounted to $395,205.13, which was $27,495.51 in advance of any quadrennium in the history of our work. For the present quadrennium ending June 30, 1907, the collections from the Conferences amounted to $435,577.26, which is an increase over the last quadrennium of $40,372.13. The total receipts from all sources for the past quadrennium, ending June 30, 1903, were $1,707,877.64; the total receipts for the present quadrennium, ending June 30, 1907, were $2,340,060.69, or a total increase over the last quadrennium of $632,183.05.

These gratifying results are mainly due to the co-operation of the Presiding Elders and pastors with the office, as we had no Assistant Secretary or Field Agent employed during the quadrennium. This indicates that the cause is steadily growing in favor throughout the Church.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Following the method pursued in our last report, the classification of our schools, as will be seen herewith, makes a clear distinction between the schools owned and controlled by our Board and under its direct supervision, and those owned and controlled by local boards of trustees, to which we make supplementary appropriations only. Twenty-two institutions, with real estate and buildings, valued at $2,077,808.40, are owned and controlled by the Society and under its direct supervision. Twenty of these, with property valued at $1,587,808.40, are among the colored people, and the remaining two, with property valued at $490,000, are among the white people. Twenty-three affiliated institutions, with property valued at $169,800, are owned and controlled by local boards of trustees, and are subject to the control and direction of our Board in so far as is necessary to furnish a proper basis for the supplementary appropriations made to help them carry on their work.

There were present in all these schools last year 11,979 students, of whom 7,768 were colored and 4,211 were white. This is an increase over the highest enrollment of the last quadrennium of 818. All of our schools are crowded to their utmost capacity, and we could have at least one thousand more students if we had room to accommodate them. At Wiley University, Marshal, Tex., and at several other schools, temporary buildings have been erected in order to accommodate the large increase of

students. Of the total number of students enrolled, 8,940 were in the schools owned and controlled by the Society, and 3,039 in schools owned and controlled by local boards of trustees; 2,959 received instruction in the industrial and manual training departments of our schools, 183 were preparing for the ministry, 1,101 studying medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and nurse training, and 1,026 preparing to become teachers.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

During the quadrennium two changes by death have occurred in the membership of the Board of Managers. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Rust, Honorary Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and for many years its Corresponding Secretary, died December 22, 1906, in his ninety-second year. Dr. Rust was an alumnus of the Wesleyan University. During his student life he almost forfeited the favor of some in high position by his participation in the current anti-slavery movement. Through all changes in the status of the Slavery Question, he prided himself on being an old-time abolitionist. The conviction that made the Wesleyan student the fearless friend of the enslaved race, retained its control over him through all the years of his eventful life. Dr. Rust was a member of the Convention, which, in August, 1866, organized the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Church, and at the organization of the newly constituted board Dr. Rust became one of the officers, and was designated Field Agent in view of the expert service he could render in the educational department. Two years later (in 1868) when Dr. Walden, the first Corresponding Secretary, was assigned to other service, the Board combined the administrative duties and placed the whole in charge of Dr. Rust as the Corresponding Secretary. He was the first to be elected to this position by the General Conference of 1872. He occupied this position for twenty years, and the General Conference of 1888, as a creditable recognition of his services, elected him Honorary Corresponding Secretary, a recognition which was repeated by the succeeding four General Conferences.

During the twenty years that Dr. Rust was the responsible administrator of the affairs of the Society, most of its schools were founded, most of the lands acquired, and many of its buildings completed. It was a period during which the Church was convinced that the Society had a great and distinct mission, and during which the schools gained a slowly-won favor in the South. His economy was conspicuous. His studied aim was to make the gifts of the people accomplish the maximum results. In after years he did not conceal a merited satisfaction in knowing that the sum expended directly on the work in the South,

while he was in charge, included thousands of dollars saved by his frugal methods with that end in view. Appropriate resolutions on his work were spread on our records. His funeral services were largely attended, the principal address being delivered by Bishop Walden, with whom he had been associated in this work for many years.

Bishop Edward G. Andrews, for many years President of the Board of Education at New York, was for only one year directly associated with this work. He passed to his reward December 31, 1907. He was elected one of the Honorary Presidents of the consolidated Board. His courtly and affable manner, and his genuine sympathy for the unfortunate poor, won for him a high place in our estimation and esteem. A full account of his work, in connection with the Board of Education, will be found in the report of that department appended herewith. His place on our Board was filled by the election of the Rev. Dr. John H. Race, President of the University of Chattanooga.

SELF-HELP AND SELF-SUPPORT

No more important work has been done by our Board for the people in the South than in training them to help themselves. No system of education, industrial or academic, that does not seek to develop manliness, self-respect, and self-reliance in the student, is worth while. In the very nature of the case it is doomed to failure, and in the end will do the student more harm than good. Our policy from the very beginning was to develop, as rapidly as possible, self-help among the people, and we are pleased to say, we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. This is especially true of Conferences among the colored people.

For the quadrennium ending June 30, 1903, the twenty Conferences among the colored people in our Church, gave $53,412.20. For the present quadrennium ending June 30, 1907, they gave $84,024, a gain over the last quadrennium of $30,612. The total increase in Conference collections for this work from the whole Church, as will be seen above, amounted during the quadrennium just closed to $40,372.13; the total increase from the colored Conferences for the same period amounted to $30,612.

The total amount received from Conference collections during the quadrennium just closed was $435,577.26, the colored Conferences giving $84,024, or nearly one dollar out of every five contributed by the whole Church.

The South Carolina Conference, composed entirely of colored ministers, with the one exception of the Rev. Dr. L. M. Dunton, for more than thirty years President of our Claflin University, stands at the head of the whole list of Conferences throughout the Church in the amount contributed to these schools. This Conference gave last year, for our educational work among them,

$7,099.06, being several thousand dollars in excess of the largest amount contributed by any of the wealthy Conferences in the North.

When it is remembered that the earning power of the lay members of this Conference on the cotton and rice plantations, where most of them live, is from 65 to 80 cents per day, this contribution is truly remarkable. The average salary of the ministers in this Conference is $335 per year, so that every cent given meant sacrifice on the part of both preachers and people. It is important also to note that this Conference gave $8,000 to the Missionary Society. Their total benevolences were more than $17,000, and this from a people who a generation ago did not own even the few bits of clothing that covered them when Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

Other notable examples of self-help are the splendid support which the colored people have given to the Sam Huston College at Austin, Tex., Wiley University at Marshall, Tex., Rust University at Holly Springs, Miss., Meridian Academy at Meridian, Miss., New Orleans University at New Orleans, and Clark University at Atlanta, Ga., where over $50,000 in buildings and equipment have been added to these several institutions by the people on the ground. These instances of self-help are fitting tributes to the work of this Board, after forty years in the South, by the people for whom it was organized, and in whose interest it has been so largely carried forward. They are also convincing appeals for continued contributions for the support of a work which has done so much in training the people in self-reliance and true manliness. Methodism should truly congratulate herself that in one generation it has secured such a constituency, manly, self-respecting, and reliant, who are doing so much out of their poverty to help themselves.

The spirit of self-help among our white Conferences is also encouraging. The Holston Conference during the last two years has made a phenomenal increase in collections for our educational work. This was inspired for the most part by the erection of new buildings for the University of Chattanooga at Athens and Chattanooga, and in securing an endowment for this institution.

The advance in self-help among our students is also significant. In many of our institutions, notably George R. Smith College at Sedalia, Mo., Sam Huston College at Austin, Tex., Meridian Academy at Meridian, Miss., and Philander Smith College at Little Rock, Ark., the students pay their board and tuition by working on the campus and for families in the cities, and are in this way paying their way through school. The students paid for tuition, board, and room-rent last quadrennium $297,657.89; this quadrennium $392,302.10, an increase of $94,644.21.

These facts are not only signs of the real progress of the people, but give us hope that in the future these schools, with

such endowments as we may secure for them, may become entirely self-supporting.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Manual training is becoming more and more one of the most important features of the work of our schools in the South. Industrial education was begun in 1866 when our schools were first organized, and has been enlarged from time to time until now we have 3,167 students taking systematic studies in twenty-four different lines of industrial pursuits. This is by far the largest number of students in manual training in any school, or system of schools, at work among the colored people in this country. The industries taught embrace such trades as carpentry, masonry, plastering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, painting, printing, wood-working (taught by hand and machinery), iron working, engineering (general and electric), wheelwrighting, harness-making, architecture, drafting, tailoring, dairying and agriculture for the boys, with sloyd work (light carpentry), dressmaking, millinery, cooking, basketry, and all kinds of domestic economy for the girls.

While some form of industrial education is taught in all the schools under our supervision and care, the main strength of our industrial work is centered at six strategic points, in the midst of the Black Belt, at the very doors of the people who need it most. These centers are Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., Morristown Industrial and Normal Institute at Morristown, Tenn., Clark University at Atlanta, Ga., Gilbert Industrial College at Baldwin, La., Wiley University at Marshall, Tex., and Rust University at Holly Springs, Miss.

Our largest and most extensive equipment is at Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C. Taking this point as a center, with a radius of 250 miles, the circumference of the circle would cut through a section where the Negro population numbers more than two and a half millions. In South Carolina alone the Negro population exceeds the white more than 200,000, and is for the most part in the rural districts. At this important center, with a large manual training building thoroughly equipped with modern machinery and appliances, twenty-four trades and industries are taught, and hundreds of students in the several departments are at steady and systematic work. A large number of the graduates from the industrial department of this institution are not only successful in following their trades, but in many instances have become the principals and teachers in other industrial schools, some of which were founded by themselves. Two large buildings, erected this year at Claflin at a cost of $75,000, the gift largely of friends in the North, were built by the students in the several industrial departments under the supervision of the Superintendent, who is himself a graduate

of the institution. The industrial exhibit of Claflin at the Jamestown Exposition took one of the first prizes in the gold medal contest.

Another strategic point is the Morristown Industrial Institute at Morristown, Tenn. This school is on the opposite side of the Blue Ridge and in the midst of a Negro population, including the adjoining states, of one million and a quarter. The Boyd Industrial Building, recently built, meets a long-felt want, and foundry work, stove-making, carpentry, and broom-making are special features. The cooking school here is one of the best in the South, and President Hill states that during the last few years he has recommended more than one hundred girls for work as cooks and housekeepers in the North, all of whom are giving perfect satisfaction. Stoves made in the foundry here are used in many cities and towns in the state, and the brooms have a ready sale at Wanamaker's, Siegel and Cooper's, and other leading establishments in the North.

At Gilbert Industrial College, Baldwin, La., at Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., and Wiley University, Marshall, Tex., blacksmithing, carpentry, broom-making, masonry, electrical and mechanical engineering, cooking, wood-turning, cabinet-making, and the manufacture of mission furniture are special features.

At Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., during the last year a department of scientific farming was organized. Here we have 400 acres of fertile land, well watered, within two and a half miles of the city of Atlanta. Perry C. Parks, a young colored man, who graduated from the Agricultural Department of Claflin University, subsequently took a course at the Wisconsin State University at Madison, and the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, is the Superintendent.

The last Legislature of Georgia established eleven agricultural schools in the state, all of which are now in operation. It is unfortunate that not one of these institutions is open to colored youth. This fact emphasizes the importance of this department at Clark to meet the necessities of a people for better methods of farming, a large majority of whom must depend upon the farm for their living. Three departments have already been organized—truck farming, dairying, and swine raising, and other departments will be organized in the near future.

The Board has appropriated from the general fund during this quadrennium for industrial instruction proper $35,400, and $35,000 has been put into industrial buildings and equipment. During the year just closed, 2,959 students were instructed in 24 trades and industries.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE

The moral and religious influence, which characterizes the work of these schools, is an important phase of our work. The

teachers are Christian men and women—many of them have the evangelistic spirit. Revivals are held in all the schools during each year, commencing usually on the Day of Prayer for Colleges. During the past year 326 conversions were reported. The Bible is used as a text-book. Church, prayer meeting, Epworth League, and Sunday school services are maintained in all our larger institutions, the object being not only to secure personal consecration and submission to God, but to give systematic religious training to the students so that they may be of the highest usefulness to the Church and their people as they go out to labor among them. It is an important fact that many of our graduates are the trained workers in the churches and Sunday schools in the communities where they live. During the last fall and the present spring Drs. Henderson and Randall, of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, have done splendid work in leading our students to a higher life and of personal consecration to Christ. At Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., and Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Henderson was especially successful in these revival meetings.

Another important phase of our work is the preparation of young men and women for Christian teachers, and hundreds and thousands of our students have gone forth as teachers, not only in private schools, but in the public schools of the state. With these graduates from our schools public education in the South is strengthened and made more efficient, and, as a result, our graduates are in great demand by State Superintendents for work as teachers in the public schools in nearly all the states, the graduates of several of our institutions being exempt from examination; New Orleans University at New Orleans, La., and Wiley University, Marshall, Tex., being notable examples.

ADVANCED APPROPRIATION FOR SCHOOLS

With the increase in Conference collections during the quadrennium, we have been able to increase the appropriations to our schools, and at the same time make a notable decrease in administrative and fixed expenses of the office. The following table indicates the increase in appropriations for each year of the quadrennium just closed:

	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
Schools for colored people....	$79,100	$79,450	$80,250	$84,325
Schools for white people.....	16,875	17,450	16,275	22,325
General	35,750	34,850	39,075	32,550
Total	$131,725	$131,750	$135,600	$139,200

For every month during the quadrennium just closed, we have been able to remit promptly the salaries for our teachers. These remittances have been conditioned on detailed reports of finance

and attendance sent monthly to the office. In this way we have not only had regularly the financial condition of every school before us, but this method has also been a safeguard against the making of debts by the institutions, unauthorized by the Board of Managers.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS, AND ADVANCE IN RECEIPTS THROUGH SELF-HELP

The following table gives a record of the growth in attendance of students, and of the increase in the number of teachers. The marked advance in the cash receipts from tuition and room-rent is an important feature:

	Teachers	Students	Receipts from Tuition and Room-rent
1899-1900.....	465	10,016	$58,079 28
1900-1901.....	413	10,146	67,269 46
1901-1902.....	434	10,329	84,830 23
1902-1903.....	590	11,161	87,478 92
	1,902	41,652	$297,657 89
1903-1904.....	613	10,639	$84,118 44
1904-1905.....	614	11,560	89,679 53
1905-1906.....	645	11,825	106,125 48
1906-1907.....	665	11,979	112,378 65
	2,537	46,003	$392,302 10

From the above table it will be seen that the aggregate increase in attendance for this quadrennium over last is 4,351. The increase for the past year over the last year, which was the largest in the history of our Board, is 154. The increase in cash receipts from students, in the form of tuition and room-rent, exclusive of board for the past year, over such receipts at the opening of the quadrennium, is $28,260.21.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING

The following institutions of learning have been maintained during the quadrennium. The number of students and estimated value of the property is for the school year 1906-7. The value of property shown in this exhibit is on the basis of a report made by an expert appointed by the Board of Managers for this purpose. To this report has been added improvements recently made by our Board.

The Little Rock University at Little Rock, Ark., formerly leased, has been, after careful consideration by our Board, sold for $28,360, $15,000 of which has been given to the Arkansas Conference College at Siloam Springs, $5,000 invested in the property at Fort Worth, Tex., and the remainder has been placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid on

the bonded indebtedness of the Society. When it is remembered that a large part of our bonded indebtedness was made through the purchase and establishment of this property, the action of the Board of Managers will be commended as wise and equitable.

The Baldwin Academy, at Baldwin, La., which we received as a conditional gift from Mr. John Baldwin, was sold to one of the heirs for $2,000. This was a school for the education of white students, located at Baldwin, La., but being largely in a Catholic community it did not succeed, and as the Board could not meet the conditions, it was deemed wise to sell to one of the heirs and thus avoid legal complications. The $2,000 has been made a permanent fund in memory of Mr. John Baldwin.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE SOCIETY

INSTITUTIONS AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Founded	Teachers	Students	Value of Real Estate
Theological				
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	1883	5	86	$108,000 00
Total Theological	....	....	....	....
Collegiate				
Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.	1873	9	243	60,000 00
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.	1867	60	548	194,520 00
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.	1868	45	491	350,000 00
George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.	1894	23	147	51,467 40
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.	1867	23	604	125,000 00
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.	1868	34	659	47,100 00
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.	1869	51	362	125,000 00
Walden University, Nashville, Tenn.	1866	68	923	125,000 00
Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.	1873	19	600	75,000 00
Total Collegiate	....	332	4,577	$1,153,087 40
Academic				
Central Alabama College, Birmingham, Ala.	1872-1896	10	146	30,000 00
Cookman Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.	1873	15	437	31,491 00
Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La.	1868	8	238	66,280 00
Haven Academy, Waynesboro, Ga.	1868	6	157	5,450 00
La Grange Academy, La Grange, Ga.	1870	4	150	5,500 00
Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.	1878	10	250	15,000 00
Morristown Academy, Morristown, Tenn.	1881	29	336	75,000 00
Sam Huston College, Austin, Tex.	1878	19	517	60,000 00
Total Academic	....	101	2,231	$288,721 00

	Founded	Teachers	Students	Value of Real Estate
Medical				
Meharry Medical School, Walden University	....	....	452	Inc. in Walden
Flint Medical College and Sarah Goodridge Nurse Training School and Hospital, New Orleans, La	....	....	79	$20,000 00 18,000 00
Total Medical	....	....	531	$38,000 00
Total in colored schools, property owned by the Society	....	438	7,425	$1,587,808 40
INSTITUTIONS AMONG WHITE PEOPLE				
Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Tex	1871	59	789	$135,000 00
University of Chattanooga, Athens and Chattanooga, Tenn	1866 1889	62	726	355,000 00
Total	....	121	1,515	$490,000 00
Grand total	....	559	8,940	$2,077,808 40

PROPERTY OWNED BY LOCAL BOARDS OF TRUSTEES

INSTITUTIONS AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

Collegiate				
Morgan College, Baltimore, Md	1867	24	281	$35,000 00
Total	....	24	281	$35,000 00
Academic				
Alexandria Academy, Alexandria, La	1889	3	62	....
Delaware Academy, Princess Anne, Md. (included in Mor. College report)	1876	....	....	$18,000 00
Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Lynchburg, Va	1892	....	....	35,000 00
	....	3	62	$53,000 00

INSTITUTIONS AMONG WHITE PEOPLE

Academic				
Aaron Academy, Montezuma, N. C.	....	2	95	$5,000 00
Epworth Academy, Epworth, Ga	....	5	205	5,000 00
Bloomington Academy, Bloomington, Tenn	....	....	....	4,000 00
Fairview Academy, Trapp Hill, N. C.	1887	....	....	1,500 00
Graham Academy, Marshallberg, N. C	1887	3	63	3,000 00
Holston Academy, New Market, Tenn	1838	....	....	2,500 00
Kingsley Academy, Bloomingdale, Tenn	1887	3	113	2,200 00
Mallalieu Academy, Kinsey, Ala	1882	3	71	6,500 00

	Founded	Teachers	Students	Value of Real Estate
McLemoresville Academy, McLemoresville, Tenn.	1877	6	58	$5,000 00
Mount Zion Academy, Mount Zion, Ga.	1882	5	188	5,000 00
Murphy College, Sevierville, Tenn.	....	7	403	20,000 00
Parrottsville Academy, Parrottsville, Tenn.	1880	5	240	5,500 00
Powells Valley Academy, Well Spring, Tenn.	1887	....	....	4,500 00
Summertown Academy, Summertown, Tenn.	1889	4	70	2,500 00
John H. Snead, Boaz, Ala.	....	9	380	10,000 00
Oakland Seminary, Baileyton, Tenn.	....	6	185	7,500 00
Union Hill Academy, Watson, Ga.	....	5	130	2,000 00
Wesleyan Academy, Chuckey, Tenn.	....	6	215	2,000 00
A. B. Wright Institute, Burrville, Tenn.	....	6	145	3,500 00
Red Boiling Springs Academy, Red Boiling Springs, Tenn.	....	4	135	4,600 00
Total	....	79	2,696	$101,800 00
Grand total	....	106	3,039	169,800 00
Grand total all schools last year	....	665	11,979	2,247,608 40
Grand total value of property owned by Society				2,077,808 40
Grand total value of property owned by Local Board of Trustees				169,800 00

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS FOR 1906-7

Regular teachers in all grades: Male, 295; female, 235; practice, 135; total number of teachers, 665.

Students enrolled: Among colored people, 7,768; among white people, 4,211; total enrollment, 11,979.

Students in Collegiate Courses of Study: Classical, 287; Scientific, 39; Philosophical, 55; Specials, 11; total in College Courses, 392.

Students in Academic Courses of Study: College Preparatory, 1,286; Normal, 1,026; English, 6,466; Specials, 137; total in Academic Courses, 8,915.

Preparing for the Ministry: Regular course, 166; special course, 17; total, 183.

Conversions during the year, 326.

In other Professional Schools: Medical, 748; Dentistry, 100; Pharmacy, 79; Elocution, 344; Law, 109; Nurse-training, 74; total, 1,454.

Students in Music: Vocal Classes, 1,086; Organ, 49; Piano, 716; others, 86; Voice Culture, 279; total, 2,216.

Students in Art, 258.

Commercial: Bookkeeping, 319; Typewriting, 129; Stenography, 112; Penmanship, 1,700; Telegraphy, 99; total, counting none twice, 1,805.

Architectural Drawing, 31; Mechanical Drawing, 39.

Total Manual Training and Trade Schools, 2,959.

INDEBTEDNESS

We are pleased to report that our debt is constantly decreasing. At the close of the last quadrennium it was $132,555.48. At the close of the present quadrennium, June 30, 1907, the debt was $113,172.04, showing a reduction during the quadrennium

of $19,383.44. Since the close of our fiscal year we have paid from the Sinking Fund on our bonded indebtedness $20,000, making our present bonded indebtedness $97,000.

There is at present in our treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund $15,052.65, which, when paid on our bonded indebtedness, will reduce it to $81,947.35.

The following statement shows the financial condition of the Society at the close of our fiscal year, June 30, 1907. This statement recognizes our liability on account of gifts on which we pay annuity. Also in the reduced value of certain bills receivable, the respective accounts being arranged under their proper heads as required by our by-laws:

GENERAL FUNDS

Liabilities.		
Outstanding 4 per cent bonds	$117,000 00	
Bills payable	11,400 00	
Accounts payable	4,254 61	
Due to schools	1,684 37	
Due to treasurer	38,162 61	
		$172,501 59
Resources.		
Accounts receivable	$6,977 81	
Due from Pontius Estate	500 00	
Real estate not held for school purposes	5,000 00	
Bills receivable—Sinking Fund invested	39,097 82	
Cash in bank	7,753 92	
		59,329 55
Debt		$113,172 04

SPECIAL FUNDS

Liabilities.		
Due to schools	$5,931 52	
Due to trust funds	4,097 05	
		$10,028 57
Resources.		
Bills receivable	$4,097 05	
Due from schools	2,739 44	
Cash	3,192 08	
		$10,028 57

ENDOWMENTS

Liabilities.		
Due trust funds	$117,246 90	
Interest account	918 36	
		$118,165 26
Resources.		
Bills receivable	$117,244 98	
Cash—uninvested	920 28	
		$118,165 26

We congratulate the Church that by careful management we have been able to make this large reduction in the debt, and at the same time increase the appropriations to the schools. It is our aim and purpose to wipe out this entire debt before the close of the next quadrennium.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

It is a matter of no small importance, in showing the growing interest in our work, that the Conference collections for every year during the quadrennium just closed show an increase over the collections for corresponding years of the previous quadrennium. The largest increase during the present quadrennium was in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounting to $6,294.45. The total increase in Conference collections for the quadrennium was $40,372.13. As will be seen by the following table, the total amount from Conference collections during the last quadrennium was the largest in the history of the Society, with the exception of the quadrennium 1891-5, when the Conference collections amounted to $445,151.57. It should be remembered, however, that in this instance the Conference collections proper and gifts to individual schools from the Conferences were included in this sum. Since then these collections have been divided as is shown in this report. The total sum received from all sources, including Conference collections, is $2,340,060.69, which is $632,183.05 more than has ever been received in any quadrennium since our organization.

In view of this increase in Conference collections, and of the still larger increase in collections from all sources, we have been able to appropriate directly to the schools this quadrennium $66,775 more than during the previous quadrennium, and as would be expected our teachers have received a more liberal compensation.

Following are the tables which give the comparison of receipts for each of the past two quadrenniums, year by year:

I. From Conferences Only

1899–1903		1903–1907	Increase
First year	$91,218 34	$104,045 05	$12,826 71
Second year	93,580 14	105,607 99	12,027 85
Third year	105,182 11	111,902 44	6,720 33
Fourth year	105,224 54	114,021 78	8,797 24
For four years	$395,205 13	$435,577 26	$40,372 13

II. From All Sources, including Conference Collections

1899–1903		1903–1907	Increase
First year	$355,805 46	$467,861 55	$112,056 09
Second year	380,580 61	494,295 79	113,715 18
Third year	487,395 44	747,730 54	260,335 10
Fourth year	484,096 13	630,172 81	146,076 68
For four years	$1,707,877 64	$2,340,060 69	$632,183 05

The total amount of receipts by quadrenniums, from the organization of the Society, is as follows:

RECEIPTS BY QUADRENNIUMS

1866–1870...	$262,113 74	(Includes Freedmen's Bureau receipts.)	
1870–1875...	241,151 00	Decrease.....	$20,962 74
1875–1879...	264,023 00	Increase in four years.....	22,872 00
1879–1883...	403,858 00	Increase in four years.....	139,835 00
1883–1887...	624,000 26	Increase in four years.....	220,142 26
1887–1891...	981,197 18	Increase in four years.....	357,196 92
1891–1895...	1,242,619 10	Increase in four years.....	261,521 92
1895–1899...	1,130,400 20	Decrease in four years.....	112,218 90
1899–1903...	1,707,877 64	Increase in four years.....	577,477 44
1903–1907...	2,340,060 69	Increase in four years.....	632,183 05
	$9,197,300 81	Total, August, 1866, to June 30, 1907.	

ENDOWMENT

The question of an adequate endowment for our schools is of the utmost importance and has been, from time to time, carefully considered by us.

The Gammon Theological Seminary, at Atlanta, is the only school under our control that is amply endowed. The University of Chattanooga, at Chattanooga, Tenn., has secured during the quadrennium an endowment of $200,000, largely through the local patrons and from special gifts by Mr. Pearson of Chicago and Mr. Andrew Carnegie of New York. An endowment fund for the general work has been started by a generous gift from a good friend, of Ypsilanti, Mich. This will become a permanent fund and will be increased, from year to year, by special gifts for this purpose.

We recommend that some action be taken by your body calling the attention of the Church to the importance of this matter. The following is a statement of the institutions which have endowments:

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The following is a statement of the endowment to the Seminary. A part of the real estate, as well as certain stocks, were received from the executors, and the value of the same is estimated on a very conservative basis:

Held by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in trust for Gammon Seminary, the income to be administered through this Society.....		$234,312 74
Held by the Trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary:		
Loans.....	$168,230 80	
Stock.....	2,050 00	
Cash.....	2,171 02	
		172,451 82
Total cash and loans.....		$406,764 56

Real Estate and Stock (Estimated):			
Gammon Live Stock Company	$.... ..		
Chattanooga lot	1,500 00		
Usal Redwood Company	30,000 00		
Upshaw lot	.... ..		
Chicago lots	25,000 00		
DeKalb County real estate	7,000 00		
Atlanta real estate	2,000 00		
		$65,500 00	
Less due interest account		5,585 18	
			$59,914 82
Total endowment			$466,679 38
Interest received for year ending May 1, 1903			20,105 47

It will be observed that about half of the endowment fund is held by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in trust for the Seminary, the income to be administered through this Society. The remainder is held by the Trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary under the terms of the charter of the institution, which brings the administration under the oversight and direction of the Board of Managers of this Society. The endowment held by the local board has been administered for some years by Mr. George B. Johnson as attorney-in-fact.

GILBERT ACADEMY

This endowment amounts to $45,500, and is carefully invested, the net income from the same being appropriated to the school for payment of teachers. The income for the quadrennium, from endowment and farm, was $9,986.12.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

The following funds, which are given in detail, constitute the endowment of the Meharry Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Colleges of Walden University:

Hugh Meharry Fund		$13,957 57
David Meharry Fund		1,000 00
Mrs. E. A. M. Jeffers		2,200 00
Jacob Harrison Scholarship		500 00
Samuel Meharry Fund		14,600 00
General Endowment		3,700 00
	$35,957 57	
Special Fund "Dixon Hospital"	427 70	
Total		$36,385 27

The income for the quadrennium amounted to $7,741.06. The attendance at this school for the past year was 452. The institution takes rank with the leading medical colleges of the country, and is recognized by the leading medical associations. More than 1,000 graduates are now in the field, and the far-

reaching influence of this institution, founded and equipped by Meharry brothers, is beyond estimate.

FLINT MEDICAL COLLEGE

This institution is connected with New Orleans University. We hold valuable property on the leading street of the city, which is entirely devoted to the interests of the college. This institution is growing in attendance and usefulness, and its faculty and equipment for the present year are greatly strengthened. The following is a statement of the investments that constitute the endowment of the institution:

Regular endowment	$9,300
Milton Silsby	10,000
Total endowment	$19,300

The income for the quadrennium amounted to $4,101.69.

SARAH GOODRIDGE NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

This institution is connected with the Flint Medical College, and has a productive endowment fund of $15,000 for its support. Besides this there is a nonproductive endowment of $16,110. The endowment income for the quadrennium was $3,712.50.

EXPENDITURES OF THE SOCIETY FROM 1866 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE

The total expenditures of this Society from its organization, including appropriations and administration of schools, are as follows:

Total to 1892	$3,131,875 75
Total for year 1893	363,763 01
Total for year 1894	278,775 75
Total for year 1895	358,500 53
Total for year 1896	214,071 19
Total for year 1897	292,438 72
Total for year 1898	308,111 99
Total for year 1899	355,827 67
Total for year 1900	355,805 46
Total for year 1901	380,580 61
Total for year 1902	487,395 44
Total for year 1903	484,096 13
Total for year 1904	467,861 55
Total for year 1905	494,295 79
Total for year 1906	747,730 54
Total for year 1907	630,172 81
Grand total	$9,351,302 94

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Quite a number of new buildings have been erected and completed during the quadrennium, the total expended for buildings and equipment for general school purposes being $258,578.77. There was also spent for industrial buildings, equipment, and furnishings $26,000.

The Tingley Memorial Hall, at Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., has been completed at a cost of $40,000, the gift of Mr. Tingley, of Providence, R. I., as a memorial to his wife, who during her life was much interested in the work of this institution. The building is of brick trimmed with stone, heated with steam and lighted with electricity. It is to be used for class room purposes, a large section being devoted to the College of Music.

The Mary E. Dunton Hall, a dormitory for boys, has also been completed at Claflin, at a cost of $35,000, secured largely through special gifts from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York; Mr. John Harney, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. E. O. Fisk, of Boston, and the South Carolina Conference. By a suggestion of one of the principal donors the building was named in honor of Mrs. Mary E. Dunton, the wife of the President, who has been untiring in her efforts for the institution, and by whom the first contribution, by which the institution was enabled to meet the conditional gift of Mr. Carnegie, was secured. This building is heated with steam, lighted with electricity, and accommodates 250 boys. The erection of this dormitory meets a long-felt want at this institution, which for several years has had to turn away scores of young men anxious to learn a trade because there was no room for them.

It is important to note that both of these buildings were planned and built by the boys in the several industrial departments under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. W. L. Bulkley, who is himself a graduate of the institution. Additional industrial equipment has been put in here at a cost of $7,500.

At Wiley University, Marshall, Tex., an industrial building has been completed at a cost of $4,000; a home for the president at a cost of $3,500, and a library, costing $15,000, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The industrial building and the president's home were built entirely without expense to our Board, the money having been raised for the most part by the Texas Conference through the efforts of Dr. Dogan, the president. All these buildings were planned and erected by the students in the industrial department, the brick for the Carnegie Library being manufactured on the College farm. A boys' dormitory, to cost $20,000, is now under erection, and will be completed as soon as money for the purpose can be secured.

At Morristown Industrial and Normal College, Morristown, Tenn., the Boyd Memorial Industrial Building, costing $12,500, has been completed, the gift of friends in Philadelphia. Nearly $3,000 have been added to the industrial equipment, and the entire department enlarged and improved. President Hill, who has been at the head of this institution for thirty years, secured

the money for the industrial building, and is planning for a boys' dormitory to cost $20,000.

At Sam Huston College, Austin, Tex., a boys' dormitory has been completed at a cost of $15,000, $5,000 of which was given by Mr. E. T. Burrowes, of Portland, Me., who is a strong friend of the institution, and has given liberally to its work. The remaining $10,000 was raised principally by the West Texas Conference, by the secretary in charge and by President Lovinggood, with an appropriation of $1,200 from our Board. The building is of brick, three stories high, and will accommodate 100 students.

The annex of the New Orleans University has been completed, at a cost of $10,000, much of which was raised and expended during the last quadrennium. The money was contributed by the Louisiana Conference, and is another evidence of self-help among the colored people in the South. The completion of the annex gives us the largest auditorium for school purposes in the city of New Orleans, and the largest in any of our schools.

Additional buildings and equipment have been erected and put in at Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., Walden University at Nashville, Tenn., Clark University at Atlanta, Ga., George R. Smith College at Sedalia, Mo., and Cookman Institute at Jacksonville, Fla.

INSURANCE

The matter of insurance on our buildings in the several states of the South requires much care and attention. For our own protection and information, diagrams of the grounds and buildings of our schools have been made and placed on file in the office at Cincinnati, together with a careful description of the buildings and a record of their contents.

For several years most of the insurance on our buildings has been carried by the Church Insurance Company, and such other companies as are associated with it.

In order to guard the appropriations made by us to schools owned by local boards, as well as to protect their property, we have made it a condition that all such schools must have their property insured. This rule has been strictly enforced so that all the property owned by local boards is now insured.

Ten losses have occurred by fire during the quadrennium. Parker College, one of the buildings of the University of Chattanooga, at Athens, Tenn., was totally destroyed by fire—fully covered by insurance. Small losses occurred in several other schools in buildings and furnishings, and were all properly insured.

Bennett College	$15,275
Central Alabama Academy	10,300
Claflin University	93,431

Clark University	$45,525
Cookman Institute	18,000
Epworth Seminary	2,500
Fort Worth University ($9,000, tornado)	46,500
Gammon Theological Seminary	46,100
George R. Smith College ($6,000, tornado)	29,000
Gilbert Academy	10,000
Haven Academy	3,000
Morristown Normal and Ind. College	40,950
Meridian Academy	8,000
New Orleans University	41,200
Philander Smith College ($3,000, tornado)	19,900
Rust University ($3,000, tornado)	32,750
Sam Huston College	13,750
University of Chattanooga	78,500
Walden University	38,950
Wiley University ($1,500, tornado)	45,250
Total	$638,881

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS

Received from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

From Annual Conference collections	$104,045 05	
From Annual Conference collections—individual schools specified by donors	22,772 06	
From bills receivable—notes paid	8,149 81	
From treasurer—money advanced	14,460 66	
*From other sources	318,433 97	
		$467,861 55

Received from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905:

From Annual Conference collections	$105,607 99	
Received from Annual Conferences—individual schools specified by donors	20,344 89	
From bills receivable—notes paid	25,121 94	
From treasurer—money advanced	9,586 72	
*From other sources	332,634 25	
		494,295 79

Receipts from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906:

From Annual Conference collections	$111,902 44	
From Annual Conference collections—individual schools specified by donors	30,452 86	
From endowment account	238,916 42	
From treasurer—money advanced	28,745 86	
From bills receivable—notes paid	32,344 46	
*From other sources	305,368 50	
		747,730 54

Received from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907:

From Annual Conference collections	$114,021 78	
From Annual Conference collections—individual schools specified by donors	24,456 03	
Bills receivable—notes paid	6,242 35	

From treasurer—money advanced	$26,441 17	
From donations to individual schools	71,332 89	
From endowment account	15,307 06	
*From other sources	372,371 53	
		$630,172 81
Total receipts		$2,340,060 69

DISBURSEMENTS

Real estate (chiefly on buildings):		
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	$58,742 52	
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905	55,948 11	
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906	54,216 69	
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907	89,671 45	
Total expended on real estate, chiefly on buildings, during the quadrennium		$258,578 77
Support of teachers and general school expenses		1,001,215 63
Student aid to those preparing for the ministry and those aided through industrial schools		88,484 68
Repairs and improvements on buildings		60,350 73
School furniture		9,897 89
Insurance on school buildings		12,968 31
Interest account:		
On loans	$2,750 67	
On bonds	20,752 04	
On annuities	23,961 40	
		47,464 11
Printing: Christian Educator, tracts, blanks, etc		13,342 26
Legal services		4,418 66
Taxes on unoccupied lands		2,334 26
General Committee and Board of Managers' Meetings		7,417 64
Salaries and traveling expenses, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and Agents, in attending Conferences, executive office work, and superintending schools throughout the South, office help, stenographers, and incidentals		62,422 36
Postage		3,121 06
Rent, light, heat, and janitor		3,858 33
Bonds of the Society purchased		13,250 00
Bills receivable—loans made		248,074 97
Bills payable		10,734 25
Collections returned to schools, or remitted treasurer in error		20,829 08
Contingent fund		11,059 61
Endowment account		282,623 29
Miscellaneous items		23,612 67
Total expenditures for the quadrennium		$2,186,058 56

SYSTEMATIC COURSE OF STUDY

Early in the quadrennium a Committee of experienced educators was appointed to inaugurate, in connection with the Corresponding Secretary, a systematic course of study for all our

*Other sources include tuition, room-rent, incidentals, Slater Fund, Student Aid, State appropriations, manual training schools, commercial and medical schools, schools of oratory, boarding halls, annuity gifts, etc.

schools and to see that they conform to the requirements of the University Senate. This Committee was composed of Dean H. C. Minnich, of the State Normal College at Oxford, O.; Professor C. W. Bennett, of Piqua, O., and Mr. W. C. Herron, of Cincinnati. In order to secure such information as was absolutely necessary to carry on their work, the Board, by request of the Committee, appointed one of their number, Professor C. W. Bennett, to visit the schools and make a careful study of their work. Accordingly, Professor Bennett has visited all the schools, made a careful study of their work, and in his reports to us has made suggestions and recommendations which will be invaluable to the Board in carrying forward its work.

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY SUNDAY

The Lincoln Birthday Sunday was more generally observed the present year than at any time in the past. The increasing interest manifested by the Epworth Leagues and Sunday schools is especially gratifying. For the observance of the present year, February 9, 1908, there were 1,897 requests from Epworth Leagues and Young People's Societies for literature from our office. Our Church Advocates and several secular papers, both daily and weekly, gave many columns of illustrated articles on our work, and more than 35,000 pieces of literature were distributed among churches. As a result the collection from churches, Leagues, and Sunday schools was the largest ever received since the day has been observed.

We call your attention to the fact that next year, February 12, 1909, marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Emancipator, and should be made the occasion of a better observance throughout the Church in the interest of our work. We recommend that such action be taken by your body as will effectively call the attention of the Church to this important event, and secure, as far as possible, its celebration and observance by every church in the entire denomination. No greater honor could be paid the martyred president than renewed interest in the work of uplifting and saving the people whose emancipation has made his name immortal.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY SPELLMEYER, *President.*

M. C. B. MASON, *Corresponding Secretary.*

D. LEE AULTMAN, *Recording Secretary.*

Cincinnati, O., March 16, 1908.

5. DEPARTMENT OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

To the General Conference meeting in Baltimore, 1908.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: After eighty years of existence, sixty-seven of which were passed as one of the independent official organizations of the Church, the Sunday School Union loses its identity and now appears as the Sunday School Department of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools.

The Sunday School Union was organized in the city of New York in 1827, and, although temporarily under local control, its real mission was for the entire Church. The reception given it was most cordial for it betokened greater interest on the part of the denomination in the work of the Sunday school. For a few years it "did run well." Then the attempt was made, in order to reduce expenses and bring all under one management, to consolidate it with a Bible and Tract Society. This was a complete failure, and within three years the Sunday School Union had ceased its activity and was practically dead.

The friends of the movement were not dead, and at the General Conference of 1840 they presented a new form of Constitution, and were duly recognized as a General Conference organization. No executive officer was chosen at that time, but in 1844 Dr. D. P. Kidder was elected Corresponding Secretary. From that time forward the work has developed.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL IDEA IN METHODISM

Thirty years after Mr. Wesley began his great evangelistic work, Hannah Ball, a young Methodist woman, established a Sunday school in Wycombe, England. Another in 1781 became the helper of Robert Raikes, who is regarded by many as the father of the modern Sunday school movement. Mr. Wesley and Mr. Fletcher very early took up the work, believing it to be of God and greatly beneficial to the young people of the community, and in 1784 Mr. Wesley writes: "I find these schools springing up wherever I go. Perhaps God may have a deeper end therein than men are aware of; who knows but some of these schools may be nurseries for Christians?"

The General Conference of 1784 in Baltimore took the first official action looking toward the establishment of Sunday schools in this country. As a result of the deliberations of that body there was published in the Discipline this rule: "Where there are ten children whose parents are in society meet them once a week."

The first Sunday school in America was organized by Bishop Asbury in 1786 in the house of Thomas Crenshaw in Hanover County, Virginia. At that time the membership was at the zero point. When the Sunday School Union was organized in 1827 there were reported 1,025 schools; 12,338 officers and teachers, and 63,240 scholars. The next period of note in the Church was that already mentioned in 1844 when the first Corresponding Secretary was elected and the Church prepared to divide into North and South. That year there were reported 5,005 schools, 47,252 officers and teachers, and 268,775 scholars with the following explanatory note: "Were we to fill the blanks with the numbers that ought to have been reported the aggregate would somewhat exceed the round numbers of 50,000 officers and teachers and 300,000 scholars."

After the division of 1844, and the demoralization wrought by the civil war, the Church renewed its zeal and in 1872 the International Lesson System was inaugurated. At that time the number of schools had increased to 17,132; officers and teachers, 190,060; and scholars, 1,259,464. Passing from that time to the present there are now 34,176 schools, 358,729 officers and teachers, and 2,987,677 scholars, making a total membership of 3,346,406.

PURPOSE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The first disciplinary definition of the Sunday School Union is in the edition of 1900, and repeated again in 1904, in the following words: "The work of the Sunday School Union shall be to found Sunday schools in needy neighborhoods, to contribute to the support of Sunday schools which without assistance cannot continue, to educate the Church in all phases of Sunday school work, constantly endeavoring to raise ideals and to improve methods and to give impulse and direction in general to the study of the Bible by the Church."

Its relation to the Sunday schools of the Church is defined in these words: "Every Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church." A paragraph in the report of four years ago is worthy of being repeated here. "The starting of a new Sunday school means very much in any community. In every place it means a moral and religious influence. It means an institution that increases the knowledge of the sacred Scriptures. It means the religious training of the community, and especially during the most impressionable period of life. It means the planting of a seed out of which a church is likely to grow. Today Sunday school work is the fundamental work of the Church, and the starting of Sunday schools is laying the foundations of churches. Nearly all the churches of the present time have developed from Sunday schools. From

the Sunday school comes the church, and when the church has been developed we have an institution that will sustain all the benevolences and help carry on all the activities of the denomination. This being so, there is no other investment that the Church can make that will yield such a rich return as money spent in the formation of Sunday schools where they are needed. A few hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in this way are likely to produce millions in the form of church property and in benevolent contributions, while at the same time they bring spiritual results that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents."

WORK AT HOME

The United States affords a great field for Sunday school missionary work. It is not only the rapidly growing sections that are filling up with people from the East or with the incoming tides of population that enter the gateway of our Atlantic seaports, but many places west and east are genuine missionary territory. In the newer sections of the country nearly every Sunday school means eventually a congregation and a church. This is not always or often true in the older portions. There the changing population has greatly decreased church attendance and in many instances practically closed the houses of worship. These regions often contain a large percentage of children and most of them can be reached. The Sunday School Union has been and is the agency that has done much to help them. Again, there are schools that are overtaken by misfortune and must either have help or go out of existence. There are outside parties always waiting and ready to pick them up, make them a small grant and then claim them as patrons; and so unless we help them they are lost to us.

This is Home Missionary work and has been a most interesting factor of the quadrennium. Help has been given in 118 different Conferences and missions. To these grants have been made to the amount of $27,943.

WORK ABROAD

The Sunday School Union has gone with its help to every foreign field of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sending them thousands of dollars each year. This has been of incalculable value and the testimony comes from many of the missionaries that the help is absolutely necessary for the prosecution of their work. Without it they would be greatly hindered. The grants to the foreign field during the quadrennium have been:

1904	$6,095
1905	5,057
1906	6,025
1907	5,675
Total	$22,852

Added to this are the grants made for the publication of Good Tidings of $5,551, making a total of grants for the quadrennium of $56,349. This is an increase of $2,016 for the foreign work. "What are the results of the work in the foreign field and does it pay to send money abroad?" are still questions with some people of narrow vision. The growth of the work answers the question. The following figures and the table accompanying are worthy of study:

	Schools	Scholars
1904	4,479	233,847
1905	5,304	260,552
1906	5,552	279,913
1907	5,995	298,333

	Schools		Officers and Teachers		Scholars	
	1904	1908	1904	1908	1904	1908
Africa:						
Liberia	59	62	623	741	2,794	3,510
West Central Africa	9	13	24	36	315	608
East Central Africa	12	65	17	95	316	3,199
Total	80	140	664	872	3,425	7,317
Increase during quadrennium		60		208		3,892
Asia:						
Bombay	376	546	470	574	19,865	21,208
North India	971	1,122	1,212	1,223	43,436	47,557
Northwest India	1,080	1,301	916	1,054	42,341	62,617
South India	126	280	311	365	4,692	9,235
Malaysia	56	41	117	100	2,145	1,354
Central China	23	31	85	117	11,065	1,341
Foochow	156	177	297	350	5,327	6,100
Hinghua	95	158	150	192	2,361	4,073
West China	24	80	32	....	1,409	3,041
Korea	61	153	166	519	3,123	12,333
Japan	101	96	316	366	5,515	6,465
South Japan	42	37	135	145	2,262	3,047
Burma	15	28	33	71	424	1,413
Bengal	47	95	139	164	2,449	3,687
Central Provinces	....	179	....	611	....	6,595
Philippine Islands	....	81	....	....	....	4,125
North China	....	69	....	....	....	3,942
Total	3,173	4,474	4,379	5,851	146,414	198,133
Increase during quadrennium		1,301		1,472		51,719
Europe:						
Bulgaria	18	16	40	48	455	520
Denmark	48	37	295	318	4,879	4,107
Finland and Saint Petersburg	21	29	75	124	1,386	2,285
North Germany	160	197	782	947	8,974	11,336
South Germany	300	308	956	977	12,578	13,190
Sweden	183	191	1,187	1,276	17,938	18,428
Norway	50	53	534	604	6,337	7,996
Switzerland	244	256	1,401	1,417	20,950	20,880
Italy	32	46	90	105	1,186	2,116
Total	1,056	1,133	5,360	5,816	73,683	80,858
Increase during quadrennium		77		456		7,175
North and South America:						
Mexico	70	71	193	238	2,990	3,658
Eastern South America	68	75	292	351	4,502	4,933
Western South America	32	*62	207	*361	2,833	*4,240
Total	170	208	692	950	10,325	12,831
Increase during quadrennium		38		258		2,506
Grand total for foreign fields	4,479	5,955	11,095	13,489	233,847	298,333
Total increases during quadrennium		1,476		2,394		64,486

*These figures are for what is now known as Andes and North Andes, but which was called Western South America four years ago.

GERMAN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Dr. Frederick Munz, German Assistant Secretary for Sunday schools, says:

Our German Sunday school weekly papers Die Glocke (16,800), with some extra editions added for other German denominations, and Die Kleine Glocke (8,130) hold their own better than can be expected in view of the very rapid Americanization of our younger generation in our German Churches. It is remarkable that in spite of this our Bibelforscher (Bible Lesson Leaf) maintains its high water-mark, 48,200; 25,500 Kleine Lehrbilder (Berean Lesson Picture Cards) and 1,450 Bildersaal (Leaf Cluster) were sold during the year. The new Sunday school song book, "Lobe den Hern," has won its way into most of our schools, and resolutions favoring it were passed by every German Conference. Through the kindness of the Sunday School Union, two German tracts, one "The Cradle Roll and Home Department," the other, "Decision Day," were distributed free of charge among our Sunday school workers. We have in America 817 German Sunday schools with 10,343 teachers and officers, and 52,704 scholars. Including the European work we count 1,579 schools, 13,696 teachers and officers, and 98,374 scholars. They contributed $18,318 for foreign missions.

CHANGES BY CONSOLIDATION

At the beginning of the quadrennium there were eight field workers; one devoting his time chiefly to New England; three to the western field; three to the southern field (two of whom were colored men giving their entire time to the colored churches); one to the Pacific Coast, and one General Field Worker. These men did excellent service conducting conventions and institutes, visiting the District and Annual Conferences, and taking collections for the Sunday school cause. Later, one of these men was brought into the office and placed in charge of the Department of Special Correspondence, where a large amount of useful work has been performed. Four resigned to return to the pastorate. At the consolidation, which went into effect the first of January, 1907, two of the remaining list were discontinued and a change made in the method of administration. The new Board elected an "Assistant Secretary for Sunday Schools and Religious Literature," whose work has been very largely in the field. Dr. David G. Downey, a popular and successful pastor in the New York East Conference, was the man chosen for this position. He began his work one year ago, and has made a most favorable and helpful impression upon the Church. Besides visiting the Annual Conferences and speaking on Sunday school work, he has been in the pulpits of many of the churches, attended Sunday School Conventions, and delivered a series of addresses before the students of the Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., the Nast Theological Seminary at Berea, O., the Theological School at Chattanooga, Tenn., the School of Theology of Boston University, and Drew Theological

Seminary at Madison, N. J. These have made a distinct impression, not only for their ability and strength, but because of their usefulness as a part of the training necessary for every preacher who is to do successfully the work of the present day.

If the condition of the treasury would permit it there should be kept in the field a larger force of men to prosecute Sunday school work throughout the connection. The two colored field workers of the South have rendered an excellent service. They have secured the offerings of their people, taught them better methods of Sunday school work, put our literature into every school so that there is no class among us more loyal to our publications than are the colored people in our southern territory. Other denominations are increasing their field force, appropriating large sums of money, and instituting campaigns for Sunday school improvement that will tell to their advantage in the years to come. It is not enough for the Methodist Episcopal Church to claim a large force of field workers in the Presiding Elders, for, unless they are relieved of much of their present detail, their numerous duties will not permit them to assume the leadership that such a work as this necessitates. From the standpoint of aggressive work to be done in the way of instituting new schools, in the way of better training of teachers and raising a higher standard among the people, we need an increase of men in the field to carry out the ideals and make application of the plans and purposes developed by those whom the Church has charged with privilege and responsibility.

CRADLE ROLL

This is the real Primary Department of the Church. To enroll the children under three years of age, keep in touch with the homes where they are, create social ties, and minister in kindly ways will form a bond of union that will not only hold the children but in many instances reach the entire family. This method has been very successful, and deserves the attention of every Sunday school in the Church. It is as much a part of the school as is the Primary, Intermediate, or any other department. Hence, it should be reported in the Minutes of the Annual Conferences. Up to this time no record can be made of this important department as no place is provided for it in the statistical blanks. We commend this to the thought of the General Conference.

HOME DEPARTMENT

This is one of the great movements of the modern Sunday school. It reaches a class of persons who for various reasons are not in the active membership of the school, and keeps them in touch with the work of Bible study. The numbers in this depart-

ment are 165,710. The General Conference has made provision for it in the statistical blanks, but many of the Conferences do not publish them and it is often the larger Conferences that thus fail. We suggest that with the methods that are being introduced into our Sunday school system today some changes should be made in the manner of making reports. Something of this kind is necessary if we are to tabulate our work as it should be done. The following form of statistical blank is suggested as one that would give the results desired:

SUGGESTED FORM FOR A STATISTICAL TABLE

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Schools	Officers and Teachers	Special Data						Scholars in all other Departments	Total Enrollment, all Departments
		Cradle Roll	Home Department	Teacher Training		Adult Bible Class			
				No. of Classes	Enrollment	No. of Classes	Enrollment		

RALLY DAY

The last Sunday of September has been designated as Rally Day, with the privilege of change wherever some other day is more desirable. It comes when the people have returned after the vacation season, and is the calling together of all the Sunday school forces, and a renewal of effort for the fall and winter months. There is a growing observance of the day, with exercises of a special character calculated to call attention to the importance of the work of the Sunday school. A special program is prepared each year with interesting music, Scripture readings, and recitations which helps to impress the value of the day; offerings are taken for the Sunday School Department.

HONOR BANNER

For some reason that may not be defined here the offerings for the Sunday School Department have always been small. We are glad to report that during the past quadrennium there has been a steady increase from year to year until we have reached the largest giving in the history of the Church. But it has not been to an extent that permits venturing on the aggressive movements that should characterize such a Church as ours. The calls for aid have been met promptly and as fully as possible, but other work could be done if we could feel sure of the support that is necessary to carry it forward with the assurance of success.

As an incentive to giving by the Sunday schools, which are now directed by the General Conference to take an offering at

least once a year for this Department, the plan was adopted of giving a banner to every school that would present this cause and make an offering. It was to be taken by each class independent of any other, and the one giving the largest amount in excess of one dollar was to receive a beautiful silk banner and hold it for one year, at which time it was expected they would again take an offering in the same way. It is a form of competition that has been helpful and has brought quite a sum of money into the treasury that otherwise would not have been received. Up to the first of March of the present year 648 schools have received this banner.

DECISION DAY AND EVANGELISM

More attention is being given to the religious life of childhood than heretofore. Here lies the hope of the Church. If the young people are allowed to get away from us it will be hard to bring them back. Recognizing this it has been the policy of this Department during the quadrennium to emphasize the relation of the child to the kingdom and plan for bringing him to a personal decision and confession of Jesus Christ. To this end Palm Sunday has been fixed upon as Decision Day, and special plans suggested to make it helpful to all the young people of the school. Gracious results have been secured. Young people who had begun to wander have been turned to a Christian life, and thousands of the children have taken an advanced step in the upward pathway. The results of this day will mean much for the future if the home and the Church can be depended on to aid in what will be the slow and difficult process of training, which is of the utmost importance.

It is not for a moment to be considered that the evangelistic effort of the Sunday school should be confined to any one day, but that the constant effort of all concerned must be to attract and hold each growing child to a positive Christian life.

Figures do not tell all that has been done, but they present a great deal that is worthy of study. The reports furnished by the pastors from year to year, shown by quadrenniums, indicate that the Church membership was as follows:

1900	2,929,674
1904	3,970,121
1908	3,307,275

The Sunday school membership was in

1900	3,035,270
1904	3,163,918
1908	3,346,506

We cannot so well compare the conversions as to the Church and Sunday school, for one reports "probationers," and the

other, "Number of Members of Sunday School Converted during the Year." Using these figures we have the following probationers reported:

1900	278,193
1904	288,532
1908	346,801

Conversions in the Sunday school:

1900	486,392
1904	509,516
1908	591,679

TEACHER-TRAINING

The movement for better teaching in the Sunday school, and, therefore, the training of teachers, grows; not as though we had already attained or were already perfect, but we are pressing forward not forgetful of the things that have gone before. The pioneer who established in the Church the Sunday School Institute and the Normal Class was our honored and beloved Bishop Vincent. Contemporaneous with the beginning of the Civil War he held the first Sunday School Institute in Freeport, Ill., April 17, 1861. Out of this first gathering developed the idea of the Normal Class, and later the great movement culminating in the Chautauqua Plan of education in which Sunday school teacher-training has always had an important place. As every cause helps to produce its own working tools, so this produced a series of text-books that have been eminently serviceable to this work, and will be for years to come.

But the broadening educational ideas of the world make further advances necessary. Valuable and vital as is the knowledge of the Book, and important as it is to know the construction of the Sunday school and some of the laws of teaching, we are finding it equally necessary to know the child with whom we have to work. A large amount of literature is being produced in the attempt to unfold his possibilities and to show how to deal with him. To meet all the necessities so that Sunday school teachers shall be better fitted for their duties a new series of lessons is being isued by the Sunday School Department. To further aid this work the Book Committee authorized the publication of a new magazine entitled The Adult Bible Class and Teacher-Training Monthly. The Teacher-Training lessons and contributed articles are already creating a most valuable literature. The magazine is also to help further the work of one of the modern movements that has already acquired great momentum, namely, The Adult Bible Class, the aim of which is the reaching of men and women who have not been in touch with

the Sunday school for many years. This magazine is a great addition to the educational literature of our Church.

Recently a notable Conference of Teacher-Training workers was held in Philadelphia, at which time a minimum standard for all teacher-training classes was agreed upon. As a result this cause is in a better understood relation to the various denominations than it ever was before.

LESSONS AND GRADING

It has been determined by what will be known in Sunday school circles as the "Boston Conference" that the International Lessons shall continue to be used in the Sunday schools of the land. But to meet the demand of many who ask for a lesson in advance of that there shall also be an advanced course which it is expected the International Lesson Committee will suggest in the near future. The time is approaching when important changes built on pedagogical lines must come, and when they do the Sunday school will surely be more evangelical and spiritual and will also meet to a much greater degree the educational demands of our age.

No better system of Sunday school grading can be found so long as the International System is in use, than that which is introduced by the proper use of the Sunday school literature we now issue. Placed where it belongs and where we have indicated, a school practically grades itself, thereby answering the questions so often propounded, What is the best method of grading, and how can we do it? If the plan indicated is followed, there need be no trouble in any Sunday school in this matter. The following not only shows what the system is, but the literature to be used in connection with it:

1. *The Cradle Roll.* This is for all children from birth to four years of age. Children from three to four years old may be organized into kindergarten classes. No kindergarten lessons are published.

2. *The Beginners.* This is for children four and five years old. For this department we publish a two years' course, issued in eight quarterlies, called The Berean Beginners' Quarterly. These quarterlies are for the teachers, not for the scholars, and give full directions for teaching the lesson. The price is fifty cents a year. There is a large picture card for each lesson, 15 by 12 inches in size, for the teacher's use, and Golden Text cards in fac simile for the little ones.

3. *The Primary Department.* For children six, seven, and eight years old. The helps for this department are (1) The Picture Lesson Paper, for the scholars; price, 20 cents a year; (2) The Berean Primary Teacher, for the use of teachers in the Primary Department; price, 40 cents a year.

4. *The Junior Department.* For boys and girls nine, ten,

eleven, and twelve years old. For the scholars in this department is published The Boys and Girls' Lesson Quarterly, beautiful cover, and 36 pages; price, 12 cents a year. An abridged edition of this, without cover, 16 pages, called The Shorter Junior Quarterly, is provided for schools desiring something cheaper. The price of this is 5 cents a year.

5. *The Intermediate Department.* For young people thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years old. For this department two quarterlies are published, namely, The Illustrated Berean Lesson Quarterly, 40 pages, covered, and finely illustrated; price, 12 cents; The Berean Intermediate Lesson Quarterly, an abridged edition of The Illustrated, without cover, and not illustrated; price 5½ cents a year. This is for schools that cannot afford The Illustrated Quarterly. The Berean Lesson Leaf, price, 4 cents a year, is also in this department where greater cheapness is desired.

6. *The Senior Department.* For all members of the school seventeen years old and above. For this department The Senior Berean Lesson Quarterly is published. It contains 64 pages, covered, illustrated; price, 20 cents a year. All teachers in this department should have The Sunday School Journal and Bible Student's Magazine, price, in clubs, 50 cents a year.

7. *The Home Department.* For all who wish to study the lessons, but who are unable to attend the Sunday school. For these The Bible Study Home Department Quarterly is published; price, 20 cents a year.

8. *Adult Bible Class.* This department is intended to reach a class of men and women who are not now in touch with the Sunday school. They may meet in the same room, or in a separate one, and in a measure be independent, but still a part of the Sunday school. For their special benefit the Adult Bible Class and Teacher-Training Monthly is issued. Price, in clubs, 40 cents a year. Single copies, 50 cents a year.

9. *Teacher-Training Department.* This should be as much a department of the Sunday school as any other, for teachers should be in preparation constantly that the supply may be fully equal to the demand. One half of the magazine above referred to is devoted to this work.

PERIODICALS

We are confident in saying that our Sunday school literature never was better than it is now. The circulation is large, as the following table will show:

The Sunday School Journal and Bible Student's Magazine..	210,666
The Adult Bible Class and Teacher-Training Monthly.....	10,000
The Bible Study Home Department Quarterly.....	133,250
The Senior Berean Lesson Quarterly.....	605,500
The Illustrated Berean Lesson Quarterly.....	203,250

The Berean Intermediate Lesson Quarterly	783,000
The Lesson Leaf	228,750
The Boys and Girls' Lesson Quarterly	209,500
The Shorter Junior Lesson Quarterly	123,750
The Berean Primary Teacher	16,000
The Berean Beginners' Lessons	3,410
The Leaf Cluster	11,898
Berean Lesson Pictures	330,750
Large picture cards (Beginner's Lessons)	1,250
Golden Text cards (Beginner's Lessons)	18,500
The three Annuals:	
The Illustrative Lesson Notes	4,500
The Lesson Hand Book	15,000
The Golden Text-Book	50,000
Four weekly papers:	
The Classmate	296,038
The Sunday School Advocate	480,307
The Picture Lesson Paper	425,000
The Good Tidings	27,865

GERMAN

Sunday School Bell (weekly)	16,804
Little Bell (monthly)	8,033
Bible Lessons (quarterly)	47,800
Leaf Cluster (quarterly)	889
Berean Cards (quarterly)	13,500

GOOD TIDINGS

All interested in the question of good reading for the colored children of the South will be pleased to read what has been done for them during the past year in the publication of this bright and helpful little paper. The figures tell a part of the story, the rest must come from those who have been benefited by the reading.

Number of charges	525	
Number of schools	1,178	
Number of scholars	68,209	
Number that can read	45,950	
Collection for Sunday School Department		$717 37
Collection for Tract Society		504 91
Charges having taken S. S. Dept. Collection	433	
Average per Charge		1 65
Charges having taken Tract Society Collection	416	
Average per Charge		1 21
Total number printed 1907	1,449,000	
Weekly average	27,865	
Number of pages	5,796,000	

THE TRACT WORK

The work heretofore done by the Tract Society has been committed to the Sunday School Department of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. By order of the Board an equitable division has been made of the moneys received, and the proper portion allotted to the Tract cause. The

appeals in behalf of tract work have been carefully considered, and grants made as under the old order. For the first three years of the quadrennium the Tract Board was in existence, and it has been during the year 1907 only that the order above indicated has been in force. Grants were made in two ways, by the Board of Managers, and by the Executive Committee. The following table shows what has been granted during the four years:

GRANTS MADE BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

[For Foreign Field]	
Africa	$2,575
China	4,750
Europe	17,453
India	7,075
Japan	4,250
Korea	1,000
Mexico	4,0000
South America	5,400
Total	$46,503
[For Home Field]	6,557

GRANTS MADE BY COMMITTEES

Executive Committee	$3,960
Depositories	4,938
Total	$8,898
Good Tidings	5,605
Grand total for benevolent purposes	$67,563

Tract publication has continued throughout the quadrennium. The list has been revised and about one hundred new tracts have been added. They have been classified and the tract catalogue just issued makes it possible for any person quickly to find what he wishes in this form of literature.

DISCIPLINARY

Since nothing is of more importance than the development of the spiritual life of childhood the General Conference is respectfully requested to take into careful consideration the whole question of our disciplinary instruction with respect to the proper care and spiritual nurture of the children of the Church. It would seem as if paragraphs 50-55 might be revised so as to be more explicit in statement and comprehensive in purpose; also the ritual of baptism and reception of members, so far as it relates to children, should be carefully considered, and, if necessary, adapted to meet the requirements of the child and to adequately express the faith of the Church.

J. T. McFarland,
Corresponding Secretary for Sunday Schools.
David G. Downey,
Assistant Secretary for Sunday Schools.

III. BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dear Fathers and Brethren: The General Conference of 1904 ordered a commission on the "Consolidation of the Benevolent Societies of the Church," with instructions to divide the Missionary Society and provide for a Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Commission regarding the action of the General Conference as mandatory provided for the organization of two Boards as above indicated and a charter was secured for the former in New York and for the latter in Pennsylvania. The new Boards came into legal existence January 1, 1907, and since that date the Board of Foreign Missions has administered the work classed as foreign missions only. From January 1 to October 31, 1907, by direction of the General Missionary Committee the regular collections were divided on the same basis as they had been for several years, viz., 57½ per cent to foreign missions and 42½ per cent to home missions, after an amount equal to the income of the Board of Church Extension for 1905-6 had been deducted.

Although the two Boards have been absolutely separate since November 1, 1907, the collections have been usually taken as one and divided between the two Boards at the discretion of the pastors and official boards, thus continuing the omnibus plan of taking collections, and by so doing defeating the main reason for constituting two separate boards. The General Conference should take definite action concerning the duty of pastors and official boards to take the collections for foreign missions and for home missions and church extension separately, allowing the people to determine how much they will give to each.

In our report to the General Conference of 1904 a full account was given of the Open Door Emergency Movement, to which your attention is respectfully called, as published in the Journal of the General Conference for the year named. That Open Door Emergency Movement, inaugurated to increase the income for the cause of missions, has been continued with highly satisfactory results, as the following table clearly shows.

The income for the quadrennium up to and including 1906,

after which the division into two Boards occurred, was as follows:

1904	$1,704,525.35
1905	1,768,692.44
1906	2,071,648.28
Total	$5,544,866.07

The total for the three years is only $248,661.05 less than for the entire quadrennium ending 1903.

The income for foreign missions for 1907, the last year of the quadrennium, was $1,401,920.28.

Since the annual meeting of the General Committee, November, 1907, there has been considerable criticism of the cost of collection and administration caused by the educational campaign carried forward since 1901. Had the campaign resulted in a decreasing income, or had there been no increase, then there would be just ground for faultfinding. But so far from there having been a falling off or a standstill there has been a very great advance.

Taking the five years preceding the year 1901 and the five years succeeding that period ending with October 31, 1906, as a basis for comparison, we have the following facts:

Fact 1. The General Conference of 1900 elected only two Corresponding Secretaries instead of three as had been the rule previously; but it provided by a change in the Constitution that "the Board of Managers shall have authority to elect such additional Secretaries as may be necessary." This clearly contemplated the appointment of men for field work.

Fact 2. There having been decreases in the income of the Missionary Society in the years 1893, 1894, 1897, and 1900, necessitating cuts in the appropriations, and bringing consequent distress into mission fields at home and abroad, the General Missionary Committee in 1901, on recommendation of the Board of Bishops, provided for the Open-Door Emergency Movement, involving a force of Field Secretaries, in addition to the two Assistant Secretaries at Chicago and San Francisco, whom the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society had previously appointed, and the creation and circulation of a body of missionary literature.

Fact 3. Since the Emergency Movement was inaugurated the income of the Missionary Society has not once suffered a decrease, but has steadily advanced.

Fact 4. The increase in the percentage of the running expenses in the last five-year period has been solely in the cost of collection, as the annexed statistics show. There has been a decrease in the percentage of expenses of administration as compared with the previous five years.

Fact 5. The increase in the income of the last five-year period over the previous five years is nearly 32 per cent; the increase in the average cost of both collection and administration, covering all running expenses, is 1.58 per cent.

Fact 6. The cost of administration in the last five-year period is 2.72 per cent, as compared with 2.91 per cent in the previous five years.

Fact 7. The cost of collection in the last five-year period is 5.26 per cent, showing an increase over the preceding five years of 1.77 per cent.

Fact 8. The total income of the Society for the last five-year period is $8,653,294, as against $6,574,630 in the previous five years, or a net increase in the last five years of $2,078,664.

Fact 9. The average cost of collection and administration in the last five-year period is 7.98, as against 6.40 in the preceding five years.

Fact 10. In the last five-year period the annual *increase* of income has fallen below $100,000 only twice. In the last year of the five the increase was over $294,000. Twice in the previous five years there was a *decrease* in income, once of nearly $86,000 and the second time of over $56,000.

Fact 11. The average annual increase of income in the last five-year period over the preceding five years is $415,733. The average annual increase in expenses of collection and administration over the preceding five years is $54,049.

Fact 12. The increase of income in the last five-year period was $2,078,664, and the increase of expenses was $270,245, showing that the net increase of income, after deducting the increase of cost, was $1,808,419.

Fact 13. The percentage of cost of collection and administration in the last five-year period has declined from 7.82 in 1902 to 7.18 in 1906.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND RUNNING EXPENSES

Year	Total Receipts	Increase	Cost of Collection. Percentage of Receipts	Cost of Administration Percentage of Receipts	Cost of Collection and Administration.	Percentage of Receipts
1897	$1,176,370	*$85,879	3.27	3.13	$75,328	6.40
1898	1,345,782	169,412	3.35	2.85	83,436	6.20
1899	1,376,099	30,317	3.83	2.86	92,124	6.69
1900	1,319,728	*56,371	3.57	2.89	85,286	6.46
1901	1,356,651	36,924	3.39	2.84	84,539	6.23
5 years, 1897-1901	$6,574,630	.....	3.49	2.91	$420,713	6.40
1902	$1,462,924	$106,273	4.86	2.96	$114,468	7.82
1903	1,654,224	191,300	5.13	2.67	128,998	7.80
1904	1,704,525	50,301	5.77	2.76	145,395	8.53
1905	1,768,693	64,167	5.89	2.81	153,913	8.70
1906	2,062,928	294,235	4.72	2.46	148,184	7.18
5 years, 1902-1906	$8,653,294	.....	5.26	2.72	$690,958	7.98

*Amounts marked with star represent decreases.

Summary	
Total Receipts for the five years, 1902–1906	$8,653,294
Total Receipts for the five years, 1897–1901	6,574,630
Increased Receipts	$2,078,664
Total Cost of Collection and Administration for the five years, 1902–1906	$690,958
Total Cost of Collection and Administration for the five years, 1897–1901	420,713
Increased Cost	$270,245

Increased Expenses

It should not be forgotten that the splendid increase in income is only the first fruit of the harvest that is yet to be gathered. The literature that has been scattered broadcast, including the average circulation of over 350,000 copies of World-Wide Missions monthly, the 23 delegated missionary conventions, and also the large number of district conventions that have been held, and the 2,154 Mission Study Classes now organized, with a total membership of 26,582 young people, representing every Conference in America, will in the near future probably double the income of the present. Business men do not hesitate to invest vast sums of money in great enterprises and wait for the dividends. If the Church is to be educated and aroused on the subject of the world's evangelization, money must be invested, and the investment will pay. Indeed, it has already brought returns which more than justify the expenditure. In the expenditure of the past quadrennium the General Committee and the Board of Managers have kept in view effectiveness and economy, with the conviction that results already achieved more than justify the policy adopted.

Progress During the Quadrennium

In 1903 our membership, including probationers, was	215,736
Now it is	297,351
Increase	81,615
Then, Sunday school scholars	234,907
Now	298,932
Increase	64,025
Then, contributed for self-support	$400,272
Now	489,482
Increase	89,210
Then, estimated value of property	6,997,994
Now	9,517,208
Increase	2,519,214
Then, missionaries, including wives of missionaries	425
Now	673
Increase	181
Then, native ordained preachers	839
Now	1,045
Increase	206
Then, native unordained	2,621
Now	3,752
Increase	1,131
Then, other native helpers	3,663
Now	4,706
Increase	1,043

In 1904 our First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. K. Carroll, visited our three missions in South America, and in 1907-8 our Corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. B. Leonard, visited each of our nine Conferences and Missions in Southern Asia, including the Philippine Islands; also Hinghua and Foochow in China, and, associated with Bishop Foss and Dr. J. F. Goucher, attended the Robert Morrison Centennial in Shanghai, and was present at the Conferences in Japan and Korea. Each of the Secretaries presented to the General Committee and the Boards of Managers carefully prepared reports of the missions they visited, giving full and satisfactory information concerning financial administration and all other matters.

Bishop Cranston and Secretary Leonard served as Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the organization of the Japan Methodist Church at Tokio, May, 1907, as authorized by the General Conference of 1904.

The relation of our missionaries to the Japan Methodist Church is one of co-operation with the ministers of said church, being supported by missionary money as heretofore. It is also expected that appropriations will be made annually for a limited number of years as grant in aid for the support of Japanese preachers. All school properties and missionary residences are held in trust for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church by a Legal Person, according to requirements of Japanese law.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with accompanying statistical tables showing receipts and expenditures.

A. B. Leonard,
H. K. Carroll,
S. O. Benton,
Homer Eaton.

APPROPRIATIONS—1905–1908

FOREIGN MISSIONS

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
Africa: Liberia	$13,161	$13,661	$15,061	$15,061	$56,944
East Central Africa	15,294	15,630	16,230	16,230	63,384
West Central Africa	13,701	13,951	14,351	14,351	56,354
South America	50,670	51,592	52,592	52,592	207,446
Andes	24,120	24,675	27,175	30,175	106,145
North Andes Mission	11,550	12,300	13,800	14,800	52,450
China: Foochow	25,730	27,050	28,745	28,325	109,850
Hinghua	10,700	10,700	11,370	12,200	44,970
Central China	36,162	38,800	41,235	40,635	156,832
North China	44,734	46,200	49,100	53,300	193,334
West China	16,075	17,500	18,600	18,340	70,515
Union Pub. House, Shanghai	.....	2,500	1,500	18,750	8,750
Germany: North Germany	16,507	16,932	18,880	18,880	71,199
South Germany	20,200	20,721	20,721	20,721	82,363
Switzerland	7,306	7,494	7,565	7,565	29,930
Norway	11,927	12,235	12,625	12,625	49,412
Sweden	15,423	15,820	15,970	15,970	63,183
Denmark	7,203	7,385	7,985	7,985	30,558
Finland and St. Petersburg	6,823	6,998	9,048	9,048	31,917
Bulgaria	8,426	8,643	9,500	9,500	36,069
Italy	47,000	51,218	50,152	50,152	198,522
India: North India	60,474	61,400	62,200	62,200	246,274
Northwest India	28,558	30,500	31,500	31,500	122,058
South India	19,816	22,400	23,650	23,650	89,516
Central Provinces	11,570	14,500	16,100	17,006	59,176
Bombay	17,351	21,400	22,650	22,650	84,051
Bengal	13,999	15,900	16,900	16,900	63,699
Burma	6,786	9,100	9,900	9,900	35,686
Japan	41,102	41,600	43,845	43,845	170,392
South Japan	17,264	17,700	18,655	18,655	72,274
Mexico	54,495	55,900	58,900	58,900	228,195
Malaysia	14,703	16,580	21,380	21,380	74,043
Korea	25,705	26,940	28,465	28,465	109,575
Philippine Islands	16,965	21,350	23,650	25,650	87,615
Totals	$731,500	$777,275	$820,000	$833,906	$3,162,681

MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, NOT IN ANNUAL CONFERENCES, TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
Alaska	$6,900	$7,645	$7,645	.....	$22,190
Arizona	8,465	8,475	8,475	.....	25,415
Atlantic	2,565	2,500	2,500	.....	7,565
Black Hills	4,000	4,140	4,400	.....	12,540
East Oklahoma	6,660	8,200	9,875	.....	24,735
Kalispell	3,233	3,328	3,338	.....	9,896
Nevada	4,500	4,715	4,800	.....	14,015
New Mexico English	5,227	5,000	5,300	.....	15,527
North Montana	5,115	5,180	5,400	.....	15,695
South Florida	.....	515	515	.....	1,030
Utah	13,665	14,985	15,750	.....	44,400
Wyoming	6,165	6,460	7,260	.....	19,885
Totals	$66,495	$71,143	$75,258	.....	$212,896

DOMESTIC MISSIONS

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
WELSH MISSIONS					
Northern New York	$284	$284	.....	.....	$568
Philadelphia	400	400	$ 400	.....	1,200
Wisconsin	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Wyoming	200	.....	.....	.....	200
Totals	$984	$684	$400	.....	$2,068
SWEDISH MISSIONS					
Austin	$1,400	$1,400	$1,400	.....	$4,200
California	2,100	2,190	2,190	.....	6,480
Central Swedish	5,330	5,565	5,565	.....	16,460
Eastern Swedish	11,500	11,750	11,750	.....	35,000
Northern Swedish	5,885	5,925	5,925	.....	17,735
Puget Sound	2,085	2,085	1,835	.....	6,005
Western Swedish	6,000	6,105	6,000	.....	18,105
Totals	$34,300	$35,020	$34,665	.....	$103,985
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH MISS.	$500	$500	$500	.....	$1,500
Maine	1,100	1,415	1,415	.....	3,930
New England	2,165	2,355	2,560	.....	7,080
New York East	9,735	10,020	10,115	.....	29,870
Norwegian and Danish	.....	.....	500	.....	500
Philadelphia	2,400	2,400	2,525	.....	7,325
Utah Mission	6,400	6,400	6,400	.....	19,200
Western Norwegian-Danish					
Totals	$22,300	$23,090	$24,015	.....	$69,405
GERMAN MISSIONS					
California German	$3,790	$3,790	$5,000	.....	$12,580
Central German	4,300	4,300	4,300	.....	12,900
Chicago German	3,800	3,800	3,800	.....	11,400
Eastern German	5,400	5,400	4,400	.....	15,200
Northern German	2,900	2,900	3,000	.....	8,800
Northwest German	3,375	3,375	3,500	.....	10,250
Pacific German	4,565	4,860	4,860	.....	14,285
Saint Louis German	3,365	3,365	3,365	.....	10,095
Southern German	4,025	4,300	4,300	.....	12,625
West German	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	18,000
Totals	$41,520	$42,090	$42,525	.....	$126,135
FRENCH MISSIONS					
Gulf	$300	.....	.....	.....	$300
New England	1,835	$1,895	$2,000	.....	5,730
New Hampshire	1,350	1,100	1,800	.....	4,250
Rock River	1,300	1,300	1,400	.....	4,000
Totals	$4,785	$4,295	$5,200	.....	$14,280
SPANISH MISSIONS					
New Mexico Spanish	$15,480	$15,775	$14,606	.....	$45,861
Porto Rico	21,165	24,715	26,215	.....	72,095
Southern California	1,365	2,315	1,415	.....	5,095
Totals	$38,010	$42,805	$42,236	.....	$123,051
CHINESE MISSIONS					
Chinese Mission	$12,000	$11,500	$11,458	.....	$34,958
New Mexico English	250	150	150	.....	550
New York	1,600	1,705	1,705	.....	5,010
Oregon	1,470	1,480	2,130	.....	5,080
Totals	$15,320	$14,835	$15,443	.....	$45,598
JAPANESE MISSIONS					
Hawaii	$6,835	$8,175	$9,435	.....	$24,445
New York	.....	700	1,000	.....	11,565
Pacific Japanese	9,865	10,270	10,770	.....	21,040
Totals	$516,700	$19,145	$21,205	.....	$57,050

DOMESTIC MISSIONS—*Continued*

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
BOHEMIAN AND HUNGARIAN MISSIONS					
Baltimore	$1,000	$1,000	$1,200	.....	$3,200
East Ohio	3,000	3,000	3,061	.....	9,061
Nebraska	300	475	900	.....	1,675
North Ohio	500	590	590	.....	1,680
Northwest Iowa	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Northwest Kansas	600	600	600	.....	1,800
Pittsburg	2,570	2,685	2,685	.....	7,940
Rock River	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	12,000
Upper Iowa	1,200	1,200	1,200	.....	3,600
Totals	$13,170	$13,550	$14,336	.....	$41,056
ITALIAN MISSIONS					
California	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	.....	$3,000
Erie	765	850	1,000	.....	2,615
Genesee	600	740	740	.....	2,080
Gulf	300	.....	.....	.....	300
Maine	165	270	500	.....	935
New England	2,065	2,395	3,000	.....	7,460
New York	4,935	5,315	6,000	.....	16,250
Philadelphia	3,000	3,000	3,800	.....	9,800
Southern Illinois	.....	.....	800	.....	800
Totals	$12,830	$13,570	$16,840	.....	$43,240
PORTUGUESE MISSIONS					
New England	$435	$495	$500	.....	$1,430
New England Southern	1,335	1,570	1,570	.....	4,475
Totals	$1,770	$2,065	$2,070	.....	$5,905
DEAF-MUTE MISSIONS					
Baltimore	.....	$800	$900	.....	$1,700
Rock River	.....	1,650	1,650	.....	3,300
Totals	.....	$2,450	$2,550	.....	$5,000
FINNISH MISSIONS					
California	$500	$675	$675	.....	$1,850
Detroit	2,400	2,435	2,435	.....	7,270
New England	500	500	500	.....	1,500
Northern Minnesota	865	1,005	1,005	.....	2,875
Totals	$4,265	$4,615	$4,615	.....	$13,495
FOREIGN POPULATIONS					
Central Pennsylvania	$2,666	$2,786	$3,500	.....	$8,952
AMERICAN INDIANS					
California	$1,150	$1,150	$1,300	.....	$3,600
Central New York	690	690	690	.....	2,070
Columbia River	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	3,000
Detroit	450	450	450	.....	1,350
Genesee	500	500	550	.....	1,550
Michigan	500	500	630	.....	1,630
Nevada Mission	1,000	1,035	1,035	.....	3,070
North Montana Mission	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	3,000
Northern Minnesota	665	735	935	.....	2,335
Northern New York	500	500	500	.....	1,500
Oregon	750	805	959	.....	2,514
Puget Sound	600	600	600	.....	1,800
Wisconsin	765	860	675	.....	2,300
Totals	$9,570	$9,825	$10,324	.....	$29,719
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITIES					
Akron	$500	$500	$500	.....	$1,500
Allegheny	800	800	800	.....	2,400
Baltimore	2,000	1,200	1,500	.....	4,700
Boston	1,000	1,150	1,400	.....	3,550
Buffalo	900	1,150	1,150	.....	3,200

DOMESTIC MISSIONS—*Continued*

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
Butte	$500	$500	$500	.....	$1,500
Chicago	3,500	2,000	2,000	.....	7,500
Cincinnati	1,400	1,500	1,500	.....	4,400
Cleveland	1,500	1,500	1,700	.....	4,700
Columbus	.....	.....	350	.....	350
Dallas	.....	250	250	.....	500
Denver	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	4,500
Des Moines	150	250	250	.....	650
Detroit	500	500	500	.....	1,500
Duluth	.....	250	450	.....	700
Elizabeth	500	500	500	.....	1,500
Fall River	.....	550	750	.....	1,300
Honolulu	.....	350	350	.....	700
Jersey City	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	3,000
Kansas City	750	850	1,000	.....	2,600
Lincoln	.....	250	400	.....	650
Los Angeles	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	4,500
Lowell	.....	110	700	.....	810
Milwaukee	.....	.....	500	.....	500
Minneapolis	700	700	700	.....	2,100
New Haven	650	700	700	.....	2,050
New York	3,000	2,700	2,700	.....	8,400
New York (Brooklyn)	2,750	2,750	2,750	.....	8,250
Newark	1,600	1,600	1,600	.....	4,800
Oakland	500	600	1,300	.....	2,400
Omaha	500	500	700	.....	1,700
Paterson	700	850	1,000	.....	2,550
Philadelphia	3,200	3,200	3,200	.....	9,600
Pittsburg (Pittsburg Conference)	1,200	1,200	1,400	.....	3,800
Pittsburg (South Kansas)	.....	800	900	.....	1,700
Portland	750	950	1,000	.....	2,700
Providence	850	850	850	.....	2,550
Pueblo	.....	.....	500	.....	500
Richmond Borough	500	500	500	.....	1,500
Rochester	600	600	600	.....	1,800
Saint Louis	2,000	2,400	2,400	.....	6,800
Saint Paul	700	700	700	.....	2,100
San Francisco	2,500	2,600	3,600	.....	8,700
Scranton	800	800	950	.....	2,550
Seattle	800	900	1,000	.....	2,700
Sioux City	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	3,000
Spokane	.....	250	550	.....	800
Syracuse	.....	250	350	.....	600
Tacoma	600	600	600	.....	1,800
Toledo	.....	.....	300	.....	300
Utica	.....	.....	250	.....	250
Washington (Baltimore Conf.)	.....	300	300	.....	600
Washington (Wash. Conf.)	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Wilkes-Barre	700	700	950	.....	2,350
Youngstown	400	300	400	.....	1,100
Totals	$45,000	$47,460	$55,000	.....	$147,460
ENGLISH SPEAKING					
Alabama	$2,500	$2,605	$2,705	.....	$7,810
Arkansas	4,500	4,500	4,720	.....	13,720
Atlanta	1,100	1,170	1,170	.....	3,440
Austin	4,165	4,285	4,500	.....	12,950
Blue Ridge	3,000	3,105	3,105	.....	9,210
California	6,590	6,735	7,300	.....	20,625
Central Alabama	1,500	1,605	1,800	.....	4,905
Central Missouri	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	6,000
Central Tennessee	3,465	3,475	3,625	.....	10,565
Colorado	9,200	9,300	9,300	.....	27,800
Columbia River	9,300	9,340	9,905	.....	28,575
Dakota	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	24,000
Delaware	1,865	1,915	2,015	.....	5,795
Des Moines	1,015	1,000	1,000	.....	3,015
Detroit	4,170	4,170	4,400	.....	12,740
East Maine	1,950	2,145	2,200	.....	6,295
East Tennessee	2,000	2,000	2,100	.....	6,100
Erie	500	500	500	.....	1,500
Florida	1,935	1,200	1,200	.....	4,335
Georgia	2,335	2,300	2,300	.....	6,935

DOMESTIC MISSIONS—*Continued*

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
Gulf	$4,665	$4,785	$5,000	.....	$14,450
Holston	1,765	1,830	3,330	.....	6,925
Idaho	5,330	5,390	5,900	.....	16,620
Kansas	1,750	1,750	1,750	.....	5,250
Kentucky	4,500	4,500	4,500	.....	13,500
Lexington	2,365	2,265	2,345	.....	6,975
Lincoln	2,665	2,665	3,065	.....	8,395
Little Rock	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	9,000
Louisiana	3,300	3,300	3,300	.....	9,900
Maine	1,300	1,475	1,475	.....	4,250
Michigan	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	10,500
Minnesota	3,200	2,700	3,200	.....	9,100
Mississippi	2,165	2,175	2,325	.....	6,665
Missouri	3,500	3,570	3,570	.....	10,640
Mobile	1,300	1,405	1,405	.....	4,110
Montana	5,830	5,890	6,200	.....	17,920
Nebraska	1,865	1,800	2,000	.....	5,665
New Hampshire	1,480	1,735	1,850	.....	5,065
North Carolina	2,300	2,300	2,300	.....	6,900
North Dakota	8,700	8,875	9,200	.....	26,775
North Nebraska	5,000	4,700	4,900	.....	14,600
Northern Minnesota	6,665	6,785	7,200	.....	20,650
Northern New York	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	3,000
Northwest Iowa	2,400	1,900	2,000	.....	6,300
Northwest Kansas	7,000	7,000	7,000	.....	21,000
Northwest Nebraska	3,365	3,415	3,415	.....	10,195
Oklahoma	12,500	12,675	14,000	.....	39,175
Oregon	4,570	5,205	5,700	.....	15,475
Puget Sound	7,365	7,440	8,000	.....	22,805
Saint Johns River	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	9,000
Saint Louis	4,200	4,235	4,235	.....	12,670
Savannah	1,400	1,400	1,400	.....	4,200
South Carolina	2,200	2,000	2,000	.....	6,200
Southern California	5,465	6,010	6,825	.....	18,300
South Kansas	1,700	1,000	1,000	.....	3,700
Southwest Kansas	5,000	5,000	5,250	.....	15,250
Tennessee	2,300	2,370	2,370	.....	7,040
Texas	3,800	3,800	3,800	.....	11,400
Troy	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	3,000
Upper Mississippi	2,435	2,440	2,440	.....	7,315
Vermont	1,450	1,575	1,700	.....	4,725
Virginia	3,300	3,000	.....	.....	6,300
Washington	2,000	2,000	2,075	.....	6,075
West Nebraska	6,500	6,500	6,750	.....	19,750
West Texas	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	12,000
West Virginia	5,000	5,055	6,555	.....	16,610
West Wisconsin	4,365	4,540	4,540	.....	13,445
Wilmington	500	500	500	.....	1,500
Wisconsin	3,735	3,735	3,910	.....	11,380
Totals	$248,815	$249,540	$259,625	.....	$757,980

MISCELLANEOUS

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
Incidental Fund	$45,000	$40,000	$25,000	$25,000	$135,000
Salaries: Officers	21,900	21,900	15,500	15,500	74,800
Missionary Bishops	26,100	26,300	26,300	26,300	105,000
Allowances for retired Missionaries, Widows and Orphans	.....	.....	18,000	18,000	36,000
Office Expenses	18,000	19,000	18,200	18,000	73,200
For Disseminating Missionary Information	41,000	60,000	12,600	10,000	123,600
Publication Fund	.....	.....	50,000	47,000	97,000
Young Peoples' Work	.....	.....	18,000	9,000	27,000
Salaries of Field Secretaries	.....	.....	30,500	29,750	60,250
Totals	$152,000	$167,200	$214,100	$198,550	$731,850
Special Appropriation for Property	75,000	33,093	36,093	.....	144,186
For Deficit	.....	5,679	.....	.....	5,679
Grand Totals	$227,000	$205,972	$250,193	$198,550	$881,715
Conditional Appropriations:					
Foreign	.....	18,000	.....	.....	18,000
Domestic	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000

RECAPITULATION

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
Foreign Missions	$731,500	$777,275	$820,000	$833,906	$3,162,681
Missions in the United States not in Annual Conferences	66,495	71,143	75,258	.....	212,896
Domestic Missions: Welsh	984	684	400	.....	2,068
Swedish	34,300	35,020	34,665	.....	103,985
Norwegian and Danish	22,300	23,090	24,015	.....	69,405
German	41,520	42,090	42,525	.....	126,135
French	4,785	4,295	5,200	.....	14,280
Spanish	38,010	42,805	42,236	.....	123,051
Chinese	15,320	14,835	15,443	.....	45,598
Japanese	16,700	19,145	21,205	.....	57,050
Bohemian and Hungarian	13,170	13,550	14,336	.....	41,056
Italian	12,830	13,570	16,840	.....	43,240
Portuguese	1,770	2,065	2,070	.....	5,905
Deaf-mute	.....	2,450	2,550	.....	5,000
Finnish	4,265	4,615	4,615	.....	13,495
Foreign Populations	2,666	2,786	3,500	.....	8,952
American Indians	9,570	9,825	10,324	.....	29,719
Special for Cities	45,000	47,460	55,000	.....	147,460
English Speaking	248,815	249,540	259,625	.....	757,980
Miscellaneous	152,000	167,200	214,100	198,550	731,850
Special Appropriations for Property	75,000	33,093	36,093	.....	144,186
For Deficit	.....	5,679	.....	.....	5,679
Grand Totals	$1,537,000	$1,582,215	$1,700,000	$1,032,456	$5,851,671

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS FOR THE YEARS 1904-1907

	1904	1905	1906	1907	Total
Alabama	$541 00	$620 55	$1,026 44	$984 59	$3,172 58
Alaska Mission	101 00	115 00	134 00	94 23	444 23
Andes	.....	.....	131 92	78 20	210 12
Arizona Mission	1,144 00	1,268 75	170 00	1,634 14	4,216 89
Arkansas	1,021 90	1,248 06	208 35	712 74	3,191 05
Atlanta	806 00	887 75	1,100 94	504 18	3,298 87
Atlantic	192 00	180 00	22 00	158 91	5,552 91
Austin	1,701 11	1,791 40	1,695 50	968 22	6,156 23
Baltimore	39,872 19	41,018 11	42,212 09	24,106 79	147,209 18
Bengal	136 85	104 70	.....	.....	241 55
Black Hills Mission	732 20	811 00	884 00	426 60	2,853 80
Blue Ridge	681 00	522 00	527 00	.....	1,730 00
Bombay	.....	63 10	359 60	45 42	468 12
Bulgaria	44 40	38 60	45 17	27 64	155 81
Burma	.....	159 77	.....	45 58	205 35
California	14,393 97	13,952 79	12,500 24	7,679 97	48,526 97
California German	1,319 68	1,392 00	1,291 00	773 31	4,775 99
Central Alabama	339 07	355 00	378 00	426 58	1,498 65
Central China	127 97	.....	.....	117 05	245 02
Central German	8,559 00	9,005 14	9,417 67	5,251 74	32,283 55
Central Illinois	26,348 88	28,448 83	28,954 10	16,374 51	100,126 32
Central Missouri	642 13	709 32	611 89	504 17	2,467 51
Central New York	27,000 41	29,831 48	32,421 63	19,742 07	108,995 59
Central Ohio	32,627 06	34,461 27	34,465 70	19,567 31	121,121 34
Central Pennsylvania	55,658 55	60,226 90	62,312 63	36,910 01	215,108 09
Central Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Swedish	4,724 00	4,851 00	5,109 00	2,927 09	17,611 09
Central Tennessee	1,010 00	931 29	935 00	503 81	3,380 10
Chicago German	4,951 72	5,063 00	5,370 00	3,198 71	18,583 43
Chinese	.....	333 00	334 00	216 20	883 20
Cincinnati	23,115 05	25,122 73	27,031 71	15,324 80	90,594 29
Colorado	9,800 37	11,298 54	14,743 82	9,477 62	45,320 35
Columbia River	6,092 90	6,227 75	7,306 90	4,148 77	23,776 32
Dakota	7,874 50	9,167 50	12,048 40	6,180 86	35,271 26
Delaware	3,741 17	4,072 00	4,545 84	2,434 03	14,793 04
Denmark	652 80	618 65	584 13	429 01	2,257 59
Des Moines	30,889 34	31,705 66	34,059 78	19,513 17	116,167 95
Detroit	24,620 46	26,122 89	28,534 91	17,692 95	96,971 21
East Central Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East German	7,104 00	7,016 50	6,935 00	3,723 29	24,778 79

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS—*Continued*

	1904	1905	1906	1907	Total
East Maine	$3,110 95	$3,290 95	$13,164 45	$1,792 12	$11,358 47
East Ohio	47,698 86	49,539 72	53,113 43	31,660 56	182,012 57
East Oklahoma	.....	263 00	301 00	522 16	1,086 16
East Tennessee	505 00	199 00	437 00	148 75	1,289 75
Eastern Swedish	2,904 00	3,130 00	3,234 00	1,941 74	11,209 74
Erie	27,626 18	27,335 74	29,508 90	16,358 70	100,829 52
Finland and St. Petersburg	453 98	402 00	476 00	319 88	1,651 86
Florida	848 00	1,005 20	864 40	548 94	3,266 54
Foochow	147 11	334 95	183 35	115 08	780 49
Genesee	31,559 81	33,806 94	33,458 82	19,823 76	118,649 33
Georgia	48 00	707 00	476 00	303 75	1,534 75
Gulf	1,311 83	1,480 10	1,080 25	1,450 47	5,322 65
Hawaii	.....	.....	258 90	159 85	418 75
Hinghua	30 95	29 98	34 23	22 71	117 87
Holston	4,405 10	4,721 00	4,943 00	3,151 86	17,220 96
Idaho	1,367 00	1,632 25	2,650 55	1,019 60	6,669 40
Illinois	43,120 67	42,517 67	43,617 10	24,965 21	154,220 65
Indiana	25,990 25	26,219 20	30,352 77	18,384 43	100,946 85
Iowa	17,464 89	17,573 30	19,226 95	11,611 14	65,876 28
Italy	123 96	409 70	362 00	410 80	1,306 46
Japan	74 12	67 62	.....	27 76	169 50
Kalispell Mission	225 60	263 00	255 00	179 08	922 68
Kansas	10,896 77	12,416 76	13,212 31	9,226 69	45,752 53
Kentucky	2,776 00	3,151 00	3,365 00	2,141 39	11,433 39
Korea Mission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	841 45	1,207 94	1,092 10	740 36	3,881 85
Liberia	80 05	104 00	170 08	155 25	509 38
Lincoln	233 05	303 08	260 75	98 57	895 45
Little Rock	681 73	716 00	530 50	464 89	2,393 12
Louisiana	2,046 00	2,011 75	1,345 63	1,129 05	6,532 43
Maine	5,191 00	5,125 44	5,106 50	3,010 22	18,433 16
Malaysia	.....	232 00	213 44	79 32	524 76
Mexico	365 97	423 33	434 83	302 90	1,527 03
Michigan	26,818 55	27,586 18	30,386 39	16,787 58	101,578 70
Minnesota	9,245 00	10,476 62	11,166 45	6,051 00	36,939 07
Mississippi	1,064 00	1,142 02	1,484 20	1,006 44	4,696 66
Missouri	11,930 49	12,875 67	21,493 73	5,922 17	52,222 06
Mobile	450 38	578 50	470 50	426 97	1,926 35
Montana	2,584 77	2,917 36	2,936 28	1,605 80	10,044 21
Nebraska	14,108 27	16,855 79	18,480 86	11,492 45	60,937 37
Nevada Mission	1,457 00	1,540 00	1,595 00	914 81	5,506 81
New England	24,722 27	25,451 06	26,258 90	15,352 89	91,785 12
New England Southern	13,647 32	14,234 17	14,771 98	8,722 13	51,375 60
New Hampshire	7,017 65	6,733 94	6,571 00	3,677 72	24,000 31
New Jersey	28,436 97	28,339 91	29,506 70	16,914 57	103,198 15
New Mexico English	857 50	906 00	1,567 45	700 00	4,030 95
New Mexico Spanish	364 75	305 00	361 00	195 50	1,226 25
New York	37,812 38	40,759 25	43,973 66	24,458 46	147,003 75
New York East	42,394 97	41,531 82	44,030 97	25,615 31	153,573 07
Newark	40,169 98	41,311 20	42,251 90	24,016 82	147,749 90
North Andes	.....	.....	20 05	20 64	40 69
North Carolina	849 05	798 00	80 00	933 32	2,660 37
North China	363 87	194 73	200 00	444 59	1,203 19
North Dakota	5,055 34	5,831 63	6,416 47	3,075 39	20,378 83
North German	868 42	954 98	937 85	600 59	3,361 84
North India	380 66	348 00	.....	167 28	895 94
North Indiana	30,531 80	29,451 43	31,199 65	19,284 97	110,467 85
North Montana Mission	712 58	856 50	889 00	548 20	3,006 28
North Nebraska	7,850 32	8,086 00	7,794 50	4,500 23	28,231 05
North Ohio	17,664 50	19,572 81	17,475 24	10,864 92	65,577 47
Northern German	2,820 89	3,112 00	2,968 55	1,710 28	10,611 72
Northern Minnesota	7,463 02	8,840 86	8,859 52	4,578 79	29,742 19
Northern New York	19,384 00	20,036 85	20,954 25	12,545 14	72,920 24
Northern Swedish	1,960 00	2,239 00	2,336 00	1,461 66	7,996 66
Northwest German	4,095 85	4,444 65	4,277 86	2,562 19	15,380 55
Northwest India	7 00	247 74	312 80	84 02	651 56
Northwest Indiana	20,017 23	20,140 06	19,983 46	11,900 17	72,040 92
Northwest Iowa	21,346 81	23,718 45	23,420 07	13,815 44	82,300 77
Northwest Kansas	5,683 62	6,675 32	8,138 58	5,467 34	25,964 86
Northwest Nebraska	883 00	1,205 00	1,259 00	685 48	4,032 48
Norway	742 74	807 53	810 75	447 79	2,808 81
Norwegian and Danish	4,459 60	4,485 00	4,655 00	2,548 11	16,147 71

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS—*Continued*

	1904	1905	1906	1907	Total
Ohio	$25,514 74	$27,405 19	$28,331 83	$17,863 81	$99,115 57
Oklahoma	4,941 65	5 623 42	6,090 69	4,459 37	21,115 13
Oregon	6,706 79	6,533 06	7,207 21	4,850 73	25,297 79
Pacific German	950 00	1,049 00	1,136 00	711 90	3,846 90
Pacific Japanese Mission	491 00	420 00	424 00		1,335 00
Philadelphia	58,547 11	60,328 26	62,503 08	36,983 53	218,361 98
Philippine Islands	.....	125 00	105 00		230 00
Pittsburg	46,568 42	50,910 62	52,761 64	32,262 92	182,503 60
Porto Rico	172 49	183 60	181 00		537 09
Puget Sound	8,265 42	9,107 59	9,961 37	6,772 98	34,107 36
Rock River	39,435 76	42 252 07	45,436 45	25,099 88	152,224 16
Saint Johns River	986 75	1,381 35	1,186 39	727 15	4,281 64
Saint Louis	12,110 66	12,478 67	13,007 28	7,947 40	45,544 01
Saint Louis German	6,489 00	7,092 50	6 844 10	4,124 30	24,549 90
Savannah	404 75	629 65	662 61	579 61	2,276 62
South America	674 77	.....	1,465 71	395 03	2 535 51
South Carolina	3,057 18	4,938 16	5,657 69	5,026 79	18,679 82
South Florida	.....	.....	167 00	101 20	268 20
South Germany	1,270 70	1,260 00	1,321 34	747 50	4,599 54
Southern India	147 70	132 82	127 09	72 13	479 75
South Japan	39 80	38 82	42 60	21 88	143 10
South Kansas	10,052 40	11,172 62	12,162 33	7,022 16	40,409 51
Southern California	19,266 10	22,163 37	27,875 67	18 753 38	88,058 52
Southern German	2,040 30	2,528 00	2,830 00	3,055 18	10,453 48
Southern Illinois	14,561 03	14,918 00	15,938 15	6,671 98	52,089 16
Southwest Kansas	13,591 79	15,511 33	15,744 60	10,347 31	55,195 03
Sweden	4,113 17	4,151 62	4,222 04	2,617 33	15,104 16
Switzerland	2,178 35	2,123 00	2,218 00	1,277 08	7,796 43
Tennessee	998 47	946 40	1,403 00	403 74	3,751 61
Texas	1,401 30	1,278 75	2 004 50	1,861 05	6,545 60
Troy	34,230 81	35,483 26	35,609 63	21,144 99	126,468 69
Upper Iowa	25,749 40	26,080 90	26,078 40	15,729 44	94,238 14
Upper Mississippi	1,196 50	1,280 00	875 15	403 62	3,755 27
Utah Mission	1,322 00	1,560 00	1,314 00	831 21	5,027 21
Vermont	6,370 60	6,365 00	6,255 34	2,990 83	21,981 77
Virginia	1,303 00	1,316 00	2,066 00		4,682 00
Washington	3,257 00	3,728 00	4,224 46	2,420 87	13,630 33
West Central Africa	11 50	55 00	11 00	76 05	153 55
West China	173 85	73 33	45 00	52 31	344 55
West German	7,031 88	7,094 70	7,787 27	4,334 61	26,248 46
West Nebraska	3,751 00	4,452 00	5,130 00	3,436 04	16,769 04
West Texas	1,262 00	1,397 90	1,917 78	1,873 47	6 451 15
West Virginia	16,060 83	16,441 49	17,643 84	10,841 25	60 987 41
West Wisconsin	8,937 99	9,943 29	10,231 28	4,134 14	33 246 70
Western Norwegian-Danish	652 00	668 00	631 00	318 56	2,268 56
Western South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Swedish	2,127 75	2,381 00	2,623 00	1,593 95	8,725 70
Wilmington	24,848 50	24,198 00	25,633 50	14,932 88	89,612 88
Wisconsin	12,891 75	13,352 58	14,159 84	8,527 37	48,931 54
Wyoming	27,422 78	28,050 93	28,854 46	17,677 01	102,005 18
Wyoming Mission	1,160 00	1,381 00	1,455 09	1,060 63	5,056 72
Legacies	53,398 64	39,355 99	53,163 69	57,762 54	203,680 86
Lapsed Annuities	23,238 28	7,316 23	23,561 47	21,480 81	75,596 79
Sundries:					
Appropriations returned	2,033 69	2,219 90	2,277 57	396 25	6,927 41
Miscellaneous	4,689 95	5,335 08	3,088 64	2,401 63	15,515 30
Open Door Emergency	1,587 54	.....	.....	.....	1,587 54
Additional sums received from Board of Home Missions and Church Extension	.....	.....	.....	38,443 89	38,443 89
Grand Total	$1,536,577 36	$1,582,219 13	$1,696,686 01	$1,070,900 29	$5,886,382 79

IV. REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF CHURCH EXTENSION FOR THE YEARS 1904, 1905, AND 1906

AND THE

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION FOR THE YEAR 1907

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church Convened in Baltimore, Maryland, May, 1908:

FIRST MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR THE QUADRENNIUM, HELD IN WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, NOVEMBER 2-3-4, 1904.

The following members were present: Bishops H. W. Warren, C. D. Foss, J. M. Walden, W. F. Mallalieu, J. N. FitzGerald, I. W. Joyce, D. A. Goodsell, C. C. McCabe, Earl Cranston, D. H. Moore, J. W. Hamilton, J. F. Berry, Henry Spellmeyer, W. F. McDowell, L. B. Wilson and T. B. Neely; Officers of the Board, James M. King, Robert Forbes, Thomas C. Iliff, William D. Parr, Samuel Shaw, Charles M. Boswell; Representatives from General Conference Districts, E. P. Stevens, J. R. Wright, T. D. Collins, J. C. Nicholson, J. H. Fitzwater, M. W. Clair, E. M. Jones, H. J. Coker, G. M. Isham, H. G. Jackson, P. J. Maveety, S. W. Trousdale, J. H. Asling and W. W. VanOrsdel; Representatives from the Board, A. G. Kynett, J. G. Bickerton, J. W. Sayers, J. G. Wilson, J. F. Crouch, Amos Johnson, W. L. McDowell, William Downey, J. E. James, George Kessler, Francis Magee, W. H. Heisler and J. F. Fox.

The report from the Board was read, and the items contained were given to the various committees for consideration. It showed that during the year 388 churches had been aided, making a total of 13,526; and among other items was the following: "The money now held by the Board on annuity amounts to $619,734.75. The Board now holds as security for its annuities $490,681.83 in first-class investment bonds and $129,042.92 in other securities."

The Treasurer's report was read and referred to the appropriate committee, and the following items were noted:

Receipts: General Fund, $216,419.92; Loan Fund, $29,268.08; Annuity Fund, $56,762.82. Total, $302,550.82. Balance in these funds November 1, 1903, $126,599.99. Total, $429,150.81.

Disbursements: General Fund, $196,572.91; Loan Fund, $31,805.28; Annuity Fund, $79,300. Total, $307,678.19. Balance October 27, 1904: General Fund, $74,136.69; Loan Fund, $3,269.30; Annuity Fund, $44,066.63. Total, $121,472.62.

The report also stated that while the collections had decreased $16,138.66, yet there was an increase in the General Fund of $8,346.25.

The Bishops nominated the Revs. W. D. Parr and T. C. Iliff as additional Assistant Corresponding Secretaries and they were elected.

The advisability of the appointment of a Field Agent for work among the colored people was debated and finally referred to the Board.

The separation of the Loan and Annuity Funds, making each bear its proportionate share of administrative expenses, was approved.

On Friday night the usual anniversary was held. Bishop Foss presided and spoke a good word for Church Extension work. Bishop McCabe led the singing, and addresses were delivered by A. G. Kynett, W. W. VanOrsdel, Bishop L. B. Wilson, and Robert Forbes.

Some of the Bishops, all of the Secretaries, a number of the District Representatives and several of the Representatives from the Board presented the cause of Church Extension in various churches on the Sabbath.

The following amounts were asked and authorized for the ensuing fiscal year:

AMOUNTS ASKED AND AUTHORIZED FOR 1904

Conference	Amount Asked	Amount Auth'd	Conference	Amount Asked	Amount Auth'd
Alabama	$350	$350	Central Illinois	$5,000	$4,000
Alaska Mission	100	2,500	Central Missouri	300	600
Arizona Mission	250	500	Central New York	6,500	1,000
Arkansas	275	550	Central Ohio	6,000	1,200
Atlanta	275	300	Central Pennsylvania	8,500	1,350
Atlantic Mission	200	1,000	Central Swedish	650	900
Austin	325	750	Central Tennessee	325	800
Baltimore	7,500	1,500	Chicago German	4,000	4,000
Black Hills	250	500	Cincinnati	6,500	1,200
Blue Ridge	225	675	Colorado	1,500	3,000
California	3,000	4,000	Columbia River	1,200	4,000
California German	350	350	Dakota	1,000	2,000
Central Alabama	200	600	Delaware	1,000	800
Central German	7,000	7,000	Des Moines	5,000	1,500

Conference	Amount Asked	Amount Auth'd	Conference	Amount Asked	Amount Auth'd
Detroit	$6,000	$3,000	Northwest German	$2,500	$2,500
Eastern Swedish	200	1,000	Northwest Indiana	4,500	2,000
East German	4,000	4,000	Northwest Iowa	3,500	1,500
East Maine	1,000	1,800	Northwest Kansas	750	1,250
East Ohio	7,500	1,200	Northwest Nebraska	250	500
East Tennessee	225	450	Norwegian and Danish	600	1,200
Erie	6,500	1,000	Ohio	6,500	1,200
Florida	225	400	Oklahoma	1,200	4,800
Genesee	6,500	1,000	Oregon	1,100	2,200
Georgia	252	800	Pacific Japanese Mission	200	4,500
Gulf Mission	500	1,600	Philadelphia	13,500	3,500
Holston	1,100	2,000	Philippine Islands Mission	200	1,000
Idaho	300	1,500	Pittsburg	8,000	1,350
Illinois	8,000	1,000	Porto Rico	100	4,000
Indiana	8,500	1,000	Puget Sound	1,200	4,500
Iowa	3,500	700	Rock River	10,000	3,500
Kalispell Mission	150	750	Saint Johns River	300	300
Kansas	2,800	1,600	Saint Louis	2,700	1,800
Kentucky	1,200	1,200	Saint Louis German	5,000	5,000
Lexington	600	1,200	Savannah	250	450
Lincoln	200	1,200	South Carolina	1,000	800
Little Rock	225	675	Southern California	1,800	6,800
Louisiana	800	800	Southern German	450	450
Maine	1,200	1,000	Southern Illinois	2,700	900
Michigan	6,000	3,000	South Kansas	2,800	1,800
Minnesota	2,000	1,800	Southwest Kansas	2,800	1,800
Mississippi	325	600	Tennessee	400	700
Missouri	2,500	1,800	Texas	800	1,500
Mobile	200	600	Troy	6,000	4,000
Montana	700	1,400	Upper Iowa	6,000	1,100
Nebraska	2,250	1,500	Upper Mississippi	325	1,000
Nevada Mission	225	675	Utah Mission	500	500
Newark	8,500	1,000	Vermont	1,300	270
New England	6,500	1,200	Virginia	450	900
New England Southern	3,500	500	Washington	1,000	800
New Hampshire	1,800	600	West German	4,000	4,000
New Jersey	7,500	900	West Nebraska	650	850
New Mexico Miss., Eng.	400	1,500	West Texas	450	900
New Mexico Miss., Spanish	$200	$1,000	West Virginia	2,500	2,200
New York	13,500	2,250	West Wisconsin	1,600	1,600
New York East	13,500	2,250	West. Norwegian-Danish Miss	300	1,250
North Carolina	325	550	Western Swedish	350	1,050
North Dakota	1,000	3,000	Wilmington	5,500	2,000
North German	2,500	2,500	Wisconsin	2,500	1,250
Northern Minnesota	2,000	3,000	Wyoming	6,500	1,000
Northern New York	4,500	900	Wyoming Mission	350	1,500
Northern Swedish	325	700	Contingent Fund	.....	5,000
North Indiana	6,000	1,000	Emergency Fund	.....	25,000
North Montana	300	1,350	Expenses of Administration	.....	10,000
North Nebraska	1,500	1,500	Preferred Claims	.....	94,055
North Ohio	5,500	1,000			
North Pacific German Mission	200	450	Total	$338,350	$338,350

Second Meeting of the General Committee, Held in Arch Street Church, Philadelphia, Pa., November 2-3-4, 1905.

The following members were present: Bishops S. M. Merrill, E. G. Andrews, H. W. Warren, C. D. Foss, J. M. Walden, W. F. Mallalieu, C. H. Fowler, J. N. FitzGerald, D. A. Goodsell, C. C. McCabe, Earl Cranston, D. H. Moore, J. W. Hamilton, J. F. Berry, Henry Spellmeyer, W. F. McDowell, William Burt, L. B. Wilson and T. B. Neely; Officers of the Board, J. M. King, Robert Forbes, W. D. Parr, T. C. Iliff, Samuel Shaw and C. M. Boswell: District Representatives, E. P. Stevens, J. R. Wright, T. D. Collins, J. C. Nicholson, J. H. Fitzwater, M. W. Clair, E. M. Jones, H. J. Coker, G. W. Isham, H. G. Jackson, P. J. Maveety,

S. W. Trousdale, J. S. Asling and W. W. VanOrsdel; Board of Representatives—Ministers, J. G. Bickerton, A. G. Kynett, J. G. Wilson, J. W. Sayers, S. W. Gehrett, J. F. Crouch and W. H. Shaffer; Laymen, E. James, J. F. Fox, George Kessler, W. H. Heisler, F. J. Shoyer, C. W. Higgins and T. A. Redding.

The Bishops nominated four men for additional Assistant Corresponding Secretaries, two of them to be elected by the General Committee. T. C. Iliff and C. M. Boswell were elected, and later W. D. Parr was elected to serve until the session of the North Indiana Conference.

Sunday, November 3d, many of the churches of Philadelphia, Camden and Wilmington were opened to the members of the General Committee, where the cause was presented and between $4,000 and $5,000 subscribed.

The Committee on Treasurer's report presented the following:

"In examining the Treasurer's Report the Committee find that the Conference collections amount to $137,842.42, with six Conferences to be heard from. These six collections reported last year amounted to $1,519, which, if added to the collections above reported, would make a total amount of $139,361.42, showing an advance over last year of $14,621.37. In 1892 the collections amounted to $158,940.27, reaching the highest figure. From this should be deducted the receipts reported from the seven German Conferences, amounting to $28,312.75. For the last four years the Treasurer has not been permitted to report the collections reported by the German Conferences, but only the actual cash received. Deducting the $28,312.75 from the collections of 1892 leaves the actual cash received on account of Conference collections for that year $130,627.52, so that the actual receipts for Conference collections for this year are in advance of the best year in the history of Church Extension by $8,733.90. We are glad to report that the interest received exceeds the interest paid by $6,894.82, which enables the Board to meet, as the law requires, a portion of the administrative expenses incurred in handling the Annuity and Loan Funds. The decrease in the proceeds from bequests amounting to $23,844.09 is incidental and does not indicate anything as affecting the general prosperity of the cause. The donations to churches this year are $1,286.05 more than last year. Another feature of the Treasurer's Report is the amount of loans returned during the year, the total being $119,605.19, which is an increase of $45,398.29 over the preceding year. During the year our Board has aided 365 churches, one for every day in the year, and there are 201 applications on file granted, awaiting compliance with conditions.

This report was signed by C. H. Fowler, C. C. McCabe, E. P. Stevens, H. J. Coker, W. H. Heisler, Robert Forbes and J. G. Bickerton, and it was accepted.

The following amounts were asked and authorized for the ensuing year:

AMOUNTS ASKED AND AUTHORIZED FOR 1905

Conference	Amount Asked	Amount Auth'd	Conference	Amount Asked	Amount Auth'd
Alabama	$350	$350	New Mexico Mission, Eng.	$400	$1,500
Alaska Mission	100	3,000	New Mexico Mission, Spanish	200	1,000
Arizona Mission	250	500	New York	13,500	2,250
Arkansas	275	550	New York East	13,500	2,250
Atlanta	275	300	North Carolina	325	550
Atlantic Mission	200	1,000	North Dakota	1,200	3,000
Austin	325	750	North German	2,500	2,500
Baltimore	7,500	1,500	Northern Minnesota	2,400	3,400
Black Hills Mission	250	500	Northern New York	4,500	900
Blue Ridge	225	675	Northern Swedish	325	700
California	3,000	4,000	North Indiana	6,500	1,000
California German	350	350	North Montana Mission	300	1,350
Central Alabama	200	600	North Nebraska	1,500	1,500
Central German	7,000	7,000	North Ohio	5,500	1,000
Central Illinois	5,000	2,500	North Pacific German Mission	200	450
Central Missouri	300	600	Northwest German	2,500	2,500
Central New York	6,500	1,000	Northwest Indiana	4,500	1,000
Central Ohio	6,000	1,200	Northwest Iowa	3,500	1,500
Central Pennsylvania	8,500	1,350	Northwest Kansas	750	1,250
Central Swedish	650	1,000	Northwest Nebraska	300	500
Central Tennessee	300	900	Norwegian and Danish	600	1,200
Chicago German	4,000	4,000	Ohio	6,500	1,200
Chinese Mission	100	500	Oklahoma	1,200	5,000
Cincinnati	6,500	1,200	Oregon	1,100	2,200
Colorado	1,500	3,000	Pacific Japanese Mission	300	4,500
Columbia River	1,500	4,500	Philadelphia	13,500	3,500
Dakota	1,000	2,000	Philippine Islands Mission	200	2,000
Delaware	1,000	1,000	Pittsburg	8,000	1,350
Des Moines	5,000	1,500	Porto Rico Mission	100	6,000
Detroit	6,000	3,000	Puget Sound	1,200	4,500
Eastern Swedish	200	1,000	Rock River	10,000	3,500
East German	4,000	4,000	Saint Johns River	300	300
East Maine	1,000	1,000	Saint Louis	2,700	1,800
East Ohio	7,500	1,200	Saint Louis German	5,000	5,000
East Tennessee	200	500	Savannah	250	450
Erie	6,500	1,000	South Carolina	1,000	800
Florida	200	500	Southern California	1,800	6,800
Genesee	6,500	1,000	Southern German	450	450
Georgia	225	800	Southern Illinois	3,000	1,000
Gulf Mission	500	1,600	South Kansas	2,800	1,800
Hawaii Mission	100	500	Southwest Kansas	3,000	2,500
Holston	1,100	2,500	Tennessee	400	700
Idaho	400	1,600	Texas	800	1,500
Illinois	8,000	1,000	Troy	6,500	1,000
Indiana	8,500	1,000	Upper Iowa	6,000	1,000
Indian Territory Mission	400	2,000	Upper Mississippi	325	1,000
Iowa	3,500	700	Utah Mission	500	500
Kalispell Mission	200	750	Vermont	1,300	270
Kansas	2,800	1,600	Virginia	450	900
Kentucky	1,200	1,800	Washington	1,000	800
Lexington	600	1,200	West German	4,000	4,000
Lincoln	200	1,200	West Nebraska	650	850
Little Rock	225	675	West Texas	450	900
Louisiana	800	800	West Virginia	2,500	2,200
Maine	1,200	1,000	West Wisconsin	1,600	2,000
Michigan	6,000	3,000	West. Norwegian-Danish Miss	400	2,000
Minnesota	2,000	2,000	Western Swedish	350	1,050
Mississippi	325	600	Wilmington	5,500	1,800
Missouri	2,500	1,800	Wisconsin	2,500	1,800
Mobile	200	600	Wyoming	6,500	1,000
Montana	700	1,400	Wyoming Mission	400	1,200
Nebraska	2,250	1,500	Contingent Fund	.....	5,000
Nevada Mission	200	800	Emergency Fund	.....	25,000
Newark	8,500	1,000	Expenses of Administration	.....	10,000
New England	4,000	2,000	Preferred Claims	.....	88,330
New England Southern	3,500	500			
New Hampshire	1,800	600	Total	$339,200	$339,200
New Jersey	7,500	900			

THIRD MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE, HELD IN SYRACUSE, N. Y., NOVEMBER 8-9-10, 1906.

It was assumed at this meeting that this Committee was the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension. The writer believes that this is an error, as it required the united action of State and Church to complete the act of consolidation; and, while the amended Charter was placed in the hands of the First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, in the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, on May 25th, 1906, the act of the Commission decreed that the consolidation should take effect on the first day of January, 1907, so that legally the meeting then in session was the General Committee of Church Extension and not the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, as has been claimed. However, anticipating the change to go into effect January 1, 1907, the Committee proceeded to apportion one million dollars for Home Missions and Church Extension, to be raised during the following ecclesiastical year, and voted that one-fourth of the amount raised should be set apart for Church Extension.

The Committee further approved and endorsed the action of the General Missionary Committee, which had been held in Buffalo, as follows:

"The Committee appointed to consider the report of the Commission on the Consolidation of the Benevolent Societies, and to recommend what action should be taken thereupon, recognizing the delicacy and the difficulty of the situation confronting the General Missionary Committee and sincerely desirous of finding some solution that shall be perfectly equitable and make for the enlarged prosperity and the continuous success of the Societies hereafter representing the Home and Foreign Missionary Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in view of the exigencies of the case, respectfully recommends the following as a working basis for the ensuing year, considering it the safest method of inaugurating the new plan:

"1. That the General Committee proceed first to make the appropriations for miscellaneous and administrative expenses as heretofore, with the understanding and recommendation to the respective Boards and Managers that there shall be constituted a Committee to consist of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension respectively, and two (2) members of each of said Boards to be elected by the Boards and one (1) additional member at large, not a member of either Board, to be chosen by the eight already named, which Committee shall equitably apportion the share of the miscellaneous and administrative appropriations thus made, to the Board of Foreign Missions and to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension respectively.

"2. That we proceed to make appropriations to the Home and Foreign fields in the same ratio as heretofore, to wit: 42½ per cent to the Home and 57½ per cent to the Foreign work.

"3. That the collections in the Sunday Schools, until the meeting of the next General Conference, be for Missions as such, without discrimination as to Home and Foreign.

"4. That during the fiscal year 1906 and 1907 all funds from the general Church and Sunday School collections, exclusive of special gifts, received by the Treasurer in New York, and all similar funds received by the Treasurer in Philadelphia, diminished in the latter case by an amount equal to the amount received from collections in the churches for the cause of Church Extension for the current year (1905 and '06) be consolidated and divided by the Committee heretofore recommended, between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in the ratio already fixed (forty-two and one-half per cent and fifty-seven and one-half per cent).

"5. That all moneys borrowed after January 1st, 1907, for the purposes of either Board, be borrowed on the joint responsibility of the Boards."

The Treasurer's Report was presented and the Committee reported thereon as follows:

"The Committee on Treasurer's Report met and organized, with Bishop D. H. Moore in the chair. F. B. Lynch was elected Secretary. The Committee unanimously adopted the following report:

"In examining the Treasurer's Report the Committee find that the Conference Collections to October 31st amount to $185,-347.22, with three Conferences to be reported upon, a report from the Conference Treasurer being received after preparing the report of the Treasurer. The amount of these collections is $2,487, which if added to the amount would make the collections $187,844.22, showing an advance of collections over last year of $48,603.30. Of the above collections $32,280.70 was raised as special for San Francisco and vicinity.

"The Committee is gratified that again at the close of another year the receipts as reported by the Treasurer are largely in excess of those of the preceding year. A comparison of the total net receipts for 1906 as compared with 1905 shows an increase of $32,349.42.

"The donations to churches this year were $27,092.65 more than last year.

"Another feature of the Treasurer's Report is the amount of loans returned during the year, the total being $132,689.74, which is an increase of $12,992.55 over the preceding year.

"During the year the Board has aided 370 churches, more than one for every day in the year, and there are 220 applications on file granted awaiting conditions to be complied with."

The following amounts were asked and authorized for the ensuing fiscal year:

ACTION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER, 1996

Conferences	Amount Asked		Amount Authorized
	Home Miss.	Church Ex.	Church Ex.
Alabama	$900	$300	$218
Alaska Mission	500	166	2,000
Arizona Mission	600	200	364
Arkansas	800	266	400
Atlanta	800	266	218
Atlantic Mission Conference	500	166	728
Austin	900	300	546
Baltimore	18,000	6,000	1,092
Black Hills Mission	800	266	364
Blue Ridge	600	200	491
California	5,000	1,000	7,500
California German	900	300	2,255
Central Alabama	700	233	364
Central German	4,000	1,333	3,093
Central Illinois	6,000	2,000	1,810
Central Missouri	700	233	436
Central New York	15,000	5,000	728
Central Ohio	15,000	5,000	872
Central Pennsylvania	24,000	8,000	982
Central Swedish	1,600	533	728
Central Tennessee	700	233	654
Chicago German	2,400	800	1,912
Chinese Mission	400	133	364
Cincinnati	15,000	5,000	872
Colorado	6,000	1,666	2,184
Columbia River	3,200	1,066	3,276
Dakota	4,200	1,400	2,410
Delaware	2,400	800	728
Des Moines	12,000	4,000	900
Detroit	13,000	4,333	2,184
Eastern Swedish	600	200	1,000
East German	2,700	900	1,912
East Maine	1,800	600	1,000
East Ohio	19,000	6,333	872
East Oklahoma	1,400	466	2,538
East Tennessee	700	233	464
Erie	15,600	5,200	728
Florida	400	133	291
Genesee	15,600	5,200	728
Georgia	700	233	582
Gulf	1,200	432	1,092
Hawaii Mission	400	133	2,456
Holston	3,000	1,000	1,810
Idaho	1,400	466	1,456
Illinois	18,600	6,200	872
Indiana	19,000	6,333	700
Iowa	10000	3,333	690
Kalispell Mission	400	133	546
Kansas	7,000	2,458	1,164
Kentucky	2,800	933	1,020
Lexington	1,500	500	792
Lincoln	500	166	892
Little Rock	600	200	510
Louisiana	1,800	600	582
Maine	3,200	1,066	800
Michigan	15,000	5,000	2,325
Minnesota	6,000	2,000	1,156
Mississippi	1,000	333	1,036
Missouri	5,700	1,900	1,008
Mobile	600	200	664
Montana	1,800	600	1,744
Nebraska	5,700	1,900	900
Nevada Mission	600	200	1,000
Newark	18,000	6,000	1,378
New England	12,000	4,000	1,200
New England Southern	9,000	3,000	400

Conferences	Amount Asked		Amount Authorized
	Home Miss.	Church Ex.	Church Ex.
New Hampshire	$2,400	$800	$1,000
New Jersey	18,000	6,000	654
New Mexico English Mission	900	300	872
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference	500	166	582
New York	22,000	7,683	1,636
New York East	22,000	7,683	1,836
North Carolina	1,000	333	436
North Dakota	3,500	1,166	1,884
North German	1,600	533	1,810
Northern Minnesota	6,000	2,000	2,475
Northern New York	12,000	4,000	654
Northern Swedish	1,000	333	510
North Indiana	16,000	5,333	800
North Montana Mission	700	233	982
North Nebraska	3,800	1,266	1,200
North Ohio	13,000	4,333	728
Northwest German	2,000	666	1,810
Northwest Indiana	12,000	4,000	700
Northwest Iowa	9,000	3,000	900
Northwest Kansas	2,400	800	1,092
Northwest Nebraska	800	266	436
Norwegian and Danish	1,700	566	872
Ohio	16,000	5,333	872
Oklahoma	5,000	1,653	4,365
Oregon	4,000	1,333	3,276
Pacific German Mission	600	200	327
Pacific Japanese Mission	600	200	2,184
Panama Canal Zone Mission	.....	.....	2,000
Philadelphia	27,000	9,350	2,548
Philippine Islands Mission Conference	500	166	728
Pittsburg	20,000	6,666	982
Porto Rico Mission	300	100	6,365
Puget Sound	3,800	1,266	3,276
Rock River	19,000	6,583	2,548
Saint Johns River	600	200	218
Saint Louis	6,000	2,000	1,308
Saint Louis German	3,000	1,000	1,620
Savannah	800	266	364
South Carolina	2,500	833	619
Southern California	8,000	2,333	2,184
Southern Florida Mission	300	100	218
Southern German	1,600	533	827
Southern Illinois	8,000	2,666	728
South Kansas	7,000	2,537	1,308
Southwest Kansas	7,000	2,050	2,184
Tennessee	1,000	333	510
Texas	2,000	666	692
Troy	15,000	5,000	750
Upper Iowa	15,000	5,000	728
Upper Mississippi	1,000	333	728
Utah Mission	1,000	333	300
Vermont	2,000	666	400
Washington	3,000	1,000	618
West German	3,300	1,100	1,912
West Nebraska	2,000	666	618
West Texas	1,000	333	654
West Virginia	6,500	2,166	1,600
West Wisconsin	4,000	1,333	1,456
Western Norwegian-Danish	1,200	400	1,456
Western Swedish	1,000	333	764
Wilmington	13,200	4,400	1,308
Wisconsin	6,000	2,000	1,308
Wyoming	15,000	5,000	728
Wyoming Mission	1,000	333	900
Contingent Fund	.....	.....	5,000
Emergency Fund	.....	.....	14,000
Expenses of Administration	.....	.....	7,500
Preferred Claims	.....	.....	62,561
Totals	$750,000	$250,000	$250,000

The following are the appropriations made by the General Missionary Committee, in session at Buffalo, N. Y., November, 1906, for Home Missions, in anticipation of the changes provided for which were to go into effect on the first day of January, 1907, when the Board of Church Extension would become the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The General Committee of Church Extension unanimously endorsed the action of the General Missionary Committee in making the appropriations.

MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

SECRETARY'S NOTE.—All appropriations for Missions in the United States, unless otherwise noted, are for the Conference year, beginning with the Conference Session next ensuing after the meeting of the General Missionary Committee.

DIVISION 1

Class No. 1

FOR CONFERENCES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC AND OHIO, AND EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER:

Baltimore (deaf mutes for calendar year)	$900
Detroit	4,400
East Maine	2,200
Erie (available January 1, 1907)	500
Maine	1,475
Michigan	3,500
New Hampshire	1,850
Northern New York	1,000
Rock River (deaf mutes for calendar year)	1,650
Troy	1,000
Vermont	1,700
West Wisconsin	4,540
Wilmington	500
Wisconsin	3,910
Total	$29,125

Class No. 2

FOR CONFERENCES IN IOWA AND KANSAS, AND STATES NORTH OF THEM, INCLUDING BLACK HILLS MISSION AND OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE:

Black Hills Mission (of which $260 is available at once)	$4,400
Dakota	7,400
Dakota (for current year)	600
Des Moines	1,000
East Oklahoma Mission	5,875
East Oklahoma Mission (for current year)	4,000
Kansas	1,750
Minnesota	3,200
Nebraska	2,000
North Dakota	9,200
North Nebraska	4,900
Northern Minnesota (of which $415 is available at once, and at the disposal of presiding bishop)	7,200
Northwest Iowa	2,000
Northwest Kansas	7,000
Northwest Nebraska	3,415
Oklahoma (of which $1,000 is available at once)	14,000
South Kansas	1,000
Southwest Kansas (of which $500 is available at once)	5,250
West Nebraska	6,750
Total	$90,940

Class No. 3

WORK IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION:

Arizona Mission	$6,475
Arizona Mission (for property at La Cananea available the current year)	2,000
Colorado	9,300
Idaho	5,900
Kalispell Mission	3,238
Montana	6,000
Montana (for current year at disposal of presiding bishop)	200
Nevada Mission	4,800
New Mexico English Mission	5,300
North Montana Mission (of which $150 is available at once at disposal of presiding bishop)	5,400
Utah Mission	11,750
Utah Mission (for new work, including gospel wagon)	1,000
Utah Mission (for schools, at disposal of the Board)	3,000
Wyoming Mission	7,260
Total	$71,723

Class No. 4

PACIFIC COAST:

Alaska (for calendar year 1907)	$7,645
California (of which $500 is available January 1, 1907, for Sacramento and San Francisco Districts, and $500 is for work in the mountains, both of these at the disposal of the resident bishop)	7,300
Columbia River (of which $405 is available at once for Republic Mission District, and $200 is available at once for Spokane District, and $1,000 is for new work)	9,905
Oregon	5,700
Puget Sound	8,000
Southern California (of which $800 is for colored work, and $200 of this available at once)	6,825
Total	$45,375

DIVISION 2

Class No. 5

WHITE WORK IN THE SOUTH, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE EXCEPTED:

Alabama (at disposal of presiding bishop)	$2,705

Arkansas	$4,720
Atlantic Mission Conference (of which $500 is at disposal of presiding bishop)	2,500
Austin	4,500
Blue Ridge	3,105
Central Tennessee	3,625
Georgia (at disposal of presiding bishop)	2,300
Gulf	5,000
Holston (of which $750 is available at once)	3,330
Kentucky	4,500
Missouri (of which $1,785 is available at once)	3,570
Saint Johns River	3,000
Saint Louis	4,235
West Virginia (of which $750 is available at once)	6,555
Total	$53,645

Class No. 6

COLORED WORK, MOSTLY IN THE SOUTH:

Atlanta	$1,170
Central Alabama (of which $195 is at disposal of presiding bishop for new work)	1,800
Central Missouri	2,009
Delaware (of which $600 is for Manhattan and the Bronx, to be administered by the resident bishop, through New York City Mission and Church Extension Society, and $500 is for Boston, at disposal of resident bishop)	2,015
East Tennessee	2,100
Florida	1,200
Lexington (of which $80 is for new work)	2,345
Lincoln	3,065
Little Rock	3,000
Louisiana (of which $600 is for New Orleans City Mission)	3,300
Mississippi (of which $150 is for special relief in Gulfport District)	2,325
Mobile	1,405
North Carolina	2,300
Savannah	1,400
South Carolina	2,000
South Florida Mission	515
Tennessee	2,370
Texas	3,800
Upper Mississippi	2,440
Washington (of which $75 is for Lee St. Church, Richmond)	2,075
West Texas	4,000
Total	$46,625

DIVISION 3

NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING

Class No. 7

WELSH:

Philadelphia (at disposal of presiding bishop)	$400

SWEDISH:

Austin	$1,400
California	2,190
Central Swedish (of which $1,000 is for a special missionary in Chicago)	5,565
Eastern Swedish (of which $700 is for Battery Park Mission, and $870 for work among immigrants in New York)	11,750
Northern Swedish	5,925
Puget Sound	1,835
Western Swedish	6,000
Total	$34,665

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH:

Maine	$500
New England (at disposal of resident bishop)	1,415
New York East (of which $600 is for the Bronx)	2,560
Norwegian and Danish (of which $700 is for Chicago)	10,115
Philadelphia (for current year)	500
Utah Mission (transferred to Class 3 for purposes of administration)	2,525
Western Norwegian-Danish	5,900
Western Norwegian-Danish (for current year for San Francisco)	500
Total	$24,015

GERMAN:

California German (of which $1,000 is available at once)	$5,000
Central German	4,300
Chicago German	3,800
East German	4,400
Northern German	3,000
Northwest German	3,500
Pacific German	4,860
Saint Louis German	3,365
Southern German	4,300
West German	6,000
Total	$42,525

FRENCH:

New England	$2,000
New Hampshire	1,800
Rock River	1,400
Total	$5,200

(All appropriations for French work are at the disposal of the resident bishop.)

SPANISH:

New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference (for the work)	$12,815
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference (for deficit in Boys' School at Albuquerque)	416
New Mexico Mission Conference (for Boys' School at Albuquerque for current expenses, subject to action of Trustees)	1,375

Porto Rico Mission (for the work)	$24,715
Porto Rico Mission (for real estate)	1,500
Southern California	1,415
Total	$42,236

CHINESE:

Chinese Mission (for the work)	$8,718
Chinese Mission (for property in Berkeley, available at once)	$500
Chinese Mission (for repairs, furniture, etc., of which $500 is available at once)	1,200
Chinese Mission (for interest on Oakland purchase, available at once)	140
Chinese Mission (for interest on San Francisco purchase, available at once)	900

(All appropriations for the Chinese Mission are at the disposal of the Board.)

New Mexico English Mission (for El Paso)	150
New York	1,705
Oregon	1,130
Oregon (for current year)	1,000
Total	$15,443

JAPANESE:

Hawaii Mission (for salary of superintendent)	$2,000
Hawaii Mission (for rent)	500
Hawaii Mission (for English work)	600
Hawaii Mission (for Japanese work)	2,535
Hawaii Mission (for Korean work)	1,500
Hawaii Mission (for Korean school building)	1,500
Hawaii Mission (for assistant missionary)	800
Total	$9,435

(Of which $2,000 is available for current year.)

New York	$1,000
Pacific Japanese Mission (for the work, of which $1,800 is available January 1, 1907)	9,985
Pacific Japanese Mission (for school equipment, available at once)	500
Pacific Japanese Mission (for Korean work, Los Angeles, $105; San Francisco, $180; available the current year)	285
Total	$21,205

BOHEMIAN AND HUNGARIAN:

Baltimore	$1,200
East Ohio	3,061
Nebraska	$900
North Ohio	590
Northwest Iowa	100
Northwest Kansas	600
Pittsburg	2,685

(Also $1,000 additional on condition it be raised by the Epworth Leagues of the Pittsburg Conference.)

Rock River (at disposal of the resident bishop, for calendar year 1907)	$4,000
Upper Iowa (at disposal of the resident bishop in Chicago, for calendar year 1907)	1,200
Total	$14,336

ITALIAN:

California	$1,000
Erie	1,000
Genesee (for Buffalo)	740
Maine	500
New England	3,000
New York (of which $5,000 is for New York city and $1,000 is for Yonkers and vicinity)	6,000
Philadelphia (of which $800 is for Shenandoah Anthracite Mission, available at once)	3,800
Southern Illinois (for East St. Louis, current year)	800
Total	$16,840

(All appropriations for Italian work are at the disposal of the resident bishop.)

PORTUGUESE:

New England	$500
New England Southern	1,570
Total	$2,070

(The appropriations for Portuguese work are at the disposal of the resident bishop.)

FINNISH:

California (at disposal of the resident bishop, available at once)	$570
California (at disposal of the resident bishop for current year)	105
Detroit	2,435
New England (at disposal of the resident bishop)	500
Northern Minnesota	1,005
Total	$4,615

FOREIGN POPULATIONS:

Central Pennsylvania	$3,500
Total for Class 7	$227,050

Class No. 8

AMERICAN INDIANS:

California (at disposal of the presiding bishop)	$1,150
California (for furniture, etc., at Covelo, available at once)	150
Central New York	690
Columbia River	1,000
Detroit (at disposal of the presiding bishop)	450
Genesee (at disposal of the presiding bishop)	$550
Michigan (at disposal of the presiding bishop, of which $130 is available at once, including $50 to complete Leaton Church)	630
Nevada Mission	1,035
North Montana Mission (for calendar year 1907)	1,000
Northern Minnesota (of which $200 is available at once)	935
Northern New York	500
Oregon	805
Oregon (for Klamath Mission)	154
Puget Sound	600
Wisconsin	500
Wisconsin (for parsonage)	175
Total	$10,324

DIVISION 4

NOTE.—All appropriations for this division are for the calendar year 1907, and are at the disposal of the resident bishop unless otherwise ordered, and whenever practicable shall be paid through the treasurers of the local City Evangelization Societies. In all cases a general statement of the proposed division of the appropriation to a city shall be submitted to the bishop before the drafts are issued.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITIES:

Akron, East Ohio Conference	$500
Allegheny, Pittsburg Conference	800
Baltimore, Baltimore Conference (for Poles and Italians)	1,500
Boston, New England Conference	1,400
Buffalo, Genesee Conference (Italian)	1,150
Butte, Montana Conference	500
Chicago, Rock River Conference (Italians)	2,000
Cincinnati, Cincinnati Conference	1,500
Cleveland, North Ohio and East Ohio Conferences (including Italian work)	1,700
Columbus, Ohio Conference	350
Dallas, Austin Conference	250
Denver, Colorado Conference	1,500
Des Moines, Des Moines Conference (including Valley Junction)	250
Detroit, Detroit Conference	$500
Duluth, Northern Minnesota Conference	450
Elizabeth, Newark Conference	500
Fall River, New England Southern Conference	750
Honolulu, Hawaii Mission	350
Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne, Newark Conference	1,000
Kansas City, Mo., Saint Louis Conference	1,000
Lincoln, Nebraska Conference	400
Los Angeles, Southern California Conference	1,500
Lowell, New England Conference (Greeks)	700
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Conference	500
Minneapolis, Northern Minnesota Conference	700
New Haven, New York East Conference	700
New York, New York Conference	2,700
New York, New York East Conference (Italian work in Brooklyn)	2,750
Newark, Newark Conference (including Italian work)	1,600
Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda, California Conference	1,300
Omaha, North Nebraska Conference	700
Paterson, Newark Conference	1,000
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Conference	3,200
Pittsburg, Pittsburg Conference	1,400
Pittsburg, South Kansas Conference	900
Portland, Oregon Conference	1,000
Providence, New England Southern Conference	850
Pueblo, Colorado Conference	500
Richmond Borough, New York city, Newark Conference	500
Rochester, Genesee Conference (Italians)	600
Saint Louis, Saint Louis Conference	2,400
Saint Paul, Minnesota Conference	700
San Francisco, California Conference	2,500
San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose, California Conference (Portuguese)	1,100
Scranton, Wyoming Conference (foreign populations)	950
Seattle, Puget Sound Conference	1,000
Sioux City, Northwest Iowa Conference	1,000
Spokane, Columbia River Conference	550

Syracuse, Central New York Conference	$350
Tacoma, Puget Sound Conference	600
Toledo, Central Ohio Conference	300
Utica, Northern New York Conference	250
Washington, Baltimore Conference	300
Washington, Washington Conference	200
Wilkes-Barre, Wyoming Conference (foreign populations)	950
Youngstown, East Ohio Conference	400
Total	$55,000

III.—SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS

1. Support of Missionary Bishops	$26,300
2. Emergencies in the Missions, (no appropriation.)	
3. Incidental needs of the Missions	25,000
4. Allowances for retired missionaries, widows and orphans.	18,000
	$69,300

IV. EXPENSES OF COLLECTION

1. Publication Fund	$50,000
2. Young People's Work	18,000
3. Salaries of Field Secretaries	30,500
	$98,500

V.—EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION

1. Salaries of Office Secretaries	$15,500
2. Office and General Committee Expenses	$18,200
	$33,700

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous	$12,600

RECAPITULATION

I. Foreign Missions: For the work	$820,000*
Additional appropriations for property	36,093
II. Domestic Missions:	
Welsh $400	
Swedish 34,665	
Norwegian & Danish 24,015	
German 42,525	
French 5,200	
Spanish 42,236	
Chinese 15,443	
Japanese 21,205	
Bohemian & Hung'n 14,336	
Italian 16,840	
Portuguese 2,070	
Spanish 4,615	
Foreign Population 3,500	
American Indians 10,324	
English-speaking 337,433	
Special City Appro't's 55,000	
	$629,807
III. Supplementary Appropriations	$69,300
IV. Expenses of Collection	98,500
V. Expenses of Administration	33,700
VI. Miscellaneous	12,600
Grand total	$1,700,000*

*Including $4,000 for Java to meet proposition of the Epworth Leagues in Pittsburg Conference.

CONFERENCES RECEIVING APPROPRIATIONS UNDER MORE THAN ONE DIVISION OR CLASS

A Supplementary Table Printed for Convenience of Reference

Austin:	
Class 5, English-speaking	$4,500
Class 7, Swedish	1,400
Division 4, Cities	250
Total	$6,150
Baltimore:	
Class 1, Deaf Mutes	$900
Class 7, Boh'm'n & Hung'r'n	1,200
Division 4, Cities	1,800
Total	$3,900
California:	
Class 4, English-speaking	$7,300
Class 7, Swedish	2,190
Class 7, Italian	1,000
Class 7, Finnish	675
Class 8, American Indians	1,300
Division 4, Cities	4,900
Total	$17,365
Central New York:	
Class 8, American Indians	$690
Division 4, Cities	350
Total	$1,040

COLORADO:	
Class 3, English-speaking...	$9,300
Division 4, Cities.....	2,000
Total	$11,300
COLUMBIA RIVER:	
Class 4, English-speaking...	$9,905
Class 8, American Indians...	1,000
Division 4, Cities.....	550
Total	$11,455
DES MOINES:	
Class 2, English-speaking...	$1,000
Division 4, Cities.....	250
Total	$1,250
DETROIT:	
Class 1, English-speaking ...	$4,400
Class 7, Finnish.....	2,435
Class 8, American Indians...	450
Division 4, Cities.....	500
Total	$7,785
EAST OHIO:	
Class 7, Boh'm'n & Hung'r'n	$3,061
Division 4, Cities (with North Ohio).....	2,600
Total	$5,661
ERIE:	
Class 1, English-speaking ...	$500
Class 7, Italian	1,000
Total	$1,500
GENESEE:	
Class 7, Italian.....	$740
Class 8, American Indians ..	550
Division 4, Cities.....	1,750
Total	$3,040
HAWAII MISSION:	
Class 7, Japanese.....	$9,435
Division 4, Cities.....	350
Total.....	$9,785
MAINE:	
Class 1, English-speaking...	$1,475
Class 7, Norwegian and Danish	500
Class 7, Italian.....	500
Total	$2,475
MICHIGAN:	
Class 1, English-speaking...	$3,500
Class 8, American Indians ..	630
Total	$4,130
MINNESOTA:	
Class 2, English-speaking...	$3,200
Division 4, Cities.....	700
Total	$3,900
MONTANA:	
Class 3, English-speaking...	$6,200
Division 4, Cities.....	500
Total	$6,700
NEBRASKA:	
Class 2, English-speaking ...	$2,000
Class 7, Bohemian and Hungarian	900
Division 4, Cities.....	400
Total	$3,300
NEVADA MISSION:	
Class 3, English-speaking ...	$4,800
Class 8, American Indians ..	1,035
Total	$5,835
NEW ENGLAND:	
Class 7, Norwegian and Danish.....	$1,415
Class 7, French.....	2,000
Class 7, Italian.....	3,000
Class 7, Portuguese.....	500
Class 7, Finnish.....	500
Division 4, Cities.....	2,100
Total	$9,515
NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN:	
Class 7, Portuguese	$1,570
Division 4, Cities.....	1,600
Total	$3,170
NEW HAMPSHIRE:	
Class 1, English-speaking...	$1,850
Class 7, French.....	1,800
Total	$3,650
NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION:	
Class 3, English-speaking...	$5,300
Class 7, Chinese.....	150
Total	$5,450
NEW YORK:	
Class 7, Chinese	$1,705
Class 7, Japanese.....	1,000
Class 7, Italian.....	6,000
Division 4, Cities.....	2,700
Total	$11,405
NEW YORK EAST:	
Class 7, Norwegian and Danish	$2,560
Division 4, Cities.....	3,450
Total.....	$6,010
NORTH MONTANA MISSION:	
Class 3, English-speaking ...	$5,400
Class 8, American Indians ..	1,000
Total	$6,400
NORTH NEBRASKA:	
Class 2, English-speaking...	$4,900
Division 4, Cities.....	700
Total	$5,600
NORTH OHIO:	
Class 7, Bohemian and Hungarian	$590
Division 4, Cities (with East Ohio).....	1,700
Total	$2,200

NORTHERN MINNESOTA:	
Class 2, English-speaking	$7,200
Class 7, Finnish	1,005
Class 8, American Indians	935
Division 4, Cities	1,150
Total	$10,200
NORTHERN NEW YORK:	
Class 1, English-speaking	$1,000
Class 8, American Indians	500
Division 4, Cities	250
Total	$1,750
NORTHWEST IOWA:	
Class 2, English-speaking	$2,000
Class 7, Bohemian and Hungarian	100
Division 4, Cities	1,000
Total	$3,100
NORTHWEST KANSAS:	
Class 2, English-speaking	$7,000
Class 7, Bohemian and Hungarian	600
Total	$7,600
OREGON:	
Class 4, English-speaking	$5,700
Class 7, Chinese	2,130
Class 8, American Indians	959
Division 4, Cities	1,000
Total	$9,789
PHILADELPHIA:	
Class 7, Welsh	$400
Class 7, Norwegian and Danish	500
Class 7, Italian	3,800
Division 4, Cities	3,200
Total	$7,900
PITTSBURG:	
Class 7, Bohemian and Hungarian	$2,685
Division 4, Cities	2,200
Total	$4,885
PUGET SOUND:	
Class 4, English-speaking	$8,000
Class 7, Swedish	1,835
Class 8, American Indians	600
Division 4, Cities	1,600
Total	$12,035
ROCK RIVER:	
Class 1, Deaf Mutes	$1,650
Class 7, French	1,400
Class 7, Bohemian and Hungarian	4,000
Division 4, Cities	2,000
Total	$9,050
SAINT LOUIS:	
Class 5, English-speaking	$4,235
Division 4, Cities	3,400
Total	$7,635
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:	
Class 4, English-speaking	$6,825
Class 7, Spanish	1,415
Division 4, Cities	1,500
Total	$9,740
SOUTH KANSAS:	
Class 2, English-speaking	$1,000
Division 4, Cities	900
Total	$1,900
UTAH MISSION:	
Class 3, English-speaking	$12,750
Class 3, Schools	3,000
Class 7, Norwegian and Danish	2,525
Total	$18,275
WASHINGTON:	
Class 6, English-speaking	$2,075
Division 4, Cities	200
Total	$2,275
WISCONSIN:	
Class 1, English-speaking	$3,910
Class 8, American Indians	675
Division 4, Cities	500
Total	$5,085

The fourth General Committee meeting, which was the first meeting of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, was held in First Church, Portland, Oregon, November 14-18, 1907.

The following were present: Bishops Andrews, Warren, Walden, Goodsell, Cranston, Moore, Hamilton, Berry, Spellmeyer, McDowell, Burt, Wilson, Neely; Officers of the Board, Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, T. C. Iliff, C. M. Boswell, Samuel Shaw, A. G. Kynett; District Representatives, E. P. Stevens, J. R. Wright, J. C. Nicholson, J. H. Fitzwater, W. M. Clair, E. M. Jones, H. J. Coker, G. W. Isham, H. G. Jackson, D. D. Martin, S. W. Trousdale, J. H. Asling, W. W. VanOrsdel; Representatives from

the Board, J. W. Sayers, S. W. Gehrett, J. G. Wilson, J. G. Bickerton, W. H. Shaffer, J. F. Crouch, Thomas Bradley, J. E. James, I. G. Heilman, Francis Magee, W. H. G. Gould, William Downey, Amos Johnson.

This being the first meeting of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension a larger number of Sub-Committees were appointed than usual, as follows: (1) General Reference—Bishops Goodsell and McDowell; Representatives Van Orsdel and Nicholson; from the Board, Shaffer and Gould; from the office, Samuel Shaw.

(2) Treasurer's Report—Bishops Walden and Spellmeyer; Representatives, Asling and Isham; from the Board, W. H. G. Gould and Thomas Bradley; from the office, Ward Platt.

(3) Appeal to the Church—Bishops McDowell and Wilson; Representatives Jackson and Trousdale; from the Board, F. B. Lynch and J. E. James; from the office, Robert Forbes.

(4) Amounts Asked and Authorized for Home Missions and Church Extension—Bishops Burt and Hamilton; Representatives Coker and Fitzwater; from the Board J. W. Sayers and Amos Johnson; from the office, Samuel Shaw.

(5) Home Mission Appropriation for White, English-speaking Conferences—Bishops Warren and Wilson; Representatives Coker and Stevens; from the Board, J. W. Sayers and I. G. Heilman; from the office, Robert Forbes.

(6) Home Missionary Appropriations for Colored Work—Bishops Goodsell and Moore; Representatives Jones and Martin; from the Board, S. W. Gehrett and Thomas Bradley; from the office, A. G. Kynett.

(7) Appropriations for Foreign Speaking People—Bishops Cranston and Berry; Representatives Jackson and Asling; from the Board, F. B. Lynch and J. G. Wilson; from the office, Ward Platt.

(8) Appropriations for Cities—Bishops Hamilton and Walden; Representatives Nicholson and Isham; from the Board, J. G. Bickerton and J. E. James; from the office, C. M. Boswell.

(9) Relations with the Woman's Home Missionary Society and City Mission and Church Extension Societies and Suggested Legislation—Bishops Spellmeyer and Goodsell; Representatives Wright and Clair; from the Board, S. W. Gehrett and W. H. Shaffer; from the office, Robert Forbes.

(10) By-Laws—Bishops Andrews and Goodsell; Representatives Trousdale and Fitzwater; from the Board, J. F. Crouch and William Downey; from the office, T. C. Iliff.

(11) Memoirs—Bishops Moore and Spellmeyer; Representatives Wright and Jones; from the Board, J. F. Crouch and J. G. Bickerton; from the office, Ward Platt.

The following Committees were also elected:

Committee on Relation to the Woman's Home Missionary So-

ciety—Bishop Cranston, Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, J. C. Nicholson and J. D. Fox.

Committee on Relation to the National City Evangelization Union—Bishop Wilson, Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, E. M. Stevens, J. R. Wright.

Committee on Legislation, to report to the Board and the General Conference—Bishop Foss, Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, W. H. G. Gould and Samuel Shaw.

Committee on Work in the South—Bishop Wilson, J. C. Nicholson, J. R. Wright. One to be named by the office and one to be named by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Committee on Plan for the Creation of a Fund to Secure Sites for Church Buildings—Robert Forbes, Ward Platt and Samuel Shaw.

The General Committee directed the appointment of a Committee to convene in Philadelphia to prepare a chapter for the Discipline on Home Missions and Church Extension, to formulate all needed amendments in other parts of the Discipline relating to Home Missions and Church Extension, and to report to the Board, who shall report the chapter and amendments to the General Conference.

It was also declared that the Conference Board of Church Extension is now logically the Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and that the Quarterly Conference Committee on Church Extension is the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

The General Committee voted unanimously to issue a call for $1,110,000 for the general work and to cover the cost of publications, administration, and other expenses, and, in addition, a special appeal for $150,000 for California.

The Committee appropriated $9,000 for the expenses of the Young People's Movement, $7,500 for office expenses, $50,000 for salaries and traveling expenses, $50,000 for publications, including "The Christian Republic," $650,000 for Home Mission work, of which $65,000, or one-tenth of the entire sum, is for cities. It was also voted unanimously that of the $1,110,000 asked for the regular work for Home Missions and Church Extension, $275,000 be fixed as the amount to be asked and authorized for Church Extension, and that the Church Extension Department be charged with one-fourth of all the expenses. It was ordered that the amount authorized for Church Extension shall be available for use in the Conferences in proportion as the amount asked is raised by the Conferences respectively.

The appointed Committee was ordered to study work in the South, devise a policy and report to the Board before the next General Conference.

The Committee to which was referred the question of the elec-

tion of additional Assistant Corresponding Secretaries reported that such Secretaries when elected are to serve until the end of the quadrennium and the General Committee unanimously concurred.

The amount for the Contingent Fund was fixed at $10,000.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it is of great importance that the business of the General Committee shall be transacted with the least possible waste of time, therefore,

RESOLVED, (1) That all applications for Missionary or Church Extension aid to be presented to the General Committee at its next session must be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary in writing not later than October 1st.

RESOLVED, (2) That a copy of the application should be sent to the District Representative and to the Presiding Bishop.

RESOLVED, (3) That applications for aid in different classes of work should be made on different sheets of paper, that they may be at once referred to appropriate committees.

RESOLVED, (4) That the Corresponding Secretary is hereby requested to present all such applications in tabulated form to the General Committee.

RESOLVED, (5) That no personal representations shall be allowed.

The following amounts were asked and authorized for the ensuing fiscal year:

ACTION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER, 1907

FOR YEAR NOVEMBER 1, 1907, TO OCTOBER 31, 1908

CONFERENCES	Amount Asked		Amount Authorized
	Home Miss.	Church Ex.	Church Ex.
Alabama	$990	$330	$250
Alaska Mission	510	170	2,250
Arizona Mission	660	220	440
Arkansas	870	290	435
Atlanta	870	290	240
Atlantic Mission Conference	540	180	900
Austin	990	330	660
Baltimore	19,800	6,600	1,320
Black Hills Mission	870	290	435
Blue Ridge	660	220	1,200
California	5,500	1,430	8,250
California German	990	330	2,475
Central Alabama	750	250	500
Central German	4,500	1,500	3,000
Central Illinois	6,600	2,200	2,000
Central Missouri	750	250	500
Central New York	16,500	5,500	1,000
Central Ohio	16,500	5,500	850
Central Pennsylvania	26,400	8,800	2,500
Central Swedish	1,740	580	1,000
Central Tennessee	750	250	750
Chicago German	2,700	900	2,000
Chinese Mission	450	150	450

Conferences	Amount Asked		Amount Authorized
	Home Miss.	Church Ex.	Church Ex.
Cincinnati	$16,500	$5,500	$1,000
Colorado	6,600	2,200	2,750
Columbia River	3,600	1,200	3,600
Dakota	4,500	1,500	3,000
Delaware	2,700	900	800
Des Moines	13,200	4,400	1,100
Detroit	15,000	5,000	2,500
Eastern Swedish	606	220	1,100
East German	3,000	1,000	2,000
East Maine	1,980	660	1,320
East Ohio	21,000	7,000	1,000
East Oklahoma	1,500	500	2,750
East Tennessee	750	250	500
Erie	18,000	6,000	2,000
Florida	450	150	300
Genesee	18,000	6,000	800
Georgia	750	250	625
Gulf	1,320	440	1,100
Hawaii Mission	450	150	3,000
Holston	3,300	1,100	2,000
Idaho	1,500	500	1,750
Illinois	21,000	7,000	1,000
Indiana	21,000	7,000	750
Iowa	12,000	4,000	800
Kansas	7,500	2,500	1,250
Kentucky	3,000	1,000	1,200
Klamath Mission	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	1,650	550	825
Lincoln	600	200	1,000
Little Rock	660	220	550
Louisiana	1,980	660	660
Maine	3,300	1,100	900
Michigan	16,500	5,500	2,750
Minnesota	6,300	2,100	1,400
Mississippi	1,110	370	1,110
Missouri	6,300	2,100	1,400
Mobile	660	220	770
Montana	1,980	660	1,980
Nebraska	6,270	2,090	1,045
Nevada Mission	660	220	1,100
Newark	19,800	6,600	1,650
New England	13,200	4,400	1,650
New England Southern	9,900	3,300	500
New Hampshire	2,610	870	1,160
New Jersey	19,800	6,600	750
New Mexico English Mission	990	330	990
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference	570	190	760
New York	24,000	8,000	2,000
New York East	24,000	8,000	2,000
North Carolina	1,110	370	555
North Dakota	3,600	1,200	2,100
North German	1,800	600	1,500
Northern Minnesota	6,600	2,200	2,750
Northern New York	13,500	4,500	3,000
Northern Swedish	1,200	400	600
North Indiana	16,200	5,400	900
North Montana Mission	1,200	400	1,725
North Nebraska	4,200	1,400	1,400
North Ohio	14,400	4,800	960
Northwest German	2,100	700	1,700
Northwest Indiana	13,500	4,500	1,500
Northwest Iowa	9,900	3,300	1,100
Northwest Kansas	2,700	900	1,200
Northwest Nebraska	900	300	600
Norwegian and Danish	1,800	600	1,000
Ohio	18,000	6,000	1,000
Oklahoma	5,400	1,800	5,400
Oregon	4,500	1,500	3,750
Pacific German Mission	660	220	440
Pacific Japanese Mission	290	500	5,000
Panama Canal Zone Mission	.....	.....	2,500
Philadelphia	29,400	9,800	2,550

Conferences	Amount Asked		Amount Authorized
	Home Miss.	Church Ex.	Church Ex
Philippine Islands Mission Conference	$570	$190	$950
Pittsburg	21,000	7,000	1,450
Porto Rico Mission	330	410	7,000
Puget Sound	4,200	1,400	3,500
Rock River	21,000	7,000	3,700
Saint John's River	660	220	330
Saint Louis	6,600	2,200	2,200
Saint Louis German	3,300	1,100	2,200
Savannah	900	300	450
South Carolina	2,700	900	800
Southern California	8,700	2,900	2,900
Southern Florida Mission	330	110	330
Southern German	1,800	600	1,000
Southern Illinois	9,000	3,000	1,000
South Kansas	7,500	2,500	1,500
Southwest Kansas	7,500	2,500	2,750
Tennessee	1,110	370	740
Texas	2,100	700	800
Troy	16,500	5,500	800
Upper Iowa	16,500	5,500	800
Upper Mississippi	1,110	370	740
Utah Mission	1,200	400	400
Vermont	2,100	700	525
Washington	3,300	1,100	700
West German	3,600	1,200	2,400
West Nebraska	2,100	700	700
West Texas	1,110	370	740
West Virginia	6,900	2,300	1,725
West Wisconsin	4,200	1,400	1,600
Western Norwegian-Danish	1,320	440	1,760
Western Swedish	1,110	370	740
Wilmington	14,400	4,800	1,600
Wisconsin	6,600	2,200	1,650
Wyoming	16,500	5,500	1,100
Wyoming Mission	1,200	400	1,200
Contingent Fund Emergency Fund Expenses of Administration Preferred Claims	.....	.....	79,740
Totals	$825,000	$275,000	$275,000

After hearing reports from the various Committees, in which every phase of the question of appropriations was carefully considered, the General Committee made the following appropriations:

ACTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION FOR 1907-1908

APPROPRIATIONS TO WHITE WORK IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONFERENCES

Alabama	$2,905
Alaska Mission	7,100
Arizona Mission	6,475
Arkansas	5,000
Atlantic Mission Conf. ($200 for current year and $500 at the disposal of presiding Bishop)	2,700
Austin	4,500
Baltimore (for deaf mutes for calendar year 1908)	1,000
Black Hills Mission (of which $260 is available at once for new work)	4,900
Blue Ridge	3,105
California (of which $750 is available January 1, 1908, at the disposal of resident Bishop)	8,000
Central Tennessee ($375 for Nashville for current year)	4,000
Colorado	9,800

Columbia River	$9,905
Dakota (of which $600 is for current year)	8,000
Des Moines	1,400
Detroit	4,400
East Maine	2,500
East Oklahoma	8,375
East Oklahoma (current year)	2,000
Erie (available January 1, 1908)	500
Georgia	2,300
Gulf (disposal of presiding Bishop)	5,300
Holston ($500 for Bristol for current year)	3,830
Idaho	6,000
Kansas	1,750
Kentucky	4,500
Maine	1,775
Michigan	3,500
Minnesota	3,200
Missouri	3,370
Montana	6,200
Nebraska	2,000
Nevada Mission	5,000
New England	1,000
New England Southern	500
New Hampshire	2,150
New Mexico English Mission	5,450
New York	1,000
North Dakota	9,200
Northern Minnesota (of which $415 is available at once at the disposal of presiding Bishop)	7,200
Northern New York	1,000
North Montana	8,738
North Nebraska	4,900
Northwest Indiana	500
Northwest Iowa	2,000
Northwest Kansas	7,500
Northwest Nebraska	3,500
Ohio	500
Oklahoma	13,500
Oregon	6,500
Puget Sound	8,000
Rock River (for deaf mutes for calendar year)	1,750
Saint John's River	3,200
Saint Louis	4,700
Southern California ($500 for current year)	6,525
South Kansas	1,000
Southwest Kansas	5,600
Troy	1,000
Utah	11,750
Utah (for schools, at disposal of Board)	3,000
Vermont	2,000
West Nebraska	6,500
West Virginia	7,000
West Wisconsin ($460 available at once, at disposal of presiding Bishop)	5,000
Wilmington	500
Wisconsin	4,000
Wyoming Mission	7,500
Total	$299,653

APPROPRIATIONS FOR COLORED WORK

Atlanta Conference	$1,100
California (immediately available, at disposal of resident Bishop)	400
Central Alabama ($200 of which is for new work between Attalla and Birmingham)	2,000
Central Missouri ($150 of which is to go to East Saint Louis, Ill., at disposal of the Bishop)	2,150
Colorado ($395 of which is immediately available, at disposal of resident Bishop)	950
Delaware (of which $600 is for Manhattan and the Bronx, to be administered by the resident Bishop through New York City Mission and Church Extension Society, and $500 is for Boston, at disposal of resident Bishop)	2,000
East Tennessee	2,300
Florida	1,200

Lexington (of which $100 is for Scott's Mission, Chicago, at disposal of resident Bishop)	$2,445
Lincoln	2,510
Little Rock	3,000
Louisiana	3,100
Mississippi	2,300
Mobile	1,405
North Carolina (of which $100 is for new work in Virginia, at disposal of the Bishop)	2,400
Puget Sound (for work in Seattle, at disposal of resident Bishop)	250
Savannah	1,400
South Carolina	2,000
Southern California (of which $310 is at once available at the disposal of the resident Bishop)	1,110
South Florida Mission	515
Tennessee	2,300
Texas	3,500
Upper Mississippi	2,440
Washington	2,000
West Texas	3,650
Total	$48,425

APPROPRIATIONS TO NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

Welsh:	
Philadelphia Conference (at disposal of presiding Bishop)	$400
Swedish:	
Austin Conference	$1,400
California Conference	2,190
Central Swedish Conference (of which $1,000 is for missionary in Chicago)	5,550
Columbia River Conference ($150 available current year)	600
Eastern Swedish (of which $820 is for work among immigrants in New York, and $700 for Battery Park Mission)	11,700
Northern Swedish	5,800
Oregon	500
Puget Sound ($300 current year at disposal resident Bishop)	1,560
Western Swedish	5,800
Total	$35,100
German:	
California German	$4,000
Central German	4,300
Chicago German	3,800
East German	4,400
Northern German	3,000
Northwest German	3,500
Pacific German	4,860
Saint Louis German	3,365
Southern German	5,300
West German	6,000
Total	$42,525
Norwegian and Danish:	
Maine Conference	$500
New England (at disposal of resident Bishop)	1,600
New York East Conference (Bronx, $600)	2,560
Norwegian and Danish Conference (Chicago, $700)	10,100
Philadelphia Conference (current year)	700
Utah Mission	2,500
Western Norwegian-Danish	5,800
Western Norwegian-Danish (San Francisco)	500
Total	$24,260

French (all at disposal of resident Bishops):	
New England Conference	$2,000
New Hampshire Conference	1,800
Rock River Conference	1,400
Total	$5,200
Spanish:	
New Mexico Spanish Mission	$12,400
For superintendent's rent and additional for salary and travel this year	900
Boys' school at Albuquerque, disposal of Board	1,000
Porto Rico Mission work	25,500
Porto Rico Mission (for real estate), available at once	3,000
Southern California Conference	1,400
Total	$44,200
Chinese:	
San Francisco Mission (all to be distributed by the Board, $1,000 for current year)	$11,540
New Mexico English Mission for Chinese work in El Paso, Texas.	150
New York	1,700
Oregon	1,450
Total	$14,840
Japanese and Korean:	
Hawaii Mission, superintendent's salary	$2,000
Hawaii Mission, superintendent's rent (for current year)	500
Hawaii Mission, aid to English Church (for current year)	500
Hawaii Mission, for Japanese work	2,600
Hawaii Mission, for Korean work	2,000
Hawaii Mission, debt Korean school property (for current year)	1,800
Hawaii Mission, for Korean school	800
Hawaii Mission, for insurance	200
Hawaii Mission, for interest (for current year)	300
New York Conference	1,000
Pacific Japanese Mission (of which $415 is for Pueblo, Col., all to be distributed by Board; $2,085 for current year)	11,550
Total	$23,250
Bohemian and Hungarian:	
Baltimore	$1,200
East Ohio	3,060
Nebraska	900
North Ohio	590
Northwest Iowa	100
Northwest Kansas	600
Pittsburg (also $1,000 additional on condition it be raised by the Epworth Leagues of the Pittsburg Conference)	2,685
Rock River (at disposal of resident Bishop)	4,000
Upper Iowa (at disposal of Bishop resident at Chicago)	1,200
Total	$14,335
Italian:	
California	$1,000
Erie	1,635
Genesee (Buffalo)	740
Maine	500
New England	3,200
New York (of which $500 is for Yonkers and vicinity)	5,500
Philadelphia Conference (disposal of Bishop Foss)	3,000
Southern Illinois, East Saint Louis	750
Total	$16,325

(All these appropriations are at disposal of nearest resident bishop.)

Portuguese:	
New England (at disposal of resident Bishop)	$500
New England Southern (at disposal of resident Bishop)	1,570
Total	$2,070
Finnish:	
California (disposal of resident Bishop)	$600
Detroit	2,435
Northern Minnesota	1,000
Total	$4,035
Foreign Populations in	
Central Pennsylvania Conference	$5,000
Philadelphia Conference (Anthracite Mission, current year)	1,600
Southern Illinois, Granite City	500
New England, Greeks (disposal resident Bishop)	100
Total	$7,200
American Indians:	
California (disposal presiding Bishop)	$1,000
Central New York	650
Columbia River	992
Detroit (disposal presiding Bishop)	450
Genesee (disposal presiding bishop)	550
Michigan (disposal presiding Bishop)	500
Nevada Mission	1,000
North Montana	800
Northern Minnesota ($200 at once)	900
Northern New York	500
Oregon	790
Oregon (for Klamath)	150
Puget Sound	500
Wisconsin	500
Wisconsin, for parsonage	175
Total	$9,457
Total	$243,197

CITIES

NOTE.—All appropriations for this division are for the calendar year, and are at the disposal of the resident Bishop unless otherwise ordered, and whenever practicable shall be paid through the treasurers of the local City Evangelization Societies. In all cases a general statement of the proposed division of the appropriations to a city shall be submitted to the Bishop before the drafts are issued.

Allegheny, Pittsburg Conference	$850
Altoona, Central Pennsylvania Conference	300
Akron, East Ohio Conference	500
Baltimore, Baltimore Conference (for Poles and Italians)	1,800
Boston, New England Conference (for Chinese)	1,800
Buffalo, Genesee Conference (for Italians)	1,150
Butte, Montana Conference	500
Chicago, Rock River Conference ($2,000 for Italians)	2,500
Cincinnati, Cincinnati Conference	1,600
Cleveland, North Ohio and East Ohio Conferences (including Italian work)	1,800
Columbus, Ohio Conference	600
Denver, Colorado Conference	1,500
Des Moines (including Valley Junction), Des Moines Conference	250
Detroit, Detroit Conference	500
Duluth, Northern Minnesota Conference	450
Elizabeth, Newark Conference	500
Fall River, New England Southern Conference	900
Honolulu, Hawaii Mission	350
Jersey City (Hoboken and Bayonne), Newark Conference	1,000
Kansas City, Mo., Saint Louis Conference	1,000
Lincoln, Nebraska Conference	500

Lowell, New England Conference (for Greeks)	$850
Los Angeles, Southern California Conference	1,700
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Conference	500
Minneapolis, Northern Minnesota Conference	700
New Castle, Erie Conference	200
New Haven, New York East Conference	800
New York, New York Conference	3,100
New York, New York East Conference (Italian work in Brooklyn)	3,300
Newark, Newark Conference	1,600
Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, California Conference	2,700
Omaha, North Nebraska Conference (including South Omaha)	900
Paterson, Newark Conference	1,000
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Conference	3,600
Pittsburg, Pittsburg Conference	1,500
Pittsburg, Kan., South Kansas Conference	800
Portland, Ore., Oregon Conference	1,200
Providence, New England Southern Conference	950
Pueblo, Colorado Conference	600
Richmond Borough, New York city, Newark Conference	500
Rochester, Genesee Conference (for Italians)	600
Reading, Pa., Philadelphia Conference	300
Saint Louis, Saint Louis Conference	2,400
Saint Paul, Minnesota Conference	900
San Francisco, California Conference	5,000
San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose, California Conference (for Portuguese)	1,100
Scranton, Wyoming Conference (foreign populations)	950
Seattle, Puget Sound Conference	1,200
Sioux City, Northwest Iowa Conference	1,000
Spokane, Columbia River Conference	700
Syracuse, Central New York Conference	350
Tacoma, Puget Sound Conference	1,000
Toledo, Central Ohio Conference	500
Utica, Northern New York Conference	250
Washington, Baltimore Conference	500
Washington, Washington Conference	200
Wilkes-Barre (foreign populations), Wyoming Conference	950
Youngstown, East Ohio Conference	550
Total appropriation	$65,300

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

White work in English-speaking Conferences	$299,653
Colored work	48,425
Welsh	400
Swedish	35,100
German	42,525
Norwegian and Danish	24,260
French	5,200
Spanish	44,200
Chinese	14,840
Japanese and Korean	23,250
Bohemian and Hungarian	14,335
Italian	16,325
Portuguese	2,070
Finnish	4,035
Foreign populations in English-speaking Conferences	7,200
American Indians	9,457
Special city appropriations	65,300
Grand total	$656,575

RECAPITULATION BY CONFERENCES

Alabama		$2,905
Alaska Mission		7,100
Arizona Mission		6,475
Arkansas		5,000
Atlanta		1,100
Atlantic Mission Conference:		
Of which $500 is at disposal of presiding Bishop and $200 for current year		2,700
Austin	$4,500	
Swedish	1,400	
		5,900

Baltimore:		
Deaf mutes for calendar year 1908	$1,000	
Bohemians and Hungarians	1,200	
Baltimore, Md., for Poles and Italians	1,800	
Washington, D. C.	500	
		$4,500
Black Hills Mission:		
Of which $260 is available at once for new work		4,900
Blue Ridge		3,105
California:		
Of which $750 is available January 1, 1908, at the disposal of the resident Bishop	$8,000	
Swedish	2,190	
Italian	1,000	
Finnish, at disposal of the resident Bishop, available at once	600	
American Indians, at disposal of presiding Bishop	1,000	
Cities, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda	2,700	
San Francisco	5,000	
San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose, Portuguese	1,100	
Colored, at disposal of resident Bishop, available at once	400	
		21,990
California German		4,000
Central Alabama:		
Of which $200 is for new work between Attalla and Birmingham.		2,000
Central German		4,300
Central Missouri:		
$150 for East Saint Louis, Ill., at disposal of Bishop		2,150
Central New York:		
American Indians	$650	
Syracuse	350	
		1,000
Central Ohio:		
Toledo		500
Central Pennsylvania:		
Foreign populations	$5,000	
Altoona	300	
		5,300
Central Swedish:		
Of which $1,000 is for a special missionary in Chicago		5,550
Central Tennessee:		
$375 for Nashville, current year		4,000
Chicago German		3,800
Chinese Mission:		
San Francisco Mission, all to be distributed by the Board, for current year	$1,000	11,540
Cincinnati:		
Cincinnati		1,600
Colorado	$9,800	
Denver	1,500	
Pueblo	600	
Colored work, $395, available at once at disposal of resident Bishop	950	
		12,850
Columbia River	$9,905	
American Indians	992	
Spokane	700	
Swedish ($150 current year)	600	
		12,197
Dakota	$7,400	
Current year	600	
		$8,000
Delaware:		
Of which $600 is for Manhattan and the Bronx, to be administered by the resident Bishop, through New York City Mission and Church Extension Society, and $500 is for Boston, at disposal of resident Bishop		2,000
Des Moines	$1,400	
Des Moines, including Valley Junction	250	
		1,650
Detroit	$4,400	
Finnish	2,435	
American Indians, at disposal of presiding Bishop	450	
Detroit	500	
		7,785

Eastern Swedish:		
Of which $700 is for Battery Park Mission, and $820 for work among immigrants in New York		$11,700
East German		4,400
East Maine		2,500
East Ohio*:		
Bohemian and Hungarian	$3,060	
Akron	500	
Youngstown	550	
		4,110
East Oklahoma	$8,375	
For current year	2,000	
		10,375
East Tennessee		2,300
Erie:		
Available January 1, 1908	$500	
Italian	1,635	
New Castle	200	
		2,335
Florida		1,200
Genesee: For Buffalo Italian	$740	
Indians, at disposal of the presiding Bishop	550	
Buffalo, Italian	1,150	
Rochester, Italian	600	
		3,040
Georgia		2,300
Gulf, at the disposal of presiding Bishop		5,300
Hawaii Mission:		
For salary of superintendent	$2,000	
For rent	500	
For English Church	500	
For Japanese work	2,600	
For Korean work	2,000	
For Korean school building debt	1,800	
For Korean School	800	
Honolulu	350	
Insurance	200	
Interest, current year	300	
		11,050
Holston:		
Of which $500 is for Bristol for current year		3,830
Idaho		6,000
Kansas		1,750
Kentucky		4,500
Lexington:		
Of which $100 is for Scott Mission, Chicago, at the disposal of the Bishop		2,445
Lincoln		2,510
Little Rock		3,000
Louisiana		3,100
Maine	$1,775	
Norwegian and Danish	500	
Italian	500	
		2,775
Michigan	$3,500	
Indians, at disposal of the presiding Bishop	500	
		$4,000
Minnesota	$3,200	
Saint Paul	900	
		4,100
Mississippi		2,300
Missouri		3,570
Mobile		1,405
Montana	$6,200	
Butte	500	
		6,700
Nebraska	$2,000	
Bohemian and Hungarian	900	
Lincoln	500	
		3,400
Nevada Mission	$5,000	
American Indians	1,000	
		6,000

*See North Ohio.

Newark:		
Elizabeth	$500	
Jersey City, Hoboken and Bayonne	1,000	
Newark, including Italian work	1,600	
Paterson	1,000	
Richmond Borough, New York city	500	
		$4,600
New England, Norwegian and Danish, at disposal of resident Bishop	$1,600	
English	1,000	
French	2,000	
Italian	3,200	
Portuguese	500	
Boston	1,800	
Lowell, Greeks	850	
Greeks (resident Bishop)	100	
		11,050
New England Southern:		
English	$500	
Fall River	900	
Providence	950	
Portuguese	1,570	
		3,920
New Hampshire	$2,150	
French	1,800	
		3,950
New Mexico English Mission	$5,450	
For El Paso, Chinese work	150	
		5,600
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference:		
For the work	$12,400	
Superintendent rent and additional salary and travel this year	900	
For Boys' School at Albuquerque	1,000	
		14,300
New York:		
English	$1,000	
Chinese	1,700	
Japanese	1,000	
Italian, of which $500 is for Yonkers and vicinity	5,500	
New York	3,100	
		12,300
New York East:		
New Haven	$800	
New York, Italian work in Brooklyn	3,300	
Norwegian-Danish, of which $600 is for the Bronx	2,560	
		6,660
North Carolina:		
Of which $100 is for new work in Virginia, at disposal of the Bishop		2,400
North Dakota		9,200
North German		3,000
Northern Minnesota:		
Of which $415 is available at once, at the disposal of the presiding Bishop	$7,200	
Finnish	1,000	
American Indians, of which $200 is available at once	900	
Duluth	450	
Minneapolis	700	
		10,250
Northern New York	$1,000	
American Indians	500	
Utica	250	
		1,750
Northern Swedish		5,800
North Montana Mission	$8,738	
American Indians	800	
		9,538
North Nebraska	$4,900	
Omaha	900	
		5,800

North Ohio:		
Bohemian and Hungarian	$590	
Cleveland, North Ohio and East Ohio Conferences, including Italian work	1,800	
		$2,390
Northwest German		3,500
Northwest Indiana		500
Northwest Iowa	$2,000	
Bohemian and Hungarian	100	
Sioux City	1,000	
		3,100
Northwest Kansas	$7,500	
Bohemian and Hungarian	600	
		8,100
Northwest Nebraska		3,500
Norwegian and Danish:		
Of which $700 is for Chicago		10,100
Ohio	$500	
Columbus	600	
		1,100
Oklahoma		13,500
Oregon	$6,500	
Chinese	1,450	
American Indians	790	
For Klamath Mission	150	
Portland	1,200	
Swedish	500	
		10,590
Pacific German Mission		4,860
Pacific Japanese Mission:		
$415 for Pueblo, Col., all to be distributed by Board; $2,085 for current year		11,550
Philadelphia:		
Welsh	$400	
Norwegian and Danish, current year	700	
Shenandoah Anthracite Mission, current year	1,600	
Philadelphia	3,600	
Reading, Pa.	300	
Italian, disposal Bishop Foss	3,000	
		9,600
Pittsburg:		
Bohemian and Hungarian	$2,685	
Also $1,000 additional, on condition it be raised by the Epworth Leagues of the Pittsburg Conference.		
Allegheny	850	
Pittsburg	1,500	
		5,035
Porto Rico Mission	$25,500	
For real estate, available at once	3,000	
		28,500
Puget Sound	$8,000	
Swedish, $300 current year	1,560	
American Indians	500	
Seattle	1,200	
Tacoma	1,000	
Colored work in Seattle	250	
		12,510
Rock River:		
Deaf mutes for calendar year	$1,750	
Bohemian and Hungarian, at disposal of resident Bishop	4,000	
Chicago, Italians	2,500	
French	1,400	
		9,650
Saint Johns River		3,200
Saint Louis	$4,700	
Kansas City, Mo.	1,000	
Saint Louis	2,400	
		8,100
Saint Louis German		3,365
Savannah		1,400
South Carolina		2,000

Southern California:		
Of which $500 is for current year	$6,525	
Spanish	1,400	
Los Angeles	1,700	
Colored work ($310 available at once)	1,110	
		$10,735
South Florida Mission		515
South German		5,300
Southern Illinois:		
For East Saint Louis, current year	$750	
Granite City	500	
		1,250
South Kansas	$1,000	
Pittsburg	800	
		1,800
Southwest Kansas		5,600
Tennessee		2,300
Texas		3,500
Troy		1,000
Upper Iowa:		
Bohemian and Hungarian, at disposal of the resident Bishop in Chicago		1,200
Upper Mississippi		2,440
Utah Mission	$11,750	
For schools, at disposal of the Board	3,000	
Norwegian and Danish	2,500	
		17,250
Vermont		2,000
Washington	$2,000	
Washington, D. C.	200	
		2,200
West Norwegian and Danish	$5,800	
San Francisco	500	
		6,300
West German		6,000
West Nebraska		6,500
West Swedish		5,800
West Texas		3,650
West Virginia		7,000
West Wisconsin:		
$460 available at once		5,000
Wilmington		500
Wisconsin	$4,000	
American Indians	500	
American Indians for parsonage	175	
Milwaukee	500	
		5,175
Wyoming:		
Scranton, foreign populations	$950	
Wilkes-Barre, foreign populations	950	
		1,900
Wyoming Mission		7,500
Total appropriations		$656,575

The General Committee did not give instructions as to the method and manner of a report to the General Conference.

This report is intentionally brief, as a full statement is made to the General Conference in the Report of the Board to the General Conference as required by the Discipline.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS D. FOSS, *President.*
ROBERT FORBES, *Corresponding Secretary.*
WARD PLATT, *First Assistant Corresponding Secretary.*
THOMAS C. ILIFF, *Assistant Corresponding Secretary.*
CHARLES M. BOSWELL, *Assistant Corresponding Secretary.*
ALPHA G. KYNETT, *Recording Secretary.*
SAMUEL SHAW, *Treasurer.*

OFFICERS

President

BISHOP CYRUS D. FOSS

Vice Presidents

J. F. CROUCH, J. G. BICKERTON, S. W. THOMAS,
J. E. JAMES, C. W. HIGGINS.

Honorary Vice President

JAMES LONG

Corresponding Secretary.

ROBERT FORBES.

First Assistant Cor. Secretary.

WARD PLATT.

Assistant Corresponding Secretaries

T. C. ILIFF. C. M. BOSWELL.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Recording Secretary.

ALPHA G. KYNETT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Bishops Ex Officio

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HENRY W. WARREN,
CYRUS D. FOSS,
JOHN M. WALDEN,
WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
DANIEL A. GOODSELL,
EARL CRANSTON,
DAVID H. MOORE,
JOHN W. HAMILTON,
JOSEPH F. BERRY,
HENRY SPELLMEYER,
WILLIAM F. MCDOWELL,
JAMES W. BASHFORD,
WILLIAM BURT,
LUTHER B. WILSON,
THOMAS B. NEELY

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J. M. HINSON,
S. M. VERNON,
G. B. WIGHT,
J. F. CROUCH,
C. W. BICKLEY,
WILLIAM DOWNEY,
S. W. GEHRETT,
EDMUND HEWITT,
W. L. MCDOWELL,
J. W. SAYERS,
H. A. MONROE,
F. B. LYNCH,
J. S. HUGHES,
J. R. T. GRAY,
R. H. GILBERT,
C. M. BOSWELL,
A. G. KYNETT,
W. L. S. MURRAY,
J. G. BICKERTON,
J. G. WILSON,
S. G. GROVE
AMOS JOHNSON,
ROBERT FORBES,
S. H. HOOVER,
W. H. SHAFFER,
FRANK P. PARKIN,
ROBERT WATT,
J. D. FOX,
E. M. STEVENS,
J. C. NICHOLSON,
WARD PLATT.

Laymen.

JAMES LONG,
L. C. SIMON,
J. E. JAMES,
THOMAS BRADLEY,
FRANCIS MAGEE,
S. K. FELTON,
J. F. FOX,
C. W. HIGGINS,
T. A. REDDING,
W. H. SENDERLING,
AMOS WAKELIN,
S. T. FOX,
JEFFERSON JUSTICE,
SAMUEL SHAW,
F. W. TUNNELL,
I. G. HEILMAN,
W. H. HEISLER,
J. T. TAYLOR,
F. J. SHOYER,
C. H. HARDING,
J. A. WALLACE,
C. D. FOSS, JR.,
W. S. PILLING,
EDWARD PERRY,
T. F. MILLER,
W. H. G. GOULD,
S. J. SENECA,
T. L. JONES,
F. A. DINGEE,
W. H. BERRY,
A. M. SCHOYER,
FRANK L. BROWN.

V. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906, AND THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION FROM JANUARY 31, 1907, TO OCTOBER 31, 1907

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church Convened in Baltimore, Maryland, May 6, 1908:

NECROLOGY

An unusual mortality prevailed among the members of the Board during the quadrennium. Six Bishops, I. W. Joyce, S. M. Merrill, C. C. McCabe, J. N. FitzGerald, E. G. Andrews and C. H. Fowler, have passed from labor to reward. Eight laymen, W. G. Spencer, R. E. Pattison, C. B. M. Sprowles, R. W. P. Goff, D. W. Bartine, George Kessler, M. A. Rettew and William King, were called from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. Four ministers, Rev. G. W. Stevens, Rev. J. A. Lippincott, Rev. S. A. Heilner and Rev. James M. King, the Corresponding Secretary, joined the number of those who had gone before.

Memoirs were adopted by the Board and General Committee and the General Conference will take action in the case of the deceased Bishops and of Dr. King, he having been elected by the General Conference. We, therefore, omit all memoirs except that of Dr. James M. King, the Corresponding Secretary. The following is a transcript from the minutes of the Board at a meeting held October 7, 1907:

Robert Forbes presented the appended paper concerning the death of Rev. James M. King, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and it was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

WHEREAS, In the Providence of Almighty God, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, Rev. James M. King, D.D., LL.D., has been called from labor to reward, therefore,

RESOLVED FIRST, That we desire to place on record our high appreciation of his magnificent services during all the years of his official connection with this Board. He has left his impress upon the organization through years of faithful, devoted and statesmanlike toil. His name has been identified with the growth and glory of the new organization, the Board of Home Missions

and Church Extension. It was under his direction and by his guidance that the new organization was launched. He met every emergency with rare tact and wisdom, and through his far-sighted plans, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension is already well on the way to success. We regret his unexpected death at this juncture, but we bow with submission to the will of an all-wise Providence;

Resolved Second, That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere Christian sympathy, and we pray that the God of all consolation shall give unto them abundant grace in this hour of their sorrow and bereavement.

Resolved Third, That we shall have prepared for a future regular meeting of the Board a fuller and more extended memorial notice to be spread upon the records and published in the Church papers.

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

Other vacancies were caused by the resignation of Rev. G. L. Dobbins, of the New Jersey Conference; T. L. DeBow and T. C. Hunter, laymen of the Philadelphia Conference, and J. D. Slayback, a layman of the New York Conference. From time to time vacancies were filled by the election of T. F. Miller, of the Philadelphia Conference; Rev. J. D. Fox, of the New Jersey Conference; W. H. G. Gould, of the Philadelphia Conference; S. J. Seneca, of the Baltimore Conference; Rev. E. M. Stevens, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference; T. L. Jones, of the New York East Conference; F. A. Dingee, of the Philadelphia Conference; W. H. Berry, of the Philadelphia Conference; Rev. J. C. Nicholson, of the Baltimore Conference; Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference; Rev. Ward Platt, of the Genesee Conference; A. M. Schoyer, of the Pittsburg Conference, and F. L. Brown, of the New York East Conference.

The First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Robert Forbes, assumed executive responsibility and took charge of the office immediately upon the death of Dr. King.

The Bishops at their meeting in Seattle, Washington, November 1st, 1907, elected Robert Forbes Corresponding Secretary and Ward Platt First Assistant Secretary.

THE FIELD FORCES

The Board of Church Extension had the services of two additional Assistant Corresponding Secretaries, T. C. Iliff and W. D. Parr, until the meeting of the General Committee in November, 1905, at which time C. M. Boswell was elected, and W. D. Parr was continued until the meeting of his Conference in April, 1906.

Rev. I. L. Thomas was elected at the Board meeting December 11th, 1904, as Field Agent for work among the colored people.

George Elliott, of the Detroit Conference; Ward Platt, of the Genesee Conference, and J. H. Fitzwater, of the Central Ohio Conference, were elected Field Secretaries at the meeting of the Board held January 9, 1907, and on February 13, 1907, H. J. Coker, of the South Kansas Conference, was elected, and the following assignments were made:

Atlantic Division, composed of Baltimore, Newark, New York East, Philadelphia and Wilmington Conferences, C. M. Boswell.

Central Division, composed of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Central Ohio, North Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Indiana, Indiana, Holston, Southern Illinois, Central German, Central Tennessee and Central Swedish Conferences, J. H. Fitzwater.

Chicago Division, composed of the Northwest Indiana, Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Detroit, Michigan, Rock River, Illinois, Central Illinois and Chicago German Conferences, George Elliott.

Eastern Division, composed of the Genesee, Central New York, Northern New York, Central Pennsylvania, Erie, Pittsburg, Troy, East Ohio and Wyoming Conferences, Ward Platt.

Northeastern Division, composed of the East Maine, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New England, New England Southern, Eastern Swedish and New Jersey Conferences, A. G. Kynett.

Northwest Division, composed of Nebraska, North Nebraska, Northwest Nebraska, West Nebraska, Iowa, Northwest Iowa, Des Moines, Upper Iowa, Minnesota, Northern Minnesota, Dakota, North Dakota, Northern German, Northwest German, Montana and North Montana Conferences, T. C. Iliff.

Southwest Division, composed of the Missouri, St. Louis, Arkansas, Oklahoma, East Oklahoma Mission, Kansas, Northwest Kansas, South Kansas, Southwest Kansas, Colorado, West German, St. Louis German and Austin Conferences, H. J. Coker.

At the meeting of the Board December 12th, 1906, the following was adopted: "The Recording Secretary shall be exclusively employed in the service of the Board. He shall record in suitable books, provided for the purpose, the proceedings of the Board and of the General Committee. He shall sign the minutes of each meeting of the Board, and of the Annual Meeting of the General Committee. He shall sign such official documents as the Board may authorize or require. He shall render such office and field work as may be assigned by the Corresponding Secretary, and Executive and Finance Committee, and shall render such further service and receive such compensation as the Board may determine."

A. G. Kynett, the Recording Secretary, who was placed in charge of the Northeastern Division, after the election of Ward

Platt as First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, was assigned to the Eastern Division also.

Having noted the changes in membership in the Board and the officiary, we present such other facts for the consideration of the General Conference as seem to demand attention, and such, we trust, as will give to the readers of this Report quite a full and clear understanding of the work of the Board for the four years, also its present condition and prospects.

The work of the quadrennium cannot be satisfactorily compared in its financial results with any preceding quadrennium because of the important change which for a considerable time was under contemplation and went into effect on the first day of January, 1907. On that date the Board of Church Extension as such ceased to exist and became the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. It no doubt is generally understood by the members of the General Conference that provisions were made by the General Missionary Committee, which met in Buffalo in November, 1906, in anticipation of the consolidation or reorganization which would go into effect on the first day of January, 1907, that the sum of $144,289.33, an amount equal to the collections for Church Extension for the year just closing, should be set apart from the gross receipts of both Boards, for Church Extension, for the year succeeding, and that the balance, or remainder, should be divided between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension on a basis of fifty-seven and one half per cent for Foreign Missions and forty-two and one half per cent for Home Missions and Church Extension.

This provision, though perfectly plain and simple in its terms, seems to have been misunderstood by a great many ministers and people, and we have had much correspondence, trying to make it clear to all. It was published repeatedly in the Church papers, and yet confusion prevailed. Even until this date many persons speak of the "Missionary Society" and "The Church Extension Society," apparently utterly oblivious of the fact that the two organizations are known legally as "The Board of Foreign Missions" and "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension."

The receipts of the Board, after readjustment by the Treasurers, appear in the Report of the Treasurer.

The writer of the Report believes that, while the arrangement indicated above, was made with the best intentions by all parties concerned, and did serve a temporarily useful purpose, all things considered, it was a mistake and injurious in its ultimate effect upon this Board. When the separation of Home and Foreign missionary interests took place on the first day of January, 1907, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension should have been thrown entirely upon the sympathy and good-will and

liberality and loyalty of the Church, and the Church would have responded to the call of a million for Home Missions and a quarter of a million special for California, but, it being understood by ministers and people at large that there was to be a readjustment by the Treasurers of the two Boards on a fixed and definite basis, a degree of indifference prevailed as to which Board would receive the remittance, since it was to be ultimately divided upon a fixed basis. It would have been better to have insisted that a collection be taken in each congregation for the Board of Foreign Missions and a separate collection for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and to have provided that the collections in the Sunday Schools should be for Missions as such with definite instructions that the Sunday School collection be equally divided between the two Boards.

Indeed, the writer questions the legality of the provision for dividing and readjusting the contributions of the Church in the manner indicated. If it was not illegal, it certainly was inexpedient. It has left an impression upon the minds of the people that is entirely erroneous and has proved to be confusing. If each Board had been at once left to its own resources, by this time the people would have learned clearly to distinguish between the "Missionary Society" as it was, and the "Board of Foreign Missions" as it now is, also the "Board of Church Extension" as it was and the "Board of Home Missions and Church Extension" as it now is.

The instruction given concerning the Sunday School collections was very wise in one respect, in that "collections in the Sunday Schools until the meeting of the General Conference shall be for Missions as such without discrimination as to Home and Foreign"; but it was unfortunate that it was not ordered that such collections should be evenly divided between the two Boards.

In the arrangement for the division of the Missionary collection in the churches, in which $144,289.33 was first taken out of the aggregate sum for Church Extension, and the balance divided on the basis of fifty-seven and one half per cent for the Board of Foreign Missions and forty-two and one half per cent for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; and when the Sunday School collections are to be divided for the following six months, that is, from the first of November, 1907, until the first day of May, 1908, the Church Extension element is ignored in this division. If the division of the Sunday School collections is to be made on the above named basis, fifty-seven and one half and forty-two and one half, an amount representing the proper percentage of collections in the Sunday Schools should have been taken out for Church Extension before making that unequal division; but since the money goes to one of the great benevolent organizations of the Church, the Board of For-

eign Missions, we do not make this statement in the spirit of complaint, but in the interest of a better understanding of the whole situation.

We think that the present General Conference should order that the Sunday School collections during the coming quadrennium should be evenly divided between the two Boards. The Commission ordered that the property should be divided equally, that bequests and legacies be divided equally, and why should the Sunday School collections have been divided unequally during the six months just closing, May 6th, 1908?

PUBLICATIONS

On January 1st, 1907, the Board ceased to publish "Christianity in Earnest," a quarterly magazine which had been helpful to the cause of Church Extension, but never secured a very wide circulation. The publication of a monthly paper, "The Christian Republic," was commenced on the date named. Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnston, of the New York East Conference, was engaged as "Managing and Missionary Editor" and rendered valuable service for four months. His duties as pastor of John Street Church were such that he resigned his position as Managing and Missionary Editor in order to give his entire time to the pastorate. Ward Platt, who had been elected as Field Secretary of the Eastern Division, was called from the field to assume the editorial management of the paper. When he was elected First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, in November, 1907, the Board elected Robert Forbes and Ward Platt editors and Charles M. Boswell and Alpha G. Kynett Assistant Editors.

It will be observed that we are not paying the salary of an Editor, the Secretaries performing the editorial work in connection with other duties.

The chief burden of editorial duties has devolved upon the First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, with some assistance from the Corresponding Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries.

The paper has reached a circulation of over four hundred thousand. It is sent free to all who contribute one dollar, or more, to the cause of Home Missions and Church Extension, with the understanding that but one paper goes to a family. We are now trying to secure a paid subscription list and hope to be able to secure one hundred thousand subscribers at twenty-five cents each. If this is accomplished the problem of publication will be solved. It certainly should not be a difficult task.

We should readily find one hundred thousand who will gladly subscribe twenty-five cents each in order that the amount received therefrom may be set apart by the General Committee, or Board, for publications.

An attempt has been made, on the recommendation of the

General Committee, to consolidate "World-Wide Missions," the organ of the Board of Foreign Missions, and "The Christian Republic," the organ of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. A joint Committee, consisting of representatives of both Boards, met at 1926 Arch Street, Philadelphia, March 19th, 1908, and after carefully considering the entire subject in all its phases, the following resolution was adopted:

"In the matter concerning the joint publication of the periodicals of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Joint Committee, after the most careful consideration of the facts available and the discussion of the various interests involved, declares its judgment that such union is, at present, undesirable and impracticable."

The Board published ten tracts, as follows: "America for Christ," by James M. King; "The Home Missionary," by Robert Forbes; "John Stewart," by J. H. Fitzwater; "The Story of Church Extension," by Alpha G. Kynett; "The Modern City," by George Elliott; "Rescue Missions," by Charles M. Boswell; "The New Methodist Empire," by Henry J. Coker; "Immigration," by Ward Platt; "Our Home Field," by H. K. Carroll, and "The Appeal of the General Committee."

These are sent gratuitously, express prepaid, to all who apply with the promise that they shall be judiciously distributed.

The Song Service, with Scripture readings, to be used in the congregations, has been revised. This also is sent free on application.

Our book, "Methodism and the Republic," a volume of 400 pages, is, we believe, a very helpful publication. Twenty-four different writers have contributed one chapter each. It is the first book of this kind and we trust is but the beginning. Ward Platt, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, has done the editorial work.

We have published also "The Forward Movement of Methodism in the United States," which contains the report of the Board. The book is illustrated and will prove interesting reading. The editorial work has been performed by A. G. Kynett, Recording Secretary.

A third book, "Our Country, the World's Greatest Mission Field," edited by Ward Platt, just off the press, is a popular illustrated booklet of one hundred pages setting forth actual conditions and needs in all parts of the country. It is intended to supply a demand at conventions and other missionary gatherings. We bespeak for it a large sale.

May we ask this General Conference to take into consideration the task laid on our Board in the creation of a Home Missionary literature? None save a few fragments was in existence January 1, 1907. The difficulties of authorship are enormous. Men who can adequately write up Home fields are few in comparison to

those who may ably perform a like task for Foreign Missions. Our American problems are so new and complicated that even able men are belated in ideas concerning them; e. g., any book on the Northwest two years old is out of date. This is almost equally true of the South and Southwest.

Our Methodist city problems no one has yet comprehensively grasped. We have thus been forced out as pioneers not only in the method of our literature, but in its matter. What we have printed represents conditions almost as new to literature as if from another world. Gladly would we have availed ourselves of any publications, but none covering our field were in print.

We expect our book publications to be at least self-supporting, and we are glad to state that while we have largely increased the amount and variety of our literary output and have reduced the expenses at the rate of $1,000 per month, we are now conducting the same at a saving of $20,000 over last year's budget. Our ideal is a publication department reaching a million Methodist homes at no cost to the Church. We are certainly traveling in that direction.

PROPERTY

The Board purchased what is known as 1028 Arch Street, paying therefor the sum of $40,000. This property adjoins that which has been so long occupied by the Board, and the two pieces of property are worth probably $100,000.

The entire building, 1028 Arch Street and two rooms on the third floor of 1026 Arch Street, are rented, from which the Board receives an annual income of $2,190.

The recent purchase is considered a good investment and could easily be disposed of at a profit. The two pieces of real estate are a good site on which to erect a suitable building, or they can be disposed of to secure a site in another locality if a change should be considered desirable.

When Home Missions and Church Extension were united we took possession of the first floor of 1026 Arch Street, which until that time had yielded a good rental.

It involved considerable expense to prepare this part of the building for the Christian Republic working force.

The recent financial flurry has brought to the office a large number of applications for loans. Some comparatively large applications for loans were received at this very time (the latter part of March), when we were borrowing money from the bank to enable our Treasurer to send drafts to the presiding elders that the preachers on new and needy fields might receive their regular quarterly appropriations.

We very much need a great increase in the Loan Fund. There are places where the rates of interest are exorbitant. If we had an increase of even a quarter of a million in our Loan Fund it would be a great blessing to many struggling churches.

OTHER PROPERTY

The General Conference, through its Commission on the Consolidation of the benevolent organizations of the Church, provided that "the property now in actual use for Home Missionary purposes shall be conveyed to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and all other property and assets, including the Missionary Society's interest in the premises No. 150 Fifth Avenue, in New York City, and the net proceeds of all annuities and of all legacies under the charge of the Missionary Society, and which have not been specially designated, shall be equally divided between the two Boards."

A joint committee of twelve was appointed, six from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and six from the Board of Foreign Missions, to arrange, in accordance with the legislation of the General Conference, a plan of division of the property and assets of the Missionary Society and the transfer to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of its one half interest in such property and assets. The joint committee consisted of J. M. King, Samuel Shaw, J. E. James, S. W. Gehrett, Robert Forbes and J. A. Wallace, from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and Bishop E. G. Andrews, H. K. Carroll, Homer Eaton, W. V. Kelley, E. B. Tuttle and E. L. Dobbins from the Board of Foreign Missions.

At the first meeting of the Committee D. C. W. Smith, of Pittsburg, was added to the Joint Committee.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was represented on the Commission of Six to have joint supervision of the Annuity Fund of the Missionary Society by J. M. King, J. E. James and Samuel Shaw.

On the joint Committee on Young People's Work the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was represented by J. M. King, C. M. Boswell and Samuel Shaw.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was represented in the Joint Committee to confer with the Epworth League by Robert Forbes, J. G. Wilson and W. H. Heisler.

Since the death of James M. King, Robert Forbes was appointed on the Committee of Six to have joint supervision of the Annuity Fund and on the Joint Committee on Young People's Work, and A. G. Kynett was put in the place of James M. King on the Joint Committee of Twelve.

We are glad to report that we received the most cordial and pleasant treatment at the hands of the representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions, and that they showed a disposition to make a fair, equitable and amicable adjustment of all matters involved.

A deed to one half interest of the Missionary Society (now the Board of Foreign Missions) in the property at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has been executed; also deeds to all

property held for Home Mission purposes in the United States, not including Porto Rico, which is held in abeyance pending information from Dr. Haywood.

PARSONAGES

We have aided but few parsonages by donation and not a very large number by loan. The legislation by the last General Conference is perfectly clear. There is no question as to the legality of the provision. We were hindered in this form of benevolent work solely by lack of funds. The Board should be able to make loans to trustees to aid in building parsonages wherever such aid is needed. The interest on the loan would in the larger number of cases be a lighter burden upon the local church than the rent of a parsonage, and a comfortable home for the minister and his family is a necessity if that minister shall render his best and most efficient service to the church.

CALIFORNIA

The world was startled on April 18, 1906, by the news that the city of San Francisco and other towns and cities in the state of California had been visited by earthquake and fire. A special meeting of the Board was immediately called for April 24th, $25,000 was set apart to aid in the rebuilding of our ruined churches, and a call was issued for $250,000. Of this amount there had been paid up to October 31, 1907, the sum of $93,660, which added to the $25,000 appropriated by the Board immediately after the catastrophe, makes a total of $118,660, and at the date named, October 31, 1907, the end of the fiscal year, also the end of the quadrennium covered by this report, there had been paid to the Rehabilitation Committee $83,698, leaving a balance in the treasury at that time of $34,961.

The Board recommended and the General Committee of 1907 authorized the issuing of another call for $150,000, to be raised during the present fiscal year for California.

The Board placed on record the following statement in its report to the General Committee: "We must not cease our efforts to secure a sufficient amount of money to rehabilitate our cause on the Pacific Coast. We are working in perfect harmony with the Rehabilitation Committee, and commend the members of that Committee for their devotion, courage and loyalty to the Church and their fidelity to the Board."

THE CHURCH EXTENSION FUNDS OF THE BOARD

The General Fund is made up of Conference collections, of miscellaneous receipts, and of bequests not designated for the Loan Fund.

The Loan Fund is one from which loans are made to aid in

the erection of churches in needy communities and often to supplement donations, especially in parts of the country where otherwise the people would be oppressed by exorbitant interest demands.

The Annuity Fund consists of money which has been placed in the hands of the Board by persons who desire to secure by the safe investment of their money three worthy ends: (1) That their money shall, while they live, help in the advance of Christ's kingdom by aiding in church building. (2) That during their lifetime and the lifetime of those dependent upon them they shall have an assured income. (3) That, finally, the entire sum shall perpetuate their memory forever by doing good.

The Frontier Fund makes it possible for a gift of $250 to secure the erection of a church worth $1,250 or more, above the value of the ground. The donor of $250 to this fund can name the church where this money is placed as a memorial church. Nearly nine hundred churches have been built on this plan since 1879. A number are in process of erection.

The Mountain Fund provides that $100 will secure the erection of a church worth from $300 to $500 above the value of lot. Over two hundred churches have been built on this plan since 1889.

Special Funds. The Board will receive special contributions from individuals, Sunday Schools, Epworth Leagues or churches for either Home Mission or Church Extension purposes. Contributions for any special fund are solicited. The Treasurer's receipt will be a voucher which can be used at the Annual Conference and will be credited under the head of special gifts. Such contributions made for Church Extension will not increase the earning power of an Annual Conference or be credited to its missionary apportionment, but they will greatly aid in the general work. Such special gifts for either Home Mission or Church Extension purposes will be sacredly applied to any particular object within the scope of the work of the Board, and according to the donor's instructions.

AMENDED CHARTER

The Amended Charter is published elsewhere. We present the following note because of its historic value.

The following is a correct transcript from the records of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church concerning the application for an amended Charter as the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the regular meeting of the Board on March 14th, 1906, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in compliance with the directions of the

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1904, hereby orders that an amended Charter be promptly secured, to be styled "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church," the new organization to prosecute the Home Mission and Church Extension work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the regular meeting of the Board on April 18th, 1906, "the Corresponding Secretary announced that he had received notice that the new Charter for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been passed by both branches of the legislature of New York and signed by the Governor.

"With reference to the Charter for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, he announced that the Courts required one added action, in the signing of a formal petition for such amended Charter, and on motion Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, as President of the Board of Church Extension, was authorized and directed to sign such paper in behalf of the Board of Church Extension, and the Recording Secretary directed to certify thereto."

The Charter of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as decreed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, of the State of Pennsylvania, is amended as follows:

First. By striking out, from the present Charter, the words "The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church" and substituting therefor "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Second. By inserting, in the present Charter of the Corporation, a new section, to be Section 2 thereof, as follows:

"The objects for which said Corporation exists are to enable the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church to extend and establish their Christian influence throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary to secure suitable houses of public worship and such other Church property as may promote the general design; and to have in addition to the foregoing powers all such as are necessary and proper for the prosecution of the mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the limits of the United States and such other mission work of the said Church in the countries under the jurisdiction of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference."

The amended Charter was placed in our hands on May 25th, 1906. It was understood that it should take effect on the first day of January, 1907.

AMENDED CHARTER

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NO. 4, OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
March Term, 1906. No. 1845

In the Matter of the Amendment of the Charter of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF SAID COURT: The petition of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church respectfully showeth:

First.—That it is a corporation and body politic, created by the Act of Assembly approved the thirteenth day of March, 1865, with the corporate title the CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, as by reference to said Act of Assembly, a copy of which is hereto attached and made part of this petition, marked "Exhibit A," will more fully and at large appear.

Second.—That the statement of the purpose for which the said corporation was organized was contained in section 4 of this Act, as follows:

"SECTION 4. That the association denominated the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is organized for the purpose of enabling the several Annual Conferences to extend and establish their Christian influence throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship and such other church property as may promote the general design."

Third.—That hereafter, to wit, on March 13, 1869, and on February 26, 1873, the said Charter was amended by Act of Legislature, copies of which amendments are hereto annexed, marked respectively Exhibits "B" and "C."

Fourth.—That the cumulative effect of said amendments, so far as is now material, was to change the name of the Corporation to the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church and to repeal the above-recited section 4 of the original Charter, thus eliminating from the Charter the statement of the purpose for which the Corporation exists.

Fifth.—That the activities of said Corporation have been confined within the limits prescribed by the said section 4, notwithstanding the repeal thereof. The work of the said Corporation is an integral part of the activity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the work of that Church as a whole being organized and directed by a General Conference, which meets quadrennially. At the last meeting of the said General Conference it was resolved to redistribute the work of the Church among its various benevolent societies, of which the said Corporation is one, and, in particular, to delegate to the said Corporation, in addition to the work of the Church Extension, the work of organizing and carrying on the similar activity of organizing and administering the domestic missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sixth.—That while the domestic missionary work of the said Church is closely allied to the work of the Church Extension authorized by the original Charter, it is deemed expedient (before taking over the property and the responsibility incident to the missionary work) to supply the defect in the Charter of the said Corporation, caused by the repeal of the above-recited section 4, and, in reinstating a specification of the purposes for which the said Corporation exists, to so amplify the same as to provide express authority for the activity which it is proposed to enter upon.

Seventh.—That at a regular meeting of the said Board of Church Extension, a quorum of the members thereof being present, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the Charter of this Corporation be amended so that when amended the same shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Joseph B. Townsend, Amos Phillips, William Divine, Colson Hieskell, Thomas T. Marron, John Whiteman, Hiram Miller, Thomas K. Peterson, John M. Maris, James Long, Robert Boone, Alexander Cummings, Solomon Townsend, James Folwell, John Fernley, Thomas Hull, James B.

Longacre, Joseph Thompson, John Hunter, William G. Spencer, George Hamilton, J. W. Early, Charles B. Barrett, Joseph Bell, Joseph Castle, David W. Bartine, James Cunningham, John F. Chaplain, William Barnes, Pennel Coombe, Francis Hodgson, Samuel W. Thomas, Goldsmith, D. Carrow, Robert H. Pattison, William L. Gray, Adam Wallace, Thomas C. Murphy, William Cooper, Anthony Atwood, Joseph Mason, Wesley Kenny, Thomas J. Thompson, Michael D. Kurtz, William Mullen, John B. McCullough, Charles J. Thompson, Charles Cook, Franklin Moore, John Walker Jackson and their successors, and such other persons who are now or shall hereafter be associated with them as members of said society, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, be and they are hereby enacted into a body politic and corporate in deed and in law by the name, style, and title of 'THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,' and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law and equity, and elsewhere, and shall be able and capable in law and equity to take and hold to them and their successors, either by gift, devise, grant, bargain, sale, lease or otherwise, any lands, real estate whatsoever; and also to take and hold for the use of said society any goods and chattels, sum or sums of money, and other personal property whatsoever, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, devise, bequest or otherwise, from any person whatsoever capable of making the same, and the said real and personal estate to grant, bargain, sell, mortgage, alien, and dispose of at their pleasure, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which shall be lawful for them to do for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the said society; *Provided*, That the real estate of the said society shall not exceed the net yearly income of one hundred thousand dollars.

"SEC. 2. The objects for which said Corporation exists are to enable the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church to extend and establish their Christian influence throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship and other church property as may promote the general design; and to have, in addition to the foregoing powers, all such as are necessary and proper for the prosecution of the mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the limits of the United States and such other mission work of the said Church in the countries under the jurisdiction of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference.

"SEC. 3. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to have a common seal, and the same at will and pleasure to change, alter, and renew as they shall think proper; and shall have and exercise all the rights, privileges, and immunities necessary for the purposes of the corporation hereby constituted and as herein expressed.

"SEC. 4. That it shall be lawful for the said The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church to accept contributions to the funds of the said Board from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to annuity payable to the persons making such donations: *Provided, however*, that all amounts so received shall be loaned by the said Board on adequate securities: *And provided, further*, that the aggregate amount of annuities that the said Board shall assume to pay shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the said Board.

"SEC. 5. That the said Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be appointed by the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, and perpetuated in the manner set forth in the book of Discipline of said Church; and the said Board shall be under the direction and control of the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church in all things not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

"*Resolved further*, That Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, the President of the Board, be, and he hereby is, authorized and instructed to sign, on behalf of the Corporation, such petitions as Counsel shall prepare, to accomplish the amendments of the Charter above; and that the seal of the Corporation be affixed to said petition, duly attested by the Recording Secretary.

"*Resolved further*, That Counsel for the Corporation be, and they hereby are, instructed to present the said petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, for such action as the Court may be pleased to take thereon."

Eighth.—That the present Charter of the said Corporation (as embodied in the said Acts of March 30, 1865, March 11, 1869, and February 26, 1873) differs from the Charter as the same will read, if amended, only in the following particulars, to wit: That the amended Charter will contain a statement of the purpose for which the said Corporation exists and that the amended Charter will change the name of the said Corporation from "THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH" to that of "THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH."

Now, therefore, your petitioner prays your Honorable Court to order and decree that the Charter of your petitioner be amended in the following particulars, to wit:

I. By striking out, from the present Charter, the words, "THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH" and substituting therefor "THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH."

II. By inserting in the present Charter of the Corporation a new section, to be section 2 thereof, as follows:

"The objects for which said Corporation exists are to enable the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church to extend and establish their Christian influence throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship and other church property as may promote the general design; and to have in addition to the foregoing powers all such as are necessary and proper for the prosecution of the mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the limits of the United States and such other mission work of the said Church in the countries under the jurisdiction of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference."

THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
By CYRUS D. FOSS,
President.

[SEAL]

Attest:
ALPHA G. KYNETT,
Recording Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, *ss:*

ALPHA G. KYNETT, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Recording Secretary of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that the signature to the foregoing, of Cyrus D. Foss, D.D., LL.D., as President of said Board of Church Extension, is in his own proper handwriting, and that the Corporation seal has been affixed to said petition in attestation of the same, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Church Extension at its regular meeting on the eighteenth day of April, 1906; which said resolution is correctly set forth in the seventh paragraph of said petition.

(Sgd.) ALPHA G. KYNETT.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twentieth day of April, A. D. 1906.

JOHN S. MCCONNELL,
Notary Public,
482 Green Lane, Roxboro, Phila.
Commission expires January 19, 1907.

[SEAL]

DECREE

And Now, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1906, on consideration of the foregoing petition and upon motion of Frederick J. Shoyer, Esq., and George Wharton Pepper, Esq., it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the Charter of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

First.—By striking out, from the present Charter, the words "THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH"

and substituting therefor "THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH."

Second.—By inserting, in the present Charter of the Corporation, a new section, to be section 2 thereof, as follows:

"The objects for which said Corporation exists are to enable the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church to extend and establish their Christian influence throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship and other church property as may promote the general design; and to have in addition to the foregoing powers all such as are necessary and proper for the prosecution of the mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the limits of the United States and such other mission work of the said Church in the countries under the jurisdiction of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference."

ROBERT N. WILLSON,
President Judge.

Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book No. 33, page 302, &c.

Witness my hand and seal of Office this second day of July, A. D. 1906.

JOSEPH K. FLETCHER,
[SEAL] *Deputy Recorder of Deeds.*

EXHIBIT A

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Whereas, At a General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, held at the City of Philadelphia, in this State, on the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it was resolved to organize a Church Extension Society, and a form of Constitution for said society was recommended to be adopted by the said General Conference;

And Whereas, A large number of the members of said Methodist Episcopal Church have agreed to associate themselves together, in the formation of such a society to carry out the objects hereinafter set forth, under the supervision and direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church aforesaid, and are desirous of being duly incorporated according to law, therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Joseph B. Townsend, Amos Phillips, William Divine, Colson Hieskell, Thomas T. Marron, John Whiteman, Hiram Miller, Thomas K. Peterson, John M. Maris, James Long, Robert Boone, Alexander Cummings, Solomon Townsend, James Folwell, John Fernley, Thomas Hull, James B. Longacre, Joseph Thompson, John Hunter, William G. Spencer, George Hamilton, J. W. Early, Charles B. Barrett, Joseph Bell, Joseph Castle, David W. Bartine, James Cunningham, John G. Chaplain, William Barnes, Pennel Coombe, Francis Hodgson, Samuel W. Thomas, Goldsmith D. Carrow, Robert H. Pattison, William L. Gray, Adam Wallace, Thomas C. Murphy, William Cooper, Anthony Atwood, Joseph Mason, Wesley Kenney, Thomas J. Thompson, Michael D. Kurtz, William Mullen, John B. McCullough, Charles J. Thompson, Charles Cooke, Franklin Moore, John Walker Jackson, and their successors, and such other persons who are now or shall hereafter be associated with them as members of said society, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, be and they are hereby enacted into a body politic and corporate in deed and in law by the name, style, and title of the CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law and equity and elsewhere, and shall be able and capable in law and equity to take and hold to them and their successors, either by gift, devise, grant, bargain, sale, lease or otherwise, any lands, real estate whatsoever; and also to

take and hold for the use of said society any goods and chattels, sum or sums of money, and other personal property whatsoever, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, devise, bequest, or otherwise, from any person whatsoever capable of making the same, and the said real and personal estate to grant, bargain, sell, mortgage, alien and dispose of at their pleasure, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which shall be lawful for them to do for the wellbeing and due management of the affairs of the said society: *Provided*, That the real estate of the said society shall not exceed the net yearly income of ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation to have a common seal, and the same at will and pleasure to change, alter, and renew as they shall think proper; and shall have and exercise all the rights, privileges, and immunities necessary for the purposes of the corporation hereby constituted and as herein expressed.

SEC. 3. That the members of the said society shall be composed of such members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America as shall contribute not less than the sum of one dollar per annum toward the promotion of the general purposes of the society.

SEC. 4. That this association denominated the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is organized for the purpose of enabling the several Annual Conferences to extend and establish their Christian influence throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship and such other church property as may promote the general design.

SEC. 5. That the payment of twenty dollars at one time shall constitute a member for life; any person paying one hundred and fifty dollars at one time into the treasury shall be an honorary manager for life, and the contribution of five hundred dollars shall constitute the donor an honorary patron for life, both of whom shall be entitled to a seat and the right of speaking but not of voting in the board of managers.

SEC. 6. That the officers of this society shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, and recording secretary.

SEC. 7. That the management and disposition of the affairs and property of this society shall be vested in a board of managers, consisting of twenty-five laymen, all being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as many clerical members not exceeding that number as shall be determined at each annual meeting called for that purpose, each of whom shall be a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and all of whom, both the lay and clerical members, shall be elected at the said annual meeting.

SEC. 8. That the corresponding secretary shall be appointed by the General Conference; he shall reside in the City of Philadelphia and conduct the correspondence of the society under the direction of the board; he shall be subject to the direction and control of the board of managers by whom his salary is to be fixed and paid; he shall be exclusively employed in conducting the correspondence of the society, and under the direction of the board in promoting its general interests by traveling or otherwise; should his office become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise the board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops or a majority of them shall fill the vacancy.

SEC. 9. That the board shall have authority to appoint all the officers required by the charter, and to make by-laws for regulating its own proceedings, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this State; to appropriate money to defray incidental expenses, fill vacancies that may occur in their own body during the year, and shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the society at its annual meeting, and also shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the four preceding years and the state of its funds.

SEC. 10. That the annual meeting for the election of officers and managers shall be held on the second Tuesday in November, in the City of Philadelphia; and the term of the service of the officers and managers so elected shall commence January first following; that until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the following named persons shall be the officers and managers of said society, viz:

Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Joseph B. Townsend, Amos Phillips, William Divine, Colson Hieskell, Thomas T. Mason, John Whiteman, Hiram Miller, Thomas K. Peterson, John M. Maris, James Long, Robert Boone, Alexander Cummings, Solomon Townsend, James Folwell, John Fernley, Thomas Hull, James B. Longacre, Joseph Thompson, John Hunter, William G. Spencer, George Hamilton, J. W. Early, Charles B. Barrett, Joseph Bell, Joseph Castle, David W. Bartine, James Cunningham, John F. Chaplain, William Barnes, Pennel Coombe, Francis Hodgson, Samuel W. Thomas, Goldsmith D. Carrow, Robert H. Pattison, William L. Gray, Adam Wallace, Thomas C. Murphy, William Cooper, Anthony Atwood, Joseph Mason, Wesley Kenney, Thomas J. Thompson, Michael D. Kurtz, William Mullen, John B. McCullough, Charles J. Thompson, Charles Cooke, Franklin Moore, and John Walker Jackson, managers; officers, Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., president; Joseph Castle, Amos Phillips, David W. Bartine, vice-presidents; Robert H. Pattison, recording secretary; Colson Hieskell, treasurer, and James Folwell, assistant treasurer.

SEC. 11. That at all meetings of the society and of the board, the president, or in his absence the vice-president first on the list then present, or in the absence of all the vice-presidents a member appointed by the meeting, shall preside.

SEC. 12. That twenty-one members at each meeting of the society, and nine at each meeting of the board of managers, shall be a quorum.

SEC. 13. That the minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, at which the minutes are read and approved.

SEC. 14. That within the bounds of each Annual Conference there may be established a Conference Church Extension Society, auxiliary to this association, under such regulations as the Conferences, respectively may prescribe: Provided, the same are consistent with the laws of this commonwealth, or of the State where such Conference society is organized.

SEC. 15. That any auxiliary society or donor may designate the society or societies to which they desire any part or the whole of the donation by them made to be appropriated; which special designation shall be publicly acknowledged by the board; but in the event that more funds should be raised for any particular society or object than is necessary or than have been appropriated by the general committee, the surplus shall be at the disposal of this society for its general purposes.

SEC. 16. That the Annual Conference shall be divided into as many districts as there are effective superintendents, and there shall be a committee of one from each district, to be appointed by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting as a separate body and to be called the General Committee; it shall be the duty of this committee to meet annually in the City of Philadelphia between the first and the twentieth of November, as shall be determined by the corresponding secretary and treasurer to act jointly with the board of managers, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer in fixing the amounts which may be donated and loaned during the ensuing year, and the division of said amounts among the several Annual Conferences and societies applying for aid; said committee, with the concurrence of the board acting as a separate body, shall determine the amounts for which each Bishop may draw, to be donated and loaned, respectively, within the limits of those Conferences over which he shall preside, and he shall not draw on the treasurer for more than said amount; and in no case shall money be loaned or donated to any society if after such donation or loan there shall remain any legal incumbrance or claim against the property to be secured except only such as may be held by this society; should any of the members of said general committee in the interval of General Conference go out of office by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Bishop presiding in the Conferences where the vacancy shall occur shall appoint another to fill the vacancy; said committee shall be amenable to the General Conference; to which it shall make a full report of its doings; expenses incurred by the committee in the discharge of its duties shall be paid by the treasurer of the society.

SEC. 17. That the constitution of said society may be altered or amended but by the recommendation of the General Conference and the concurrence of the board of managers, or by the recommendation of the board of managers and the concurrence of the General Conference, in

all cases where such proposed amendment or alteration may not conflict or be inconsistent with this act.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM J. TURRELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini One Thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXHIBIT B

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," APPROVED THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, ANNO DOMINI ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has, upon the recommendation of the board of managers of the Church Extension Society of said Church, in pursuance of the provisions of section seventeen of the act to which this is supplementary, made sundry alterations and amendments in the constitution of said society:

And Whereas, The said Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is desirous of having the act of incorporation aforesaid amended as hereinafter provided; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That section four of said act be amended to read as follows: "That this society shall be organized for the purpose of assisting the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church to extend and establish the institutions of Christianity throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of religious worship, and such other property as may promote the general design."

SEC. 2. That section sixth of said act be amended to read as follows: "That the officers of this society shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, and such other officers as the constitution of the society may require, all of whom shall be chosen in the manner prescribed in said constitution, and shall perform the duties therein imposed."

SEC. 3. That section seventh of said act be amended to read as follows: "The management and disposition of the affairs of this society shall be vested in a board of managers, consisting of thirty-five laymen, a majority being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all of whom shall be elected in the manner prescribed in the constitution of said society; and said board shall have authority to make by-laws for the regulation of its own proceedings, fill vacancies that may occur in its own body during the interim of the regular elections, and to do all other things necessary to the purposes of the society, not inconsistent with the laws of the land or the constitution of the society."

SEC. 4. That section seventeen of the act aforesaid be amended to read as follows: "That the constitution of said society be and is hereby made binding in law upon said society and upon the officers and managers thereof; and the said constitution may be altered or amended by the recommendation of the General Conference and the concurrence of the board of managers or by the recommendation of the board of managers and the concurrence of the General Conference, in all cases when such proposed amendment or alteration may not conflict or be inconsistent with this act, the act to which this is supplementary, or the constitution or laws of Pennsylvania or of the United States."

SEC. 5. That sections five, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen of said act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the eleventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXHIBIT C

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, APPROVED THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, ANNO DOMINI ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE; AND TO AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY THERETO, APPROVED MARCH ELEVENTH, ANNO DOMINI ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE.

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a session held in the City of Brooklyn in the State of New York, did, on the tweny-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, provide for the appointment of a Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and did, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, designate the persons constituting the Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America," approved the thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to constitute said Board of Church Extension:

And Whereas, The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church incorporated as aforesaid, did, at the regular annual meeting of the said society, duly convened in the City of Philadelphia on the twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, unanimously concur with the aforesaid action of the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church:

And Whereas, The Board of Managers of the said Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has in pursuance of the action of the said society, and of the action of the General Conference aforesaid, petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania for an act amendatory to the act of incorporation of said Church Extension Society, to conform with the action of said Church Extension Society, and of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as hereinbefore recited: Now therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that the name of the said corporation be and is hereby changed from that of "The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" to that of "The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

SEC. 2. That section first of the original act aforesaid be amended by striking out of the proviso in the concluding clause of the said section the words "ten thousand dollars," and inserting the words "one hundred thousand dollars"; so that the said proviso shall read as follows: "*Provided*, That the real estate of the said board shall not exceed the net yearly income of one hundred thousand dollars."

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Church Extension to accept contributions to the funds of the said board from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to annuity payable to the persons making such donations: *Provided, however*, That all amounts so received shall be loaned by said board on adequate securities; and *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of annuities that the said board shall assume to pay, shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the said board.

SEC. 4. That section third of the original act aforesaid be amended to read as follows: "That the said Board of Church Extension shall be appointed by the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, and perpetuated in the manner set forth in the book of Discipline of said Church; and the said board shall be under the direction and control of the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church in all things not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania."

SEC. 5. That the present Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society aforesaid shall constitute the said Board of Church Extension until the next ensuing session of the General Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and until their successors are duly appointed as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 6. That sections fourth, sixth, seventh, and seventeenth of the original act aforesaid, and the whole of the act supplementary thereto, with the exception of section fifth, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-sixth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH EXTENSION RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FROM THE ORGANIZATION UNTIL OCTOBER 31, 1908

RECEIPTS

I. GENERAL FUND

YEAR	Conference Collections	Personal and Special	Bequests	Architectural Plans	Interest	Total
1866	$57,473 58	$2,803 59	$.....	$.....	$243 09	$60,520 26
1867	27,961 42	4,111 07	.....	.....	.....	32,072 49
Totals	85,435 00	6,914 66	.....	.....	243 09	92,592 75
1868	50,216 67					
1869	62,917 63	3,459 60	.....	.....	390 84	54,067 11
1870	63,768 01	1,958 00	1,444 75	.....	572 15	66,892 53
1871	71,775 60	810 80	2,565 00	.....	1,757 14	68,900 95
		4,559 29	1,119 37	.....	3,724 23	81,178 49
Totals	248,677 91					
		10,787 69	5,129 12	.....	6,444 36	271,039 08
1872	66,554 89	1,941 81	100 00	.....	6,098 85	74,695 55
1873	82,112 21	3,524 20	.....	.....	5,833 27	91,469 68
1874	79,804 57	4,577 29	2,924 83	.....	8,611 48	95,918 17
1875	68,252 98	6,047 27	412 66	.....	7,374 94	82,087 85
Totals	296,724 65	16,090 57	3,437 49	.....	27,918 54	344,171 25
1876	56,851 59	12,765 40	814 00	117 50	7,176 69	77,725 18
1877	54,505 75	6,257 44	12,300 00	180 12	9,814 11	83,057 42
1878	52,638 94	7,307 06	710 47	235 00	9,807 88	70,699 35
1879	66,692 72	9,029 05	1,457 11	468 00	9,807 99	87,454 87
Totals	230,689 00	35,358 95	15,281 58	1,000 62	36,606 67	318,936 82
1880	69,782 69	13,602 53	9,532 18	1,150 00	11,083 27	105,150 67
1881	89,387 06	9,406 00	1,894 00	1,930 25	11,242 52	113,859 83
1882	87,603 26	14,205 89	7 964 07	2,819 06	13,142 80	125,735 08
1883	108,433 56	6,937 90	5,596 76	3,154 61	13,704 51	138,827 34
Totals	355,206 57	44,152 32	25,987 01	9,053 92	49,173 10	483,572 92
1884	108,759 60	16,756 58	6,445 53	2,777 55	16,550 60	151,289 86
1885	91,542 26	8,171 06	10,670 36	2,647 42	22,090 13	135,121 23
1886	99,445 91	5,964 86	8,986 85	2,886 20	23,008 01	140,291 83
1887	119,976 41	8,818 71	2,666 82	4,439 00	22,724 22	158,625 16
Totals	419,724 18	39,711 21	28,769 56	12,750 17	84,372 96	585,328 08
1888	125,448 25	7,779 50	3,489 73	3,475 85	23,463 88	163,657 21
1889	136,159 81	6,741 50	14,022 55	4,300 64	21,968 33	183,192 83
1890	142,956 39	8,051 73	6,078 30	6,055 12	22,851 28	185,992 82
1891	145,008 73	5,575 00	16,436 98	1,700 50	25,066 89	193,788 10
Totals	549,573 18	28,147 73	40,027 56	15,532 11	93,350 38	726,630 96
1892	158,940 27	3,008 00	12,090 98	1,500 00	30,832 16	206,371 91
1893	154,252 85	3,250 00	286 50	1,692 40	23,267 22	182,748 97
1894	139,860 01	1,990 75	2,629 00	941 37	21,091 99	166,513 12
1895	127,743 69	11,971 81	6,776 65	949 00	23,796 23	171,237 38
Totals	580,796 82	20,220 56	21,783 13	5,083 27	98,987 60	726,871 38
1896	118,079 60	1,816 86	3,224 17	834 60	21,876 19	145,831 42
1897	119,674 35	4,135 71	4,090 00	600 50	30,362 39	158,862 95
1898	123,380 62	2,870 00	2,596 93	1,185 70	25,419 52	155,452 77
1899	125,195 34	2,555 00	6,434 97	1,275 50	*57,583 78	193,044 59
Totals	486,329 91	11,377 57	16,346 07	3,896 30	135,241 88	653,191 73
1900	140,804 63	769 10	5,221 88	1,067 50	*59,158 00	207,021 11
1901	129,447 12	8,553 38	16,074 40	932 35	*62,502 66	217,509 91
1902	122,686 35	3,408 58	6,010 72	336 54	36,989 35	169,431 54
1903	139,148 84	6,073 22	8,853 73	416 32	42,699 97	197,192 08
Totals	532,086 94	18,804 28	36,160 73	2,752 71	201,349 98	791,154 64
1904	124,740 05	9,684 50	31,424 14	200 57	38,909 61	204,958 87
1905	139,240 92	6,628 40	7,580 05	457 60	47,912 88	201,819 85
1906	187,869 62	3,854 88	4,308 79	329 10	41,738 62	238,101 01
Totals	451,850 59	20,167 78	43,312 98	987 27	128,561 11	644,879 73
Grand totals	$4,237,094 75	$251,733 32	$236,235 23	$51,056 37	$862,249 67	$4,993,489 61

*These amounts include interest received in cash and interest canceled in the settlement of loans.

DISBURSEMENTS

I. GENERAL FUND

YEAR	Donations to Churches	Interest and annuities	Office, Incidental and Legal Expenses	Salary and Traveling Expenses	Reports and Literature	Gen. Com. and Annuity Expenses	Architectural Plans	Total
1866–71	$298,444 40	$17,898 31	$10,135 37	$38,352 01	$3,372 60	$2.557 60	.....	$370,760 29
1872	52,062 99	6.594 05	1,979 49	9,971 13	980 40	657 85	.....	72,245 91
1873	62,937 90	9,661 85	2,703 31	9,952 49	1,112 24	703 25	.....	87,071 04
1874	66,949 39	7,897 51	3,403 37	10,001 97	623 55	814 25	.....	89,390 04
1875	54,720 08	9,356 12	2,139 35	10,479 70	1,034 73	718 00	.....	78,447 98
Totals	236,370 36	33,509 53	10,225 52	40,405 29	3,750 92	2,893 35	.....	327,154 97
1876	57,683 59	9,477 85	2,245 10	9,194 08	1,380 10	404 94	527 10	80,912 76
1877	53,101 15	10,295 44	2,444 54	9,682 90	1,436 21	519 52	40 85	77,520 61
1878	52,183 05	12,261 15	1,704 79	9,353 29	1,435 06	401 54	180 42	77,519 30
1879	66,357 84	11,183 40	2,297 34	9,548 40	834 60	419 12	263 41	90,903 75
Totals	229,325 63	43,217 84	8,691 77	37,778 31	5,085 97	1,745 12	1,011 78	326,856 42
1880	70,988 26	11,687 08	4,244 69	10,346 04	932 53	349 36	953 77	90,501 73
1881	85,475 05	13,846 72	2,713 21	10,716 67	96 06	429 57	1,530 08	114,807 36
1882	87,640 57	13,115 25	3,297 73	11,126 71	936 23	454 68	2,545 83	119,117 00
1883	94,548 61	16,341 02	2,241 71	11,513 99	.....	.....	2,064 70	126.710 03
Totals	338,652 49	54,990 07	12,497 34	43,703 41	1,964 82	1,233 61	7,094 38	460,136 10
1884	100,417 56	20,628 70	3,397 28	11,319 20	1,954 94	806 27	1,894 65	140,418 60
1885	93,05. 75	21,584 75	2,763 94	9,334 18	2,141 63	551 30	1,779 25	131,211 80
1886	97,320 78	20,966 36	1,920 61	13,184 91	1,641 88	566 24	1,911 68	137,512 46
1887	113,330 16	22,928 98	1,942 01	14,060 20	1,628 52	539 38	2,945 49	157,374 74
Totals	404,125 25	86,108 79	10,023 84	47,898 49	7,366 97	2,463 19	8,531 07	566,517 60
1888	117,255 12	24,398 12	2,754 05	13,908 79	1,780 15	494 33	2,489 70	163,080 26
1889	148,405 73	24,558 98	4,070 01	14,232 79	1,691 71	515 50	2,970 56	196,445 28
1890	126,223 48	26,423 34	3,514 19	14,329 06	1,430 26	1,307 30	2,130 96	175,358 59
1891	128,198 12	28,473 21	3,257 15	14,372 31	2,078 05	1,000 00	1,120 13	178,498 97
Totals	520,082 45	103.853 65	13.595 40	56,842 95	6,980 17	3,317 13	8,711 35	713,383 10
1892	136,333 40	27,456 36	4,437 83	14,953 97	2,539 55	1,267 81	1,134 61	188,123 53
1893	169,701 65	31,201 17	5,121 37	18,166 67	1,543 91	929 52	1,235 02	227,899 31
1894	120,758 93	34,068 90	4,770 58	20,075 68	1,197 44	1,389 91	614 81	182,876 25
1895	103,339 24	37,850 38	4,721 92	20,195 88	1,919 95	562 85	685 76	169,335 98
Totals	530,193 22	130,576 81	19,051 70	73,392 20	7,200 85	4,150 09	3,670 20	768,235 07
1896	103,309 56	37,107 52	4,888 06	20,035 39	2,172 70	1,667 05	620 45	169,800 73
1897	62,392 90	38,972 33	5,756 77	20,345 89	930 81	1,308 75	411 90	130,119 35
1898	80,694 85	42,056 27	5,454 79	20,375 12	1,764 15	715 92	859 10	151,920 20
1899	118,672 15	42,800 17	5,182 89	22,751 18	3,526 51	1,174 28	951 50	195.058 68
Totals	365,069 46	160,936 29	21,282 51	83,507 58	8,394 17	4,866 00	2,842 95	646,898 96
1900	138,135 36	44,230 20	4,613 59	21,264 00	7,524 69	791 86	770 25	217,329 95
1901	131,662 06	43,289 59	6,719 15	21,830 72	8,050 24	1,501 32	732 35	213,785 43
1902	102,100 96	46,866 12	7,482 31	25,057 62	6,753 44	1,699 37	.....	189,959 82
1903	103,483 52	43,566 93	7,276 68	23,013 64	4,883 66	704 20	.....	176,377 66
Totals	475,381 90	177,952 82	26,091 73	91,165 98	27,212 03	4,696 75	1,502 60	797,452 86
1904	115,746 15	41,984 87	3,642 44	24,807 84	8,467 44	2,554 48	.....	197,203 32
1905	117,282 20	40,582 92	4,465 71	24,907 68	8,395 53	1,003 24	.....	196,637 28
1906	179,387 72	37,966 22	4,752 30	27,864 29	8,607 86	1,074 15	.....	259,652 54
Totals	412,416 07	120,534 01	12,860 45	77,579 81	25,470 83	4,631 97	.....	653,493 14
Grand totals	3,810,061 23	929,578 14	144,455 63	590,626 03	96,799 33	32,554 81	33,364 33	5,637,439 50

Total receipts	$5,638,369 34
Total disbursements	5,637,439 50
Balance in General Fund October 31, 1906	$929 84

II. LOAN AND ANNUITY FUNDS

YEAR	Donations to Fund	On Annuity	Bequests	Net Total	Loans Returned
1868	$1,325 00	$.....	$.....	$1,325 00	$.....
1869	10,222 00	.....	.....	10,222 00	400 00
1870	16,416 46	11,169 81	.....	30,366 05	4,838 00
1871	19,704 00	47,310 00	.....	67,014 00	7,051 28
Totals	47,667 46	58,479 81	.....	108,927 05	12,289 28
1872	24,693 18	11,682 32	30 00	36,405 50	6,813 05
1873	7,130 50	22,943 50	5,250 00	35,324 00	7,417 10
1874	8,254 85	5,221 50	.....	13,476 35	16,478 70
1875	16,300 66	17,750 00	.....	49,994 00	15,103 73
Totals	56,379 19	57,597 32	5,280 00	119,256 51	45,812 58
1876	7,640 00	4,000 00	1,138 04	12,778 04	15,961 71
1877	5,220 00	19,600 00	20 00	24,840 00	26,730 00
1878	2,781 10	9,700 00	380 00	12,861 10	21,157 61
1879	5,374 00	20,635 50	.....	26,509 50	27,703 41
Totals	21,015 10	53,935 50	1,538 04	76,988 64	91,552 73
1880	16,954 00	11,648 55	.....	28,602 55	33,238 84
1881	8,535 00	23,955 09	440 00	32,930 09	38,817 33
1882	6,155 00	48,596 48	100 00	54,851 48	36,838 02
1883	5,725 00	58,069 10	.....	63,794 10	44,268 58
Totals	37,639 00	142,269 22	540 00	180,178 22	153,162 77
1884	6,915 00	17,772 45	1,000 00	25,687 45	34,404 64
1885	2,900 00	11,531 39	5,000 00	19,431 39	39,183 35
1886	1,150 00	20,966 72	2,000 00	24,116 72	53,455 66
1887	820 00	41,217 12	496 36	42,533 48	58,602 76
Totals	11,785 00	91,487 68	8,496 36	111,769 04	185,646 41
1888	5,070 00	26,870 21	.....	31,940 21	62,985 11
1889	600 00	17,202 89	239 85	18,042 74	74,434 43
1890	1,050 00	46,038 02	8,631 04	55,719 06	57,569 11
1891	8,850 00	33,526 39	10,500 00	52,876 39	65,156 07
Totals	15,570 00	123,637 51	19,370 89	158,578 40	260,144 72
1892	750 00	27,609 06	9,625 00	37,984 06	75,624 87
1893	4,375 00	67,006 15	6,436 70	77,817 85	72,012 07
1894	3,050 00	63,790 00	2,863 87	69,703 87	41,289 28
1895	.....	21,850 00	1,314 16	23,164 16	51,037 28
Totals	8,175 00	180,255 21	20,239 73	208,669 94	239,963 50
1896	2,279 00	33,270 85	190 00	35,739 85	44,210 66
1897	.....	16,330 00	6,626 25	22,956 25	59,677 95
1898	.....	19,250 00	3,555 00	22,805 00	77,250 66
1899	.....	31,727 49	12,539 93	44,267 42	100,656 47
Totals	2,279 00	100,578 34	22,911 18	125,768 52	281,795 74
1900	7,200 00	37,050 00	5,848 08	50,098 08	129,290 64
1901	1,200 00	55,725 00	.....	54,925 00	155,615 72
1902	297 99	38,400 00	3,862 31	42,560 30	155,677 92
1903	1,010 00	12,793 88	.....	13,803 88	138,106 05
Totals	9,707 99	143,968 88	9,710 39	163,387 26	578 690 33
1904	50 00	2,900 00	.....	2,950 00	74,206 90
1905	.....	8,213 20	11,248 80	19,462 00	119,697 19
1906	1,038 27	1,500 00	2,206 50	4,744 77	135,007 74
Totals	1,088 27	12,613 20	13,455 30	27,156 77	328,911 83
Grand totals	$211,036 01	$964,822 67	$101,541 89	$1,277,400 57	$2,177,969 89

DISBURSEMENTS

II. LOAN AND ANNUITY FUNDS—Continued

Year	Loans to Churches
From organization to Jan. 1, 1872	$146,822 00
1872	$30,885 00
1873	37,630 00
1874	29,125 90
1875	27,060 00
Total	124,700 90
1876	27,350 00
1877	33,495 00
1878	34,745 00
1879	15,100 00
Total	110,690 00
1880	48,750 00
1881	64,600 00
1882	65,150 00
1883	90,685 00
Total	269,185 00
1884	113,935 00
1885	105,100 00
1886	85,185 00
1887	111,650 00
Total	415,870 00
1888	$99,225 00
1889	99,570 00
1890	97,995 00
1891	96,726 58
Total	393,516 58
1892	99,727 65
1893	140,531 71
1894	87,104 21
1895	41,916 38
Total	369,279 95
1896	71,539 39
1897	68,417 40
1898	62,989 43
1899	79,312 99
Total	302,259 21
1900	63,126 30
1901	67,305 90
1902	54,028 61
1903	37,913 00
Total	222,373 81
1904	11,431 53
1905	.....
1906	15,700 00
Total	27,131 53
Grand totals	$2,381,828 98

Total receipts on capital		$1,277,400 57
Total loans returned		2,177,969 89
		$3,455,370 46
Total loans	$2,381,828 98	
Property held	94,412 76	
Special investments	786,311 48	
Loan 1026 Arch Street (Balance)	16,780 06	
		3,279,333 28
Balance October 31, 1907:		
Loan Fund	$83,750 65	
Annuity Fund	92,286 53	
		176,037 18
		$3,455,370 46

SAMUEL SHAW,
Treasurer.

CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CHURCH EXTENSION WITHIN CONFERENCES

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE BEGINNING TO OCTOBER 31, 1906

BENEVOLENT		
CONFERENCE	Collections	Donations
Baltimore	$105,129 99	$36,020 22
Central New York	72,331 98	8,150 00
Central Ohio	44,428 70	20,167 37
Central Pennsylvania	109,980 54	25,833 50
Cincinnati	80,647 30	14,035 00
Des Moines	62,205 60	42,350 23
Detroit	54,834 26	40,800 00
East Ohio	63,952 18	11,070 00
Erie	49,109 53	5,875 00
Genesee	75,240 21	13,764 55
Illinois	59,153 06	8,355 00
Indiana	49,288 52	9,122 00
Iowa	31,357 26	5,856 61
Michigan	60,701 52	38,024 36
Newark	97,311 78	21,189 15
New England	67,587 13	31,785 00
New England Southern	47,601 08	23,115 80
New Hampshire	25,877 56	17,615 00
New Jersey	72,543 35	15,725 00
New York	151,419 71	20,112 45
New York East	134,669 40	19,916 99
Northern New York	58,518 78	16,226 23
North Indiana	64,181 29	12,132 00
North Ohio	54,596 89	12,644 47
Northwest Indiana	42,967 74	9,389 17
Ohio	67,357 13	10,002 00
Philadelphia	392,018 30	79,241 83
Pittsburg	87,061 91	15,110 10
Rock River	170,594 98	56,742 48
Southern Illinois	28,898 55	14,843 00
Troy	93,391 69	22,800 00
Upper Iowa	73,679 85	28,134 75
Vermont	23,663 93	7,720 00
Wilmington	60,893 64	29,118 00
Wisconsin	35,503 71	22,391 34
Wyoming	68,129 96	11,850 00

BENEFICIARY		
Alabama	$3,764 65	$34,168 35
Alaska Mission	465 00	10,700 00
Arizona Mission	2,942 00	8,771 90
Arkansas	1,333 39	23,935 15
Atlanta	2,371 85	3,440 00
Atlantic Mission	742 75	4,450 00
Austin	4,808 54	33,584 26
Black Hills Mission	2,238 05	11,580 00
Blue Ridge	2,369 95	13,660 00
California	42,908 58	87,417 60
California German	3,412 50	4,350 00
Central Alabama	1,983 23	15,959 31
Central Illinois	67,314 05	21,629 15
Central Missouri	3,408 65	10,745 00
Central Swedish	7,137 43	13,450 00
Central Tennessee	4,809 79	26,835 34
Chinese Mission	76 00	
Colorado	27,265 99	54,133 46
Columbia River	15,224 60	43,550 00
Dakota	14,466 95	50,227 30
Delaware	16,411 89	28,757 02
Denmark	4 75	
Eastern Swedish	1,036 00	4,300 00
East Maine	14,336 52	19,048 20
East Tennessee	1,850 60	11,050 58
Florida	2,184 62	24,178 49
Georgia	2,485 62	18,899 09
Gulf Mission	2,273 50	8,575 00
Hawaii Mission	80 00	2,585 00
Holston	11,596 70	41,071 00

BENEFICIARY—*Continued*		
CONFERENCE	Collections	Donations
Idaho	$3,590 11	$19,675 00
Indian Territory Mission	1,096 00	2,650 00
Kalispell Mission	590 75	2,100 00
Kansas	38,598 85	53,744 84
Kentucky	27,716 06	22,895 27
Lexington	6,533 36	25,697 90
Lincoln	353 61	3,100 00
Little Rock	2,281 79	11,929 50
Louisiana	12,541 67	44,203 00
Maine	18,061 03	8,350 00
Minnesota	49,007 40	68,952 42
Mississippi	5,227 33	23,276 45
Missouri	36,100 07	62,571 45
Mobile	396 13	1,370 00
Montana	12,321 69	33,645 60
Nebraska	23,596 70	56,385 00
Nevada Mission	3,819 77	25,705 10
New Mexico English Miss.	3,392 60	18,875 00
New Mexico Spanish Miss.	2,349 00	9,350 00
North Carolina	3,821 63	23,859 09
North Dakota	11,311 99	38,930 30
Northern Minnesota	13,897 60	19,550 00
Northern Swedish	6,572 07	18,150 00
North Montana Mission	2,342 00	8,200 00
North Nebraska	13,597 51	41,458 00
Northwest Iowa	39,726 37	67,695 00
Northwest Kansas	11,129 31	36,935 00
Northwest Nebraska	1,444 51	4,035 00
Norwegian and Danish	9,630 71	17,790 00
Oklahoma	9,100 23	52,944 79
Oregon	20,006 55	39,390 00
Pacific German	1,817 16	5,081 50
Pacific Japanese Mission	1,124 00	7,050 00
Philippine Is. Miss. Conf.	50 00	8,600 00
Porto Rico Mission	478 00	20,850 00
Puget Sound	16,172 57	42,025 00
Saint Johns River	2,527 82	16,770 00
Saint Louis	39,026 96	52,080 66
Savannah	7,714 07	34,765 09
South Carolina	6,109 48	30,210 30
Southern California	31,720 76	65,998 15
Southern Florida Mission	54 00	195 00
Southern German	2,040 35	8,697 00
South Kansas	40,281 23	52,377 89
Southwest Kansas	33,944 42	51,444 00
Tennessee	3,441 44	28,646 75
Texas	6,596 78	46,025 35
Upper Mississippi	2,198 31	9,067 00
Utah Mission	4,928 85	97,420 49
Virginia	7,286 39	34,329 00
Washington	15,458 31	26,004 70
West Nebraska	8,636 99	35,275 00
West Swedish	5,700 51	12,825 00
West Texas	5,270 09	22,419 00
West Virginia	22,887 05	30,895 80
West Wisconsin	22,445 85	33,094 90
West Norwegian-Danish	3,951 25	13,200 00
Wyoming Mission	3,772 75	16,750 00
Sundry Churches		95,512 22

GERMAN		
Central German	$150,381 31	$156,856 61
Chicago German	103 410 89	105,906 72
East German	87,234 80	87,716 80
North German	45,530 31	45,530 31
Northwest German	47,136 14	48,697 12
Saint Louis German	69,138 45	69,751 63
West German	36,277 05	37,331 45

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION
REPORT OF SAMUEL SHAW, TREASURER

(Net receipts)

From November 1, 1906 to October 31, 1907

GENERAL FUND

Balance, November 1, 1906		$929 84
RECEIPTS		
Conference Collections:		
Church Extension, Regular	$144,289 33	
Church Extension, Special	11,105 84	
Home Missions, Regular	676,069 90	
Home Missions, Special	5,206 63	
		836,671 70
California Rehabilitation:		
From Conferences	$36,077 44	
From Personal Gifts	442 73	
From Other Sources	21,155 04	
		57,675 21
Bequests and Legacies:		
Church Extension	$2,211 41	
Home Missions	33,502 30	
		35,713 71
Personal Gifts:		
Church Extension	$928 75	
Home Missions	8,446 21	
		9,374 96
Interest:		
From Investments	$35,735 01	
From Loans Returned	4,018 81	
		39,753 82
Architectural Plans		482 20
Donations Returned		2,795 26
Appropriations Returned		5,560 11
Insurance, Special		3,290 40
*Bills Payable		74,191 56
1026 and 1028 Arch Street—Rents		2,607 88
Publishing Account:		
Maps, Documents, Leaflets, etc	$96 95	
Advertising and Subscriptions	3,742 25	
		3,839 20
Total		$1,072,885 85
DISBURSEMENTS		
Donations to Churches:		
Regular	$104,324 00	
Special	14,395 00	
		$118,719 00
Home Missions:		
Regular	$588,093 08	
Special	7,283 28	
Contingent	5,148 32	
		600,524 68
California Rehabilitation		63,718 47
Interest:		
Annuities	$33,904 36	
Investments	1,554 75	
		35,459 11
Postage		1,935 17
Young People's Movement		8,012 10
General Committee		470 76
General Conference Commission		282 21
Convention		1,094 22
General Expenses:		
Legal, Insurance, Notary Fees, Taxes, etc		1,062 42

*Paid November 1, 1907.

Conference Expenses :		
Macey Files and Card Indexes	$2,113 95	
Furniture	1,048 15	
Telephone	239 34	
Typewriting Supplies	222 97	
Stationery	418 11	
Express	1,591 79	
Telegrams	119 11	
Ice	21 19	
Sundries	85 32	
		5,860 13
Salaries and Traveling Expenses:		
Secretaries	$30,484 80	
Traveling Expenses	7,944 38	
Chief Clerk and Bookkeepers	6,800 00	
Stenographers	1,833 34	
Special Agents	405 93	
		47,468 45
Property, 1026 and 1028 Arch Street:		
Purchase Price	$40,000 00	
Legal Expense	121 00	
Electric Light	397 90	
Taxes	738 95	
Water	63 00	
Coal	287 50	
Vaults	1,170 20	
Repairs	1,663 10	
		44,441 65
Publishing:		
Reports	$66 00	
"Christianity in Earnest"	2,333 89	
Anniversary Programs	2,558 68	
Maps and Leaflets	2,918 88	
General Printing	3,871 82	
		11,749 27
"Christian Republic":		
Printing	$38,335 49	
Postage	6,381 53	
Salaries	5,589 97	
Traveling Expenses	239 58	
Express	297 40	
		50,843 97
		$991,641 62
Balance October 31, 1907		81,244 24
Total		$1,072,885 85

ANNUITY FUND

Balance November 1, 1906		92,286 53$
RECEIPTS		
Subject to Annuity	$25,978 25	
Special Investments	4,000 00	
		29,978 25
Balance October 31, 1907		$122,264 78

LOAN FUND

Balance November 1, 1906		$83,750 65
RECEIPTS		
Loans Returned	$41,735 83	
Bequests	4,195 40	
Donations	21,480 81	
		$67,412 04
Realized on Property		19,854 99
Total		$171,017 68

DISBURSEMENTS

Loans to Churches	$36,400 00
Balance October 31, 1907	134,617 68
	$171,017 68
Balances:	
General Fund	$81,244 24
Annuity Fund	122,264 78
Loan Fund	134,617 68
	$338,126 70

SAMUEL SHAW,
Treasurer.

CHURCHES AIDED

During the quadrennium the Board has granted donations to 1,335 churches and loans to 11 churches, and donations and loans to 34 churches, making a total of 1,380.

The By-laws of the Board make it the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to prepare this Report. It has been approved by the Board and is submitted to the General Conference.

ROBERT FORBES,
Corresponding Secretary.

WARD PLATT,
First Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1908.

VI. NATIONAL CITY EVANGELIZATION UNION

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In presenting to you the report of the National City Evangelization Union for the past quadrennium we desire first to remind you of the status of the organization as defined by the last General Conference, in the Discipline, Paragraphs 377, 378.

¶ 377.—The National City Evangelization Union shall be composed of representatives from all the Local Organizations or Unions, by whatever name known, in the cities of the United States, working for City Evangelization and City Church Extension under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The object of the National Union is to promote the efficiency of the Local Unions, to bring them into helpful and fraternal relations, to encourage the formation of similar Unions in all the cities, or in contiguous communities, where the Methodist Episcopal Church has three or more Pastoral Charges, and in general to keep before the Church its responsibility for the evangelization of the cities.

The Board of Managers shall consist of the officers of the Society and of thirty other members, Laymen or Ministers, who shall be elected at such times as the Constitution of the National Union shall provide. The Bishops shall be *ex officio* members of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary elected by the National City Evangelization Union to conduct the correspondence of the Union, and in general to promote the interests of the City Evangelization throughout the Church by the circulation of literature, the visitation of cities and Annual Conferences, and by such co-operation with the Local Unions as may be found practicable.

The National Union shall present to each General Conference a report, for the quadrennium next preceding, of its general condition and work, and of the receipts and expenditures of all the federated Unions.

¶ 378.—To promote City Evangelization and City Church Extension, it is recommended that in every city, or in contiguous communities, in the United States, where the Methodist Episcopal Church has three or more Charges a Local Union be organized with such Board of Management as it shall determine. Every Pastor and Presiding Elder in the city, with the resident Bishop, if there be one, shall be recognized as Members, and each Quarterly Conference shall be entitled to representation in the Union.

The scope of the work of the Local Union may, among other objects, include properly the planting of Churches and Sunday Schools, the aid of weak churches, missions to foreign populations, the transforming of downtown churches into new centers with modern methods of service, the institution of kindergartens and industrial schools, evangelistic, social, and Christian settlement work, conducting rescue missions and institutions for the relief of the destitute

and the recovery of the outcast. A Local Union may also combine with its plans for evangelization methods for promoting the connectional social life of the several Churches.

SECTION 1.—The Local Unions shall have authority, each in its own territory, to collect and disburse money for the object contemplated in its organization.

SEC. 2.—It shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder, whose District includes a city, or contiguous communities, with three or more Charges, to use his influence to secure their organization into such a Union as is herein provided for, and he shall exercise special supervision over it until it shall make other provision for its superintendence. And he shall include in his annual report to the Conference the needs and conditions of such organization.

SEC. 3.—It shall be the duty of each Pastor, stationed within the territory included in the Charter or Constitution of any such Local Union approved by the Annual Conference, to take up a collection annually for this cause and report the amount to the Annual Conference.

SEC. 4.—The Annual Conferences are directed to take such friendly cognizance of the Local Unions within their bounds as may promote their efficiency and facilitate their work, and also to provide for publishing their tabulated reports in the Conference Minutes.

SEC. 5.—The General Missionary Committee is requested to cooperate with the City Evangelization Union as far as may be found practicable.

Our roster shows eighty-one cities where Local Unions for City Evangelization have within the past quadrennium been reported. Of these seventy are vigorous and increasingly effective, four maintain the organization but are inactive, seven only have lapsed. Five have been added to the list during the past year; about twenty since the last General Conference. In every northern city with a population of one hundred thousand and over, with one exception, a Methodist Local Union for City Evangelization is in operation as a recognized and in most instances a powerful agency of the Church. Of the one hundred largest cities reported by the census of 1900, fifteen are cities of the south. These, we are most grateful to note, are receiving the earnest attention of Southern Methodism. Of the remainder less than a score are left unorganized for city work by our own Church. The local societies affiliated with our National Union are central to a population of twenty millions of people, compacted upon an area of twenty-five hundred square miles. If close-lying suburbs be included, five millions more may be added to this vast total, nearly one third of the population of continental United States. When it is recalled that the density of the entire population, excluding Alaska, is 25.6 to the square mile, while that of the cities to which these societies are seeking to minister is 8,000 to the square mile, the development of these Unions will be seen to rest upon the logic of facts and this Society's effort to promote them may claim the justification of a far-sighted strategy.

CONVENTIONS

Conventions have been held in Providence, 1904, in Chicago, 1906, and in Baltimore, 1907. The range of the topics and the character of the speakers on these occasions have made these gatherings unique in their concentration of the best thought of the Church upon its hardest problems. Every phase of social, civic and personal evangelism has had its place. Every year the proceedings have been published in full in THE CHRISTIAN CITY, the organ of the National Union, and reports of the discussions and addresses and papers have reached the public through the secular and religious press. The sixteen conventions held by the Society in thirteen of the great cities have been potent in their influence upon the thought and procedure of the Church at this era of crisis in the social and civic development of American life. In 1905 the convention was omitted in view of the great Inter-Church Conference on Federation, held in Carnegie Hall, New York, in October of that year. In the promotion of this remarkable assembly, the representatives of the National Union were directly concerned, and many of our members were delegates to the Conference.

THE LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a list of the Societies for City Evangelization affiliated with the National City Evangelization Union, April, 1908:

Akron, O., *Albany, N. Y., Allegheny, Pa., Altoona, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Bay City, Mich., *Binghamton, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Butte, Montana, Camden, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Cleveland, O., Columbus, O., *Dallas, Tex., Dayton, O., Denver, Col., Des Moines, Ia., Detroit, Mich., Duluth, Minn., Elizabeth, N. J., Erie, Pa., *Evansville, Ind., Fall River, Mass., Grand Rapids, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Honolulu, Hawaii, Indianapolis, Ind., *Jackson, Mich., Jersey City, N. J., Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., *Lima, O., Lincoln, Neb., Little Rock, Ark., Los Angeles, Cal., Lowell, Mass., Lynn, Mass., *McKeesport, Pa., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Newark, N. J., New Bedford, Mass., Newcastle, Pa., New Haven, Conn., *New Orleans, La., New York, N. Y., Oakland, Cal., Omaha, Neb., Paterson, N. J., *Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburg, Kan., Pittsburg, Pa., Portland, Ore., Providence, R. I., Pueblo, Col., Reading, Pa., Richmond (Borough), N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Saint Louis, Mo., Saint Paul, Minn., San Francisco, Cal., Schenectady, N. Y., Scranton, Pa., Seattle, Wash., Sioux City, Ia., Spokane, Wash., Springfield, O., Syracuse, N. Y., Tacoma, Wash., Toledo, O., Trenton, N. J., Utica, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C. (Colored), Wilkesbarre, Pa., Worcester, Mass., Youngstown, O.

*Inactive.

An indication of the breadth of the work may be found in this list of cities. These are affiliated with the National Union, and in the main are engaged in active endeavor. The societies

in the large cities have in almost every case, and in every particular, become more important and are broader in their activities. In some of the smaller cities the organizations are maintained, but without that spirit which alone brings large results. The influence of the liberal policy of the General Missionary Committee and the General Committee of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, in continuing the special class of appropriations called "appropriations for cities," which was established in response to the petition of this Union, and the increase of the amounts appropriated, have stimulated the activity of a number of cities. For example, where an appropriation has been secured for the work among the foreigners special effort has been made to perfect the City Organization in order that under the conditions fixed by the Missionary Committee the amount assigned might be made available. Perhaps the most notable indication of the quadrennium is the emphasis laid upon the work among the foreign-speaking population, and it is perfectly evident that this phase of the work will receive far larger consideration within a very few years. The stimulus given to the local societies to couple with evangelistic purpose the aims of a social Christianity has been a marked and welcome feature of the past four years. In a word, it may be safely held, partly at least as the result of the efforts of the National Union, that the Church is accepting as vital and real the opportunity to deal with the larger and the intenser problems of the individual life and of the social order.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

President,
HANFORD CRAWFORD, Saint Louis, Mo.

Vice-Presidents,
First—JAMES B. HOBBS, Chicago; *Second*—A. P. SLOAN, Brooklyn; *Third*—SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, Baltimore; *Fourth*—J. W. PEARSALL, Ridgewood, N. J.

Corresponding Secretary,
THE REV. FRANK MASON NORTH, D.D., New York.

Recording Secretary,
THE REV. C. A. LITTLEFIELD, Lynn, Mass.

Treasurer,
HORACE BENTON, Cleveland, O.

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THE PRESIDENT, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, THE SECRETARIES, TREASURER, AND THE REV. A. W. BYRT, D.D., Brooklyn; THE REV. JAMES ROWE, D.D., Chicago; THE REV. DILLON BRONSON, D.D., Boston; THE REV. J. G. BICKERTON, D.D., Philadelphia.

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REV. C. W. BALDWIN, Baltimore,
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There is in preparation as this report goes to press a supplementary statement which will show in more detail the results of the National Union's work and influence. This document will be available for the use of the General Conference in estimating the value of the Society to the Church and in forming plans for the further development of this mighty Methodist movement for the evangelization of cities.

Respectfully submitted,

HANFORD CRAWFORD, *President.*

FRANK MASON NORTH, *Corresponding Secretary.*

CITY EVANGELIZATION

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CITY EVANGELIZATION UNION. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE ?

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We beg leave to present the following report as a supplement to that already accepted and referred by the Conference, and ask that it be submitted to the appropriate committees.

The following summaries will indicate the wide range of the enterprises of the local societies for city evangelization and the practical results of their operations to the cities and the Church. Of the eighty and more societies now upon the list seventy are engaged in its own field, but all have been held in sympathetic relations by their connection with one another through the National City Evangelization Union, which has sought to inspire their aims and to promote by its conventions, publications and correspondence larger purposes and better methods. The summaries show approximate results for the quadrennium and also for the entire period during which these local societies have been in active existence. By far the greater part of these achievements has been accomplished since the national organization received the endowment of the General Conference in 1888.

TABLE I.—THE QUADRENNIUM

Appropriation from Missionary Society		$254,591
Amount raised by local society:		
Current expenses	$631,283	
Investment	428,374	
Total		1,059,657
Grand total		$1,314,248

The local societies have during the quadrennium raised and expended over a million dollars—more than $250,000 a year. Of this over two fifths have been invested in permanent buildings and equipment.

TABLE II.—SINCE ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SOCIETIES

Number churches aided	602
Amount expended	$4,694,548
Communicants	86,707
Present status of churches thus aided:	
Sunday school scholars	108,746
Value of property	$9,593,759
Raised for ministerial support	358,881
Raised for benevolence	179,311

An interpretation of Table II brings out the important facts that these local societies have aided over six hundred churches,

helping to create property now valued at nearly $10,000,000; that in this work they have expended about $4,700,000. For the present year the churches thus promoted and assisted report a membership of about eighty-seven thousand, over one hundred and eight thousand Sunday school scholars, and contributions for ministerial support and the benevolent societies amounting to over $538,000.

A review of the range of activities, of which these figures are but a colorless expression, would reveal the fact that these societies are centers of every kind of ministry, pressing home the claim of the gospel upon individuals of every type, dealing with the problems of childhood and of foreign-born, multiplying the agencies by which social and industrial questions are to be solved, and penetrating alike by the methods of kindness and the evangelistic appeal the life of the unsaved multitudes of our cities.

Impressed with these facts, and deeply feeling the importance at once of maintaining the status of so strong an agency of the Church and of enlarging its usefulness by proper adjustment to the newly constituted Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the National City Evangelization Union, through a committee authorized to confer with a similar committee from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, has submitted certain proposals as a basis for the continuance and further promotion of the work of evangelization in the cities. These suggestions have met with the hearty approval of the conferring committees and have been indorsed by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

We present them herewith and request the General Conference to refer them to the appropriate committees, that the status indicated, if approved, may be properly incorporated in the Discipline and in the policy of the organizations affected.

The memorandum of agreement, to which reference is made above, follows:

CITY EVANGELIZATION—BASIS OF AGREEMENT

Basis of agreement adopted by the Committee of Conference of the National City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church and indorsed by the formal action of the board.

First—The maintenance of the fixed principle that the independence and autonomy of the local unions should be preserved.

Second—The report by the local unions to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the use proposed and made of the appropriations to the local unions by the General Committee of the Board each year.

Third—There may be recognized three classes of cities:

(a) Those in which there is a local organization representative and effective under the general form prescribed in the Discipline, administering funds raised locally as well as those appropriated by the Board of Home Missions. The relation of the Board of Home Missions to the organizations in cities of the first class should be simply advisory.

(b) Cities in which local unions are but partially developed, either by reason of inadequate organization or by reason of lack of local interest and resources. In the case of cities of the second class it is suggested that there should be special administration on the part of the Board of Home Missions, which might properly involve a Bureau of Cities, the aim of the administration being to raise these cities to the first class.

(c) Cities having no local unions should be encouraged to organize societies, and should be promoted as rapidly as possible to the second and first classes, under the administrative direction of the Bureau of Cities of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, coöperating with local forces.

Fourth—The maintenance of the National City Evangelization Union with modifications as to membership. The membership should include, in addition to the delegates from the local union and the officers of the National Union, the executive officers of local unions, the executive officers of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and such representatives of that Board as might be determined, these officers and representatives to be members ex officio.

The chief purpose of the National Union will be to afford the agency for continuing the agitation and education concerning the city question, with provision for a conference each year, particularly for the discussion of methods and condition of city work.

Fifth—As suggested in item three, and for the purpose there indicated, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension should organize a Bureau of Cities for the larger development of work in the cities, for the publication of literature, etc. On such a bureau the National City Evangelization Union might properly have representation. This might be secured by direct appointment or by way of special representation upon the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The method of directing and administering such a bureau would be left to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, to be determined in harmony with its other departments of work.

Sixth—The local unions might properly report the amounts raised locally for tabulation by the Board of Home Missions, but with the explicit understanding that such amounts are not to be incorporated in the totals of that Board.

Seventh—A readjustment of the whole method of appropriations of missionary work in the cities should be secured, so that no appropriations should be made in cities of the first class, excepting through the local society when duly organized, according to the provisions of the Discipline; this to the end that the local society should be the agency within each city through which the missionary work should be carried on, the administration of the appropriations from the General Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for church extension being otherwsie provided for.

Eighth—Nothing in the provisions of the chapter defining the conference and district organization of the work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall affect the administration of the missionary work and appropriations in cities as provided for in this agreement.

Respectfully submitted,

HANFORD CRAWFORD,
President.

FRANK MASON NORTH,
Corresponding Secretary.

VII. EPWORTH LEAGUE

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: At the beginning of the present quadrennium the Epworth League had entered a new period of development. The early enthusiasm and novelty of the movement had disappeared. In place of effervescent enthusiasm there was a demand for practical achievement. The development and utilization of the resources and capabilities of our young people was the one practicable course, and a constructive policy that should lay the foundation for practical and permanent results was adopted and has been consistently followed.

Some changes requiring General Conference action are needed to better adapt the League to its opportunities, and enable it to more fully meet the expectations of the Church, and to bring it more perfectly under efficient supervision. The Board of Control will call attention to these in a memorial.

The activities of this quadrennium have created a large and increasing volume of work in the Central Office. In addition to the general administration and the promotion of various League interests, a large, evergrowing correspondence is carried on with the officers and members of the League everywhere who freely write for advice and instruction upon an infinite variety of matters. Besides all this the Central Office is made an active auxiliary to every agency of the Church. As an indication of the volume of work of the Central Office, during the six months immediately preceding the preparation of this report, 24,840 pieces of ordinary mail matter were handled, an average of 157 pieces of mail each day, in addition to 33,500 pieces of circular matter, containing enclosures in the promotion of League work, besides 21,000 packages of circulars sent out for the Young People's Missionary Department and about 10,500 each for the Home Missionary Society and for our Educational Work in the South, a total of about 75,000.

One of our first endeavors was to determine the strength of the Epworth League and to get into intimate contact with the live Chapters. No official statistics of the Epworth League have ever been provided by the Church; many local officers were inexperienced and unaccustomed to making official reports; the local Chapters were so irregular in the time of holding elections

that the maintenance of a working file was exceedingly difficult, and the resources of the Central Office were inadequate to rapid progress in so great an undertaking.

Since the beginning of this quadrennium a very large proportion of the Chapters have been induced to elect officers in May, the files have been brought into satisfactory condition, correspondence between the local Chapters and the Central Office has given increased coherence to the League, improved the state of organization, and trained the local officers in reporting.

An approximation of the strength of the League was made near the beginning of 1905 from districts which returned complete reports of the strength of the League. The total number of charters issued within the districts selected was 2,783. The number of Chapters actually in existence at the time of the calculation was 1,714. This ratio applied to the entire League within the United States gave 13,242 Chapters actually alive out of 21,502 charters issued, which estimate has been verified. The discrepancy between the number of charters issued and the number of Chapters in existence was chiefly due to the organization of Chapters at country appointments where continued success was exceedingly difficult. During the early enthusiasm, under such conditions often three, and more frequently two, successive Chapters were organized and perished at a single appointment. The net number of live country Chapters had shrunken slightly, while the number of city Chapters steadily increased. The reasons are normal and obvious. There must be ever a percentage of rural Chapters maintaining a precarious existence. Some of these will be discontinued, while others are being chartered under similar conditions. While a net growth is desired and expected, the number of charters issued cannot represent the real increase of strength in the League.

The League year ends with the Anniversary in May. Therefore it is not possible at the time of preparing this report to present final statistics for the last year of the quadrennium, and comparisons can only be made covering a period of not more than three years.

Reports from district officers and presiding elders indicate that a large number of Chapters, either dead or but nominally active, have resumed work under their old charters and are doing useful service. There has been a gratifying increase through the number of new charters issued. During the first year of the quadrennium 512 Senior and 288 Junior Chapters were chartered; during the second year 668 Senior and 389 Junior League Chapters were chartered, and during the third year of the quadrennium 543 Senior and 418 Junior charters were issued; showing a large and continued annual increase in the number of Senior and Junior charters.

The latest statistics as complete as they can be gathered are as follows:

Number of Senior Chapters in white Conferences, excluding the German, averaging 45 unreported districts	12,131
Number of German Senior Chapters	659
Number of Senior Chapters in the Colored Conferences	2,426
Total	**15,216**

The total number of living and active Chapters, 15,216, compares favorably with the number of pastoral charges, 15,671, and with the number of live Chapters at the beginning of the quadrennium, 13,242. The increase in the number of active Chapters is gratifying and for the number of active Chapters to so nearly equal the number of pastoral charges (including the very weakest and those located in mountainous or among sparse and scattered populations) shows a very satisfactory state of organization.

The statistics for the Junior League are much more difficult to secure than those of the Senior League. However, a rapid growth has been manifest not only in the large number of new charters issued, but in the correspondence of the Central Office. More than 2,000 Junior Chapters were brought in touch with the Central Office and added to our files last year.

The relative prosperity within the Epworth League is a striking testimony of the value of adequate supervision. The field under the care of the German Assistant is only one twenty-fourth, and that in charge of the Assistant Secretary for colored Conferences is but one fifth as large as the field receiving the unassisted oversight of the General Secretary. Therefore, the number of German Chapters is highest in proportion to the number of pastoral charges, and the colored Leagues are second.

But the most striking contrast is seen in a study of similar conditions. The general situation among colored and white churches in the South is similar, with the advantages doubtless in favor of the white churches. Granting that the Southern white churches have received their proportion of the attention of the General Secretary, and considering that for four years the General Secretary was also editor of the Epworth Herald, it has been possible to give the Southern white churches only from one tenth to one fifth as much personal attention as the colored churches should receive. The result of the discrimination is that there are 68 live Chapters to each one hundred appointments among the white Conferences, against 97 live Chapters to each one hundred appointments among the colored churches in that region.

The gratifying condition of the Epworth League work throughout our German churches is well set forth in the accompanying report of the Assistant Secretary for the German work.

After eleven years of persistent effort in pushing the Epworth League among our colored people, the Assistant Secretary, I. Garland Penn, has succeeded in giving it a positive place in that growing field. It has been a campaign of education and organization. With a view to educating our colored people upon our general church life, forty-five thousand dollars worth of League and church literature has been sold in these four years by him alone. These figures represent a vast amount of information disseminated, to say nothing of the large additional sales through direct orders to our Book Concern, stimulated by the Secretary's appeals. In our colored Conferences there are 2,426 Epworth League Chapters and 196 Junior Chapters—a total of 2,622. These outnumber the similar young people's societies in either of the distinctively black churches, although they have a larger membership.

Our colored Leagues in the South have entered into every phase of church work during the quadrennium, helping in the benevolences, and especially aiding educational institutions. In one case they gave a farm for the agricultural department of Philander Smith College at Little Rock. They help in the churches, as reports show, in revival efforts and in temporal affairs. Special mention should be made of the Epworth League work going on in the Freedmen's Aid Schools of the South, serving as they do to train the young people in the League idea for work in the local churches upon returning from school.

The League work in our colored Conferences has been economically administered. Secretary Penn has traveled far and wide, and has paid a large part of the expense of his office from the offerings of the colored Leagues. In the distribution of literature he has in a measure been a valuable adjunct of the Book Concern. The future was never so bright as now among our colored young people. Epworth League Institute training is being introduced, and plans are being laid for another quadrennium of aggressive work in Bible and Mission Study, in church doctrine and evangelism, and in training in all forms of League activity.

An important part of the policy of the present quadrennium has been to place the Epworth League upon a self-supporting basis, chiefly that we might develop an enterprising and self-reliant constituency of young people who would hereafter constitute a strong and aggressive church, but also that we might increase the available profits of the Book Concern for the support of the infirm veterans of our ministry. This task was more difficult since as a result of fifteen years, during which they had not supported it, our young people had come to understand

that the local Chapters were responsible for the support of the general work. Yet as the result of an appeal immediately after the last General Conference, the amount received for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1904, was $1,463.86. During the next year this amount was increased to $3,785.99. During the third year the contributions from local Chapters amounted to $8,989.91, while during the fourth year the amount so contributed was $11,000.64. In addition to these receipts from the local Chapters, certain profits upon sales to the Epworth Leagues have been credited to the Central Office. During the last year the profits so credited were, from the Western Publishing House, $3,057.04; from the Eastern House, $1,150.00, which added to the amount received from the local Chapters make a total revenue of $15,207.68. The expenses of the Central Office and the Board of Control for the administrative work of this year were $15,233.68. From these figures it is evident that during this quadrennium, for the first time within its history, the Epworth League has been brought to self-support. During the last year $1,496 additional was used exclusively in promoting self-support.

There has been during the quadrennium a careful revision and expansion of Epworth League literature both of a general character and for special study work. The Bible Study Texts that sprang so quickly into great and deserved popularity, with all their merits, possessed the defect of containing more lessons than it was possible usually to complete during the working period of a year and the classes were rapidly decreasing. The series of texts was completed by the preparation and publication of Studies in the Old Testament and the texts already issued upon the Life of Christ and the Apostolic Church were revised. The publication of the Studies in the Old Testament and the revision of the other texts permitted the inclusion in the new volumes of such improvements as had been suggested by experience and mature deliberation. It is confidently believed that we now possess the finest series of Bible Study Texts adapted to our purpose that have ever been published. With the introduction of the new texts Bible Study has again rapidly increased throughout the League. The enrollment for the third year of the quadrennium, the last reported, was 10,938, a net gain of more than 50 per cent over the previous year. The reports show these Bible Classes to be centers of great spiritual growth.

A text-book on Personal Evangelism by President Edwin Holt Hughes, of De Pauw University; one on Epworth League Methods, by Dan B. Brummitt, assistant editor of the Epworth Herald, and one on Junior League Methods, by Emma A. Robinson, have been published and various revisions and additions have been made to the minor publications for the Senior and Junior Leagues, with gratifying results.

There has been a very large increase during the quadrennium in the enrollment of the Morning Watch for Bible Study and Prayer, and in Christian Stewardship; many thousands of our young people have been enrolled as active soul winners in the work of personal evangelism. There has also been a creditable increase in the enrollment in Mission Study Classes and in missionary interest and support, as well as in the support and promotion of all the official and local benevolences of our Church. All these movements are indices of rapidly increasing spiritual life and activity.

The Study Course of the Junior League has been revised and improved. The great practical value of this course of instruction has brought it into far more extensive use in our own Church than ever before and has led to its introduction and more or less extensive use in eleven denominations other than our own. The educational work of the League from the beginning of the Junior League Course to and including that for the Senior League has received the highest commendation of the most competent judges. An especially profitable movement has been the provision of a Correspondence Course for Junior Workers which is meeting an extensive demand and producing a high grade of workers.

Throughout the quadrennium emphasis has been placed upon special work for boys and girls and information and helps have been provided.

The increased vitality and efficiency of the League has a most gratifying demonstration in its financial activity. Not until four years ago was it permissible to take a collection in the Epworth League for other than League purposes. The removal of this restriction by the last General Conference has been followed by a splendid growth in beneficence. No complete report without official statistics can be given, but illuminating facts are at hand. Blank reports have been sent from the Central Office to District Secretaries, to gather various kinds of information. The first 50 complete district reports received represent 35 Conferences. Thirteen are from east of the Alleghenies, 18 from between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi River; 12 from between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains; 4 from the Pacific Slope, and 3 from Southern white Conferences. They are equitably distributed and fairly representative of the white Conferences exclusive of the German. These 50 districts, which are only one tenth of the League, reported $68,434.80 raised for various religious enterprises, besides their Chapter and local church support, an average of $1,368.70 for each district, these amounts ranging between $136.55 and $7,757. In these figures the children of our foreign-born members compare well with others, one Swedish district reporting $1,785.95. Our acquaintance with the League leads us to believe that these districts do

not show an average greater than that of the entire League; and that the League is growing rapidly in its beneficence and that the reports for the fourth year would materially surpass those of the third.

In numerous instances single Chapters have raised and expended amounts approximating $1,000 in a single year. A few years ago it would have been regarded as extraordinary or impossible to raise $1,000 for any purpose, either among the young people of one of our churches or from the young people of an entire presiding elder's district. All this growth and increased activity in the Epworth League indicates greatly increased spiritual life and earnestness.

We are entering a new era of practical achievement and spiritual attainment of which no adequate estimate can possibly be drawn from the past. This has been extensively manifested in the conventions of the quadrennium. An International Convention held in Denver in 1905, while notably successful in every particular, was especially marked by its deep evangelistic character. The minor conventions throughout the League have been generally and increasingly practical and evangelistic. The desire to do practical work, a longing for a higher experience, a demand for better equipment and conscious obligations of personal evangelism, are manifest and receiving greater emphasis.

Perhaps the most important development is seen in the recent Institute work for the better qualification and inspiration of local leaders. The Board of Control in July, 1905, authorized an Epworth League Institute under the direct management of the Central Office during the summer of 1906. It was its purpose that at this Institute the young people should gain clear ideals of Christian life and experience, be inspired to their attainment, and be trained in every department of League activity. The Institute was held at the Desplaines Camp Ground near Chicago with a faculty gathered from the best talent of our Church. It more than met the expectation of its promoters in the quality of work done and in its effects. The enrollment, a little more than 150, was sufficient for enthusiastic class interest. It so well met a pressing need that five invitations were received from as many localities, to hold such Institutes during the summer of 1907. Three were authorized, and held at Lakeside, Ohio, Lake Geneva, Wis., and Winfield, Kan. The enrollment sprang from 150, the year before, to more than 800, and out of those enrolled 29 young men offered themselves to the ministry; 42 young people volunteered for service in the foreign Mission Fields, and 33 young women offered themselves for deaconess work, while the remainder entered upon a far more intelligent and efficient service at home. All who were associated in the instruction and management of these Institutes were profoundly impressed with their value. Letters from the young

people who attended and from the pastors and presiding elders whose territory they represented, form a most extraordinary body of testimony to the remarkable spiritual results which have followed. Requests to hold Institutes during 1908 were received from 11 localities, in 9 states, geographically distributed from the Allegheny Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Six Institutes have been authorized and will be conducted at Lakeside, Ohio; Moundsville, W. Va.; Franklin, Ohio; Lake Geneva, Wis.; Lake Minnetonka, Minn.; and Winfield, Kan. Six months in advance of these Institutes more than 2,000 registrations had been subscribed. It would seem a very conservative estimate that more than 3,000 of our brightest young people will be gathered during the coming summer to devote a week to receiving instruction in Christian life and in training for service.

This development of the Institute movement is conclusive evidence of the high quality of work done, that it is meeting a real and important need in our League work, and that our young people possess a depth and strength of character and availability for service beyond the general realization of our Church. The movement is the more significant because it has spread from inherent merit, directed from the Central Office with no field work whatever.

These substantial evidences of progress; a gain of nearly two thousand Senior Chapters in less than a quadrennium; the close approach of the number of Senior Chapters to the number of pastoral charges in the Church; the very great increase in the number of Junior Chapters and the still greater spread of improved Junior methods; the surprising multiplication of classes for the systematic study of the Bible, Missions, and other practical subjects; the growing multitudes who have enrolled as personal soul winners, Christian Stewards, or for the observance of the Morning Watch; the large and rapidly increasing support the enterprises of the Church receive from the League; the leap of the League within a single quadrennium and against unfavorable legislation, from absolute financial dependence to independent self-support; the remarkable growth of the Institute movement to meet the demand of young people who wish to be qualified for better work in the Church; all these, with other important developments that have characterized this quadrennium of Epworth League work, confirm the abundant evidences of growing spiritual earnestness and of a widening of the field of practical service. They demonstrate that the League is a virile and growing power, that in place of enthusiasm of little practical value, it is greater in achievement than ever before, though hardly started upon its new course, that few realize the possibilities that lie in the development of the Epworth League, and that the Church should generously protect, foster and provide for this army of its youth.

President Hadley of Yale said of the modern method of education: "In the old-fashioned view of life, each human being went through a period of preparation, which was followed by a distinct and separate period of life work. . . . I think we have all come to see how artificial was this distinction and how evil were many of the results. . . . We no longer attempt to separate our years into two periods, one of training and the other of work. We hold rather that work should begin in the period of training and that training should continue through the period of active work." He also says: "There is yet another distinction, and perhaps a more fundamental one, which the nineteenth century is gradually obliterating, . . . the distinction between work and play. . . . Of all the combinations and syntheses of the nineteenth century, we have here the profoundest—that combination which does away with the distinction of worktime and playtime, and which makes of all life a harmony rather than a conflict between pleasure and duty."

The Epworth League is ideally adapted to realize in the work of the Church these modern ideals of education. Its activities bring our young people into actual and fruitful service of the Church for their spiritual culture and training; and the Christian activities and work that enter into their training in the League develop naturally and gradually into their life work for the Master. League methods permit Christian work to be made so attractive and enjoyable that it becomes recreative; and recreations to be made so refining and useful as to be highly educative; so that the service of God is made a joy from the beginning that may be developed into a life passion.

More important still are the opportunities which the League offers for initiative, self-expression, and the gradual assuming of responsibilities. The soul, like the body, grows through its own exercise. Education is not merely a molding process by the teacher's hand, not a matter of form or convention, not primarily a matter of knowledge, but an affair of life, a development of faculties by the creative self-activity of the subject, until the capacities of every kind with which God endowed us have developed to their fullest extent.

These modern principles of education are the very foundation of Epworth League methods. The Epworth League alone provides for their effective application and for the full results of Christian culture in the training of our young people. In organizing the Epworth League we builded better than we knew. In the study of its possibilities, the development of its resources, and the perfection of its methods we shall best intensify the spiritual power and multiply the efficiency of our Church.

JOSEPH F. BERRY,
President.

EDWIN M. RANDALL,
General Secretary.

The German Epworth League

In the United States, with her hundreds of thousands of Germans, in country and city life, we still have a great mission. As loyal American citizens, we can accomplish this mission only by proclaiming the cross of Jesus Christ to our fellow-countrymen in the mother tongue of the fatherland. Hundreds of our people, especially of the younger generation, quietly enter the American Mother Church and become a salt and a light there. English pastors east and west have told me repeatedly that some of their most conscientious church members, the most heroic givers, and the best personal workers in their congregations came from our ranks, and were converted at our German altars. This is but the natural course, and not one of us would wish to dam up the stream. But as long as so many of our own flesh and blood come across the ocean and live beside us, good citizens of our glorious country, but not spiritual and organic members of the Church, so long have we a holy mission to perform, which weighs heavily upon our conscience.

Some things in the German branch of our Church, upon which we prided ourselves in former times, are not as they were. In a measure we lack the holy fervor and zeal, the efficient personal missionary work of our fathers, whose thorough knowledge of the Bible and ceaseless prayer gave them faith, firm as a rock. But nevertheless the great interest in foreign missions, that has taken hold of our German people like a holy fire, is the joy and crown of the Church. As of necessity we have been limited in numbers through the language, it has always been difficult to provide the necessary literature. In harmony with the International Young People's Missionary Movement, Dr. Theodore Rodenmeyer, of Berea, prepared a text-book on "The Morning Glow in China." Our twelve to fifteen thousand German Epworth Leaguers received this work with joy, and it will certainly bear rich fruit. In response to an appeal for one thousand dollars for the Nast Theological Seminary, in Kiu Kiang, China, $1,000 came in a few months. But the Lord has done greater things. In the last two years six young men and two young women of our number were sent to China, India, Africa, and South America. Our people give heroically, and they give themselves.

The Cabinet of the German League also has the management of a memorial fund of one thousand dollars; in memory of Dr. Liebhart and Dr. Nagler, the two deceased German National Presidents. With the interest of each year two orphans are supported at our German colleges at Berea and Warrenton, that they may secure a higher education.

The Eleventh National Convention was held in Saint Joseph, Mo., and its meetings were full of inspiration to the hun-

dreds of young people who attended from all parts of our work. They pledged $1,000 for the chapel debt in the old fatherland and $1,000 to send a new missionary to China. The convention proved to be a spring of richest life and blessings for our whole German work.

FRIEDRICH MUNZ,
German Assistant Secretary.

VIII. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

REPORT OF SECRETARY ALONZO E. WILSON.

The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was duly organized as provided for in the Discipline soon after the adjournment of the General Conference of 1904. Its work during the quadrennium has been to initiate and develop a work long neglected by our Church. Its accomplishments have not been large but have been in the main satisfactory, considering that no provision was made for financial support of the work of the Society.

Its endeavors were carried on by four committees—Total Abstinence, Legislation, Publicity and Organization. These several departments did splendid service in promoting the temperance cause. The Committee on Legislation watched particularly temperance bills at the national capital and its chairman, Wm. H. Anderson, appeared several times before Congressional Committees.

The Committee on Publicity was able to get some temperance facts in the newspapers and distributed 700,000 pages of literature.

The Total Abstinence Committee pushed particularly the White Shield League which is the new Sunday School Temperance organization. Pledges and buttons were circulated and many Sunday schools and total abstinence work encouraged.

Dr. Evans at the head of the Organization Committee encouraged the provisions of the Discipline concerning the organization of conferences and individual churches into Temperance Societies.

Because of the pressing need in Oklahoma in its fight for prohibition this Society raised $1,100 in cash and sent it on to the Oklahoma Anti-Saloon League in charge of that fight for constitutional prohibition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is now on a footing with thirteen other denominations which have Temperance Societies or Permanent Temperance Committees doing the official work of the Church. Some of these denominational efforts put our Church to shame when we ought to be leading in this important work of redeeming our country from the liquor traffic. The Church cannot shift its responsibility of doing its own temperance work and it should be taken up courageously and a greater effort made to thoroughly arouse the Church for total abstinence and prohibition. It is felt that the work of this Society should be confined very largely to total abstinence effort, the distribution of all kinds of literature, to prepare Temperance Sunday pro-

grams and carry on a general work of agitation. Its work along legislative lines is somewhat restricted but it can coöperate with other churches and organizations, particularly at the national capital where we are so much in need of forward action.

The General Conference should permit this Society to make a stronger presentation of its work, to provide a financial plan which shall be prominent and have collections noted in the Conference minutes. The present financial plan is to have a cash offering from each church and at least $1.00 from each Epworth League and the collection from each Sunday school on one Temperance Sunday each year. If this plan is endorsed it would give abundant means for splendid work by this Society and with a fund of $25,000 each year, surprising results can be obtained during the coming quadrennium.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF ALONZO E. WILSON, TREASURER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand June 1, 1904	.....	
Received from individuals	$1,678.80	
Collections from Churches, Sunday Schools, Epworth Leagues and Conferences	576.37	
Literature sold	6.45	
		$2,261.62

EXPENDITURES

Literature and printing	$437.78	
Postage	162.09	
Expenses of members of Board attending Conference Anniversaries and meetings of the Executive Committee	249.08	
Contributed to Oklahoma Prohibition Campaign.	1,100.00	
Clerk hire, supplies, express, exchange, etc....	43.00	
Cash on hand May 1, 1908 (deposited in State Bank of Chicago)	269.67	
		$2,261.62

RESOURCES

Unpaid pledges	$127,00	
Cash	269.67	
		$396.67

Liabilities, none.

IX. REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1908

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference assembled in Baltimore, Md., May, 1908.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In presenting to your honorable body the report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the past quadrennium our hearts are full of gratitude to God for the way in which he has led us; enthusiasm has been aroused at home, and doors have been opened abroad, until we stand in awe before what God hath wrought. There have been at least four distinctive features in our work during the last four years; the first, many changes among our leaders; the second, the wonderful growth of interest among our young people; the third, the liberal gifts and bequests which have come to our treasury; the fourth, the remarkable increase of our missionary literature. While we have been pained by the separation from our tried and proven counselors, we are thankful for the wisdom which has given to us other consecrated leaders, and we know that the wonderful message, "For freedom Christ hath made you free," will be proclaimed without lapse to the ends of the earth.

HOME STATISTICS.—The home statistics show a healthy increase and are as follows: Auxiliary Societies, 5,998; members, 158,100, an increase of 8,895; young people's societies, 1,493, an increase of 167; members, 38,923, an increase of 249; King's Heralds Organizations (children's bands), 1,183, an increase of 254; members, 25,420, increase 4,824; Little Light Bearers, 13,749, increase, 7,007. We therefore see that 402 new organizations have been formed and 20,975 new members have been secured during the quadrennium.

FINANCES.—The Society has a reliable income from its annual membership fees, which is increased by bequests, life memberships, special donations, annual thank-offerings, contents of mite-boxes, etc. The largest amount ever received in one year was in 1907, when $692,490 came into the treasury. The receipts for the four years have been:

1904	$534,488
1905	548,943
1906	616,457
1907	692,490
Total	$2,392,378

an increase of $580,323 over the previous quadrennium. Gifts and bequests have been received as follows:

1904	$36,246
1905	39,604
1906	33,057
1907	95,719
Total	$204,626

The appropriations to the foreign fields have amounted to $2,233,597, in detail as follows:

Africa	$14,503
Bulgaria	15,540
China	452,745
India	929,404
Italy	36,380
Japan	266,753
Korea	90,245
Malaysia	45,132
Mexico	103,324
Philippines	45,677
Norway	200
N. Germany	500
South America	72,060
Switzerland	600

India Jubilee and China Centennial.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society entered heartily into the plans for the celebration of the India Jubilee and the China Centennial; $73,000 was contributed to the former fund and $42,956 to the latter.

Real Estate.—The amount of real estate belonging to the Society is valued at $1,358,932; of this $124,500 is in the United States and the remainder in foreign lands. The Committee on Real Estate and Titles, Mrs. C. D. Foss, President of the Society, and Mrs. W. B. Davis, of Cincinnati, have continued their excellent work in investigations regarding titles, custodians of deeds, and in what name or organization properties are held.

Revised List of Real Estate

North India Conference	$174,226
Northwest India	91,743
South India	69,736
Bombay	81,166
Bengal	39,016
Burma	70,750
Malaysia	64,500
North China	46,000
Central China	78,884

West China	16,550
Foochow	44,122
Hinghua	40,994
Korea	17,650
North Japan	15,900
Central Japan	67,445
South Japan	70,000
Mexico	106,000
South America	32,000
Bulgaria	6,500
Italy	95,000
Africa	6,250
United States	124,500

Folts' Mission Institute.—The increasing demand for college women in the work of the foreign field gives Folts' Institute a larger place than ever before, as its course of study is particularly adapted to women of that rank; and nowhere, outside of a theological school, can a more thorough course of study be pursued to prepare one for Christian work. The Institute aims to give a threefold preparation: the mental, physical and spiritual. During the quadrennium the President, Mrs. Mary Swail Wilkinson, resigned to become the wife of the Rev. Marcus L. Taft, D.D., of China; she was succeeded by Miss Ida V. Jontz, who has also resigned, so that the presidency is vacant at this time. Last year seven different countries were represented among its forty-four students: China, Japan, India, Korea, British West Indies, Germany and Norway. Its graduates are working in many foreign fields.

The Institute and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have lost a warm friend by the death of Bishop Andrews, who for a number of years was the President of the Board of Trustees of Folts'.

Literature.—In no line of our work has progress been more clearly manifest than in connection with our missionary literature. Our four monthly periodicals have been regularly issued to an increasing number of subscribers, and their high standard of excellence has been more than maintained. The Woman's Missionary Friend has 24,657 subscribers, an increase of 537: that we are gaining in numbers is encouraging in this day of many books. Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins, who, as editor, made truly "a good Friend," resigned during the quadrennium, and has been succeeded by Miss E. C. Northup.

The Children's Missionary Friend, Mrs. O. W. Scott, editor, is a successful agent in interesting the little people. It has 32,785 subscribers, a gain of 3,225. The scheme of publishing the pictures of Little Light Bearers, who have become life members by the payment of $10, has proven eminently successful—195 such photographs have appeared in two years and 110 are waiting for room.

Der Frauen Missions Freund, Miss A. M. Achard, editor, has a circulation of 4,510, an increase of 260. There has been but one year since the inception of this paper that has not been marked by a creditable increase in subscribers.

The Study, which is devoted entirely to the presentation of the uniform study subject, has had a change in the editorship, Mrs. Mary Isham having succeeded Miss Elizabeth C. Northup. This periodical has 35,644 subscribers, an advance of 490. The total number of subscribers to these four periodicals is 97,596, an increase of 4,512.

The Literature Committee for the issuing of general missionary literature is composed of three representatives; one each from the Eastern, Central and Western divisions of our land. The amount of general missionary literature issued by this committee during the quadrennium has been phenomenal. It is hard to comprehend the grand total of 15,232,510 pages. During one year 1,710,720 pages were issued for the children; and during two years there have been 2,287,468 pages issued for free distribution. Included in the entire amount are a large number of helps on the United Study, for the various years. "Leaflets on our own work in foreign lands, the course of study, and especially leaflets for the young people and supplies for King's Heralds and Little Light Bearers, all of these show advance in artistic merit, using every resource afforded by pen, pencil, printer and engraver's skill." The Missionary Prayer Calendar was issued for several years, thus uniting the whole constituency in supplication for our work and workers. The Branches have added to this large amount of literature by themselves publishing leaflets for Thank-offering meetings and other special occasions.

In India the Zenana paper is published in five languages, in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, and there is a great demand for an issue in Gujarati. This paper brings sunshine into many heathen homes, and the copies are eagerly read by both men and boys. The paper in only two editions, Hindi and Urdu, reaches 3,000 homes. We may judge of the good accomplished when we consider some of the articles published, such as "Christian Homes," "Ways of Self-Support for Indian Women," "How to become well and keep so," "On consumption and its prevention and cure."

In Japan the Tokiwa stands as a monument to the energy and perseverance of the editor, Miss Georgiana Baucus; it now has 11,400 subscribers. There have also been song books and other Christian literature issued in many of our mission stations.

United Study of Missions.—During the quadrennium the books prepared for the United Study of Missions have been very extensively used. They have been Dux Christi, an outline

study of Japan; Christus Liberator, an outline study of Africa; Christus Redemptor, an outline study of the Island World; and Gloria Christi, a study of Missions and Social Progress. Almost one half a million copies of this entire series have been sold. Last year 21,158 copies of Christus Redemptor were sold to our Methodist women alone.

Miss Pauline J. Walden celebrated, last year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of her connection with the Society as its publisher. Under her faithful management this department continues to prosper.

Magazine Fund.—We quote a sentence or two from the report of four years ago: "Arrangements have been made to supply personally, or by auxiliary societies, a fund for sending the best magazines to missionaries all over the world. Subscriptions have come from colleges, academies, executive and district meetings, from auxiliaries and from private individuals." Two hundred and eleven of the best magazines are now sent to various mission stations. This fund is on a sound business basis and takes care of itself financially.

Young People.—As we said in the introduction, our work has had as one of its distinctive features the growth of the interest shown by the young people and children. The Standard Bearers are now entirely supporting many missionaries, while Bible women, day schools, Sunday schools, hospital beds, orphans, and individuals in the various training schools are also depending upon them for help. A special object, to which their Thank-offering is applied, has been assigned to them. Miss Winifred Spaulding, formerly a missionary in the Philippines, has been selected as General Secretary of this department.

The children's work is divided into King's Heralds Organizations, composed of children from eight to fourteen years of age, and Little Light Bearer Societies for those under eight years. The former number 25,120 and the latter 13,749. Missionaries are supported by the children of seven Branches, and the little people have also a special object for their Thank-offering. The Industrial school in Mexico City has received their gifts for the last two years. Mrs. Lucie Harrison continues as the efficient secretary.

German Work.—The work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society among the German people includes ten Conferences in America and three in Europe. They are represented in the United States by 252 auxiliaries, with 6,080 members, and in Germany and Switzerland by 177 auxiliaries with 3,116 members; a total of 429 auxiliaries with 9,196 members, a gain of 69 auxiliaries and 1,328 members. The German young

people have become enthusiastic during the last quadrennium and their numbers have been trebled. There are 47 Standard Bearer Societies, with 1,153 members; 37 King's Heralds Societies, with 893 members; a gain of 769 Standard Bearers and 623 King's Heralds.

The receipts from the German Societies have been as follows:

1904	$15,298
1905	15,813
1906	18,150
1907	17,983
Total	$67,244

an increase of $20,571. There are 4,510 subscribers to *Der Frauen Missions Freund,* 99 to the Woman's Missionary Friend, and 1,203 to the Children's Missionary Friend. Quite a number of German girls are preparing for foreign service in different schools.

Scandinavian Work.—A change in the leadership of the Scandinavian Work has been necessary on account of the removal of Mrs. Andrew Farrell to Seattle, Washington; and Mrs. Hanna Henschen has been appointed Secretary. There has been a growing interest displayed in this department. There are now 97 auxiliaries with 2,700 members, and the receipts for the quadrennium were $14,460. They now have eight missionaries in the field and three more are preparing for service. While this Scandinavian work is prosecuted under great disadvantages, the societies being scattered over a large territory, the encouragements are very many, and it has already become a strong factor in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Entered into Life

During the last four years a number of our beloved leaders, wise counselors, and faithful missionaries, have entered into life.

Mrs. Harriet Skidmore, for thirty-one years the Corresponding Secretary of the New York Branch, left us on September 5, 1904. A lifelong friend and colaborer bears the following testimony: "She wore the royal crown of service through a long life of unremitting ministry to others. Her spiritual fervor, administrative ability, her almost unerring judgment, and her executive power, were equaled only by her qualities as a loving devoted mother, a most loyal friend." Her strong intellectuality and her heart, tender as a child's, formed a character which was capable of leading this wonderful missionary movement. "One generation possesses few such women. According to the Master's Word: 'He that would be chief among you, let him be

your minister.'" The New York Branch stands as a monument to the success of her life.

Mrs. Mary Clarke Ninde went to her reward in a chariot of fire on September 2, 1905. She was a pioneer in this Woman's Foreign Missionary work, having become interested in it while living in Minnesota, in June, 1870. From that time until her death, a period of thirty-five years, she was unceasing in her efforts for its advancement. For many years she was the president of the Western Branch, and after its division was Corresponding Secretary of the Minneapolis Branch. During a visit to the Pacific coast she repeatedly gave addresses in the interests of the cause, and her efforts paved the way for the establishment of the Pacific Branch. Her interest was increased by a trip to the Orient, which she enjoyed from May, 1894, to April, 1896. To the close of her life her strong, cheery voice retained its power to enthuse people in the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Mrs. Sarah Longacre Keen.—On January 25, 1906, Mrs. Sarah Longacre Keen was crowned. For thirty-three years she had been the Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch; "when she became secretary, the annual contribution of the Branch was $4,000; when she laid it down it exceeded $60,000. Her management of the finances of the Branch was exceptional." "In the early years of the Society, before there were Conference and District Secretaries, and when we had no returned missionaries to tell of their work in the foreign field, she did a great deal of itinerary work and many of the older societies throughout the Philadelphia Branch were organized by her." Under her leadership, the Philadelphia Branch had the honor of inaugurating woman's medical work in the capital city of the Chinese Empire. With members of her family she made a trip to Mexico and also one to the far East, and her careful inspection of our missions gave her knowledge which was invaluable to the Society. There was no department which did not feel her power.

Mrs. Carrie W. Joyce was called to her reward September 27, 1907. The missionary work ever claimed her support; and in her various homes, as an itinerant's wife, she aroused enthusiasm for this, which seemed to her "the greatest work of the ages." She became familiar with the needs of our mission stations while accompanying her husband on his episcopal tours. She served the Minneapolis Branch as its President, and at the time of her translation had been its Corresponding Secretary for six years. She found and placed fifteen missionaries, and was wont to say, "I have done what I could, and now I leave it with Him." Her associates will never forget her intense interest in Malaysia. "The center of her work was her Christian charac-

ter." "Her very presence was a benediction to all who were with her."

Mrs. Thomas Rich and *Mrs. Thomas Kingsbury.*—Two of the eight founders of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have passed from labor to reward during the last four years. Mrs. Thomas Rich and Mrs. Thomas Kingsbury were allowed to see this "vine of the Lord's planting" grow until eight members had become 236,192.

Mrs. J. T. Gracey went to be with God on February 16, 1908. From her experience as a worker in India she returned to America with her heart overflowing with pity and love for her downtrodden sisters. For twenty-three years she most efficiently served the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as its Recording Secretary. Her knowledge of the work was complete. For many of these years she edited the Annual, and as chairman of the Literature Committee, she compiled The Study, and supervised many of the other publications of the Society. Since 1900 she had been the Methodist representative on the Committee on the United Study of Missions, and only last October found herself obliged to resign. Well informed, with calm judgment, untiring devotion, and genial spirit—how we shall miss her. All honor to the women who took into their hearts the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society when it was weak and unpopular, and who, through their prayers and self-sacrificing work, have with God's help "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness and obtained promises."

Mrs. Anna C. Davis.—From the foreign field, also, a number of our faithful workers have gone to the "beautiful land on high." Mrs. Anna C. Davis was sent to Nanking, China, by the Northwestern Branch in 1893. After five years of faithful service she rested in this country two years, and then joyfully returned to her chosen work; but the Lord called her to the higher service of Heaven on the third day of March, 1904. Her beautiful life and character will ever be an inspiring memory.

Mabel Sia was called from Ngu Cheng to be with God in November, 1903. She had only reached her field of work in 1902, and yet this gentle Chinese girl, who loved her Master, served him well in her beloved China.

Ida May Cartwright, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, went out full of hope in 1903 to Lucknow, India. In April, 1904, she was stricken with fever and died at Naini Tal. "We may not question; God knows why he put into her heart the wish to go to India for only that little while."

Mary C. Robinson.—In 1884 Miss Mary C. Robinson was sent by the Northwestern Branch to Chin Kiang, China. For twenty-two years she faithfully discharged her duties as head of the Girls' School, winning the affection and confidence of

all with whom she was associated. On April 20, 1906, she received the summons and departed to be with her Lord.

Anna Stone, a young Chinese student, spent several years in America in preparation for her life work. In 1904, under the care of the Minneapolis Branch, she returned to her native land and began her work in Kiu Kiang. Her loving Christian character and her beautiful voice opened all hearts to her message. Her service was but a short one, for on March 14, 1906, she realized the truth of the hymn she had so often sung, "I shall see Him face to face."

Mrs. Mary Porter Gamewell left us on November 27, 1906. For thirty-five years she was an enthusiastic friend of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. As Mary Porter she was sent to China in 1871, where she worked under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society until, in 1882, she married the Rev. Frank B. Gamewell. Since that time as a missionary's wife she faithfully and efficiently served our cause. Her return to this country was on account of failing health, but many times since has she enthused vast audiences as she spoke for this work.

Lois M. Buck.—The interest in missions of Lois M. Buck began when as a child she was permitted occasionally to accompany her father on his trips to the villages around their home at Dwarahat. Her love and sympathy for the people of India, and her desire to work for them increased with her growth, "until it became an absorbing passion which even in her last illness consumed her." A diligent student, she made careful preparation, graduating from Ohio Wesleyan University and also completing a post-graduate course. In 1904 she went to Moradabad, India, as an evangelistic worker, under the care of the Cincinnati Branch. A few short months completed her service in this world, for April 17, 1907, she passed away.

Susanna Stumpf was sent to Calcutta by the Des Moines Branch in 1902. After several years of work she requested that she might be moved to the heart of heathenism. She was accordingly changed to Jagdalpur, India. Here she labored faithfully and became a bright and shining light for the Master, but the work overtaxed her strength and on January 26, 1907, she went to her heavenly home.

Mary B. Tuttle, M.D., was sent to Baroda, India, in 1903, by the Topeka Branch. Thoroughly prepared for her work, she brought healing to suffering thousands, and at the same time pointed them to "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." Her closing months were spent among the Himalaya Mountains in that far away station, Pithoragarh. She gave her life a sacrifice for India's redemption on June 27, 1907.

Kate O. Curts went to India in 1905 as teacher of music in

the Wellesley High School at Naini Tal. Following her great desire to work among native women, she went to Budaon in 1899. Four arduous years there broke her health, but after less than two years' rest at home, she was so eager to return that consent was given in 1905. She went to Godhra, where responsibilities and work were very heavy. "She was a true-hearted, faithful missionary, and the heavenly Father called his tired child to rest on January 2, 1908."

Missionaries.—We have 313 missionaries now in active service. During the quadrennium 108 new missionaries and two assistants have gone to the following fields: To India, 37; China, 37, 1 assistant; Japan, 5, 1 assistant; Malaysia, 3; Mexico, 7; South America, 4; Africa, 2; Bulgaria, 1; Korea, 5; Burma, 1; Philippines, 6. The largest number went out in 1906. Twenty-one missionaries have married, and many having married missionaries still remain in the work.

Personnel.—There have been a number of changes in the secretarial force of the Society. Mrs. Harriet Skidmore, after thirty-one years as Corresponding Secretary of the New York Branch, was succeeded by Mrs. J. M. Cornell. Mrs. S. A. Keen, for thirty-three years Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch, resigned, and Miss Carrie J. Carnahan succeeded her. Mrs. E. B. Stevens, Corresponding Secretary of the Baltimore Branch, having resigned, has been succeeded by Mrs. E. D. Huntley. Mrs. B. R. Cowen, for over thirty years Corresponding Secretary of the Cincinnati Branch, resigned in 1904; Mrs. L. L. Townley succeeded her. Mrs. F. F. Lindsay has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Minneapolis Branch on account of the death of Mrs. C. W. Joyce. Mrs. L. L. Townley, of the Cincinnati Branch, Miss Matilda Watson, of the Topeka Branch, and Mrs. Charlotte O'Neal, of the Pacific Branch, having found it necessary to be relieved of the work, have been followed by Mrs. R. L. Thomas, Miss Ella M. Watson, and Mrs. S. F. Johnson, respectively.

Mrs. J. T. Gracey, for twenty-three years Recording Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, on account of ill health was compelled to resign and was succeeded by Mrs. C. W. Barnes. Mrs. Gracey's former place on the Committee on the United Study of Missions has been filled by Miss E. C. Northup.

Visitations.—Mrs. C. D. Foss, our President, was our official visitor to the India Jubilee and China Centennial. She carefully observed our work in the far East, and her knowledge has been of great service in the deliberations of the General Executive Committee. Mrs. E. B. Stevens, Corresponding Sec-

retary emeritus, of the Baltimore Branch, Mrs. William Butler, our mother in this missionary work, and others of our workers visited the India Jubilee, and their enthusiasm over the progress made in fifty years will bring added numbers to our ranks.

New Enterprises.—A forward step during the quadrennium has been the establishment of a General Office for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Room 611, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city. Miss Elizabeth R. Bender is secretary of this office. The object is to keep in touch not only with our own missionaries and workers but also with all missionary enterprises of the day.

The first interdenominational summer school for the study of foreign work in all of its phases under the Women's Boards, was held in Northfield, Mass., in July, 1904. So successful was this gathering that in 1905 a second was held at Winona Lake, Ind., and others are being arranged for each year. Miss W. R. Lewis is the member from our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society on the committee for the arrangement of these programs.

The Foreign Fields

We wish we could give statistics of our work in the foreign fields, but at the time of compiling this report many of the blanks sent out for the latest statistics have not yet been returned, so that we cannot furnish a detailed statement.

India.—Our work in India is located in seven Conference divisions. In Northwest India there are seven centers for our work; in South India, seven; in Central Provinces, four; in Bombay, six; Bengal, six; Burma, two. From all over India come reports of glorious revivals; in many cases every girl in the school having been converted.

Our Boarding Schools are full to overflowing, and additions to the buildings are being built in many places. Our workers are also working by means of Day Schools, Training Schools, Orphanages, Sunday Schools, Industrial Schools, Theological Schools, Homes for Homeless Women, Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Zenana visiting.

Selections from the accounts of two of our educational institutions will have to suffice. First, from Wellesley Girls' High School at Naini Tal: "With a full staff of efficient teachers, who love Wellesley, and, what is rarer, matrons and housekeepers devoted to their duty, the years have passed quickly. Of the 134 enrolled during this last year, twenty-five have been entered for the Government examinations." "From the first, music has been well to the front. In nine years, 117 Trinity College Music Certificates have been obtained." From the Isabella

Thoburn College comes the word: "The Government engineers now see that we have one of the finest buildings in Lucknow for our college; the results of the Government University examination were so phenomenal that we quote a paragraph from the Star of India: 'It is no new thing for the Isabella Thoburn College to stand well in the regular Government University examinations, but the marks of the past year were such that this well-known Woman's College has even surpassed its usual results and has had really phenomenal success.'" In the B. A. examinations, Miss Lucy Bolton from this college headed the list of 375 candidates. In the First Arts examination, Dorothy Bolton excels 641 candidates. In the entrance examination there was a total of 1,367 candidates, and two from this college were among the successful twelve.

Our missionaries during the quadrennium have had to contend with smallpox, cholera, famine, and pestilence, yet they have kept steadily on their way and God has wonderfully cared for them and their charges.

Two hospitals have been established during the quadrennium, at Tilaunia, in 1905, a sanitarium for consumptives, the wards of which are full; and in 1907, the Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital at Baroda.

Malaysia.—We are working from five centers, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Taipeng, and Malacca, with twelve missionaries in charge. The past years have shown progress in our work along several lines in Malaysia. At Singapore, we have the Mary C. Ninde Home, Methodist Girls' School, and Telok Ayer Day School among the Chinese. At Kuala Lumpur the growth of the work emphasizes the need of added buildings for our Boarding School. At Taipeng success is crowning the efforts. Malacca is developing rapidly under the management of the workers there; we have a large day school and a rapidly growing boarding school, besides a Bible Woman's Training School.

In Penang a wise exchange of our property has been effected so that our Deaconess Home and Boarding School with its day school adjunct, have been moved away from the crowded Chinese quarters to a more desirable location. The change has proven beneficial to all concerned.

Mrs. Pykett's Home for Homeless Women, her Orphanage grown to such proportions as to need a new building of its own, and her Bible Training School are all very successful.

Philippines.—During the last quadrennium the Philippine Islands have been organized into a mission, separate from Malaysia. Our work radiates from two centers—Manila and Dagupan. When the Government took charge energetically of

the system of education, our missionaries wisely withdrew from that work and have concentrated their efforts along evangelistic and medical lines. In Manila we have the Deaconess Training school, called the Harris Bible Training School. From this, a year ago, a class of five girls was graduated, which is admirably fitted for evangelistic work. We also have Bethany Hospital and Dispensary, which form a center of the greatest possible influence for Christ, as the treatments for one year numbered 3,276. At Lingayen we have the beginning of what promises to be a great work. The marvelous change that has been wrought in the past few years fills our hearts with thanksgiving and our lips with praise.

CHINA.—During the last quadrennium wonderful things have been happening in China. The whole nation has awakened and is calling loudly for help in the reconstruction of the empire. Our Society has naturally been made aware of this change by the great demand which has come to our schools for Western learning. We are now working in five Conference divisions in China, from twenty-three centers, and our ninety-one missionaries are doing heroic service. Our medical work has made greater progress, perhaps, than any other department. We have eleven hospitals in successful operation, two of these having been opened during the last quadrennium. The Margaret Elizabeth Nast Memorial Hospital at Sieng-in opened in 1905 and Dr. Emma J. Betow and Dr. Frances J. Draper are in charge. The second is at Ngu Cheng and was started in 1906 with Dr. Li Bi Cu in charge; 9,600 treatments were given the first year of its history. The statistics are incomplete, but we have the record of 110,239 treatments given in one year in our hospitals in China.

Our educational work is also making rapid progress. The school at Peking has been named the Mary Porter Gamewell School and has 231 boarders and 6 day pupils, many of whom are from the families of officials; the course of study has been extended and now covers twelve years. We can only speak of one other school as a sample of the work of our Society. The educational work at Foochow includes all the grades from kindergarten to college work. Good work has been done. A friend in the Pacific Branch has given $15,000 to erect the Administration building for the Woman's College of South China. The enrollment last year was 175, and scores of applicants were refused for lack of room. There is also a summer school for teachers with an enrollment of thirty. The work of our Girls' Day schools and Women's Training Schools is advancing rapidly; and the evangelistic work is not forgotten in this time of extra demands along educational lines, but is faithfully carried on.

KOREA.—Our work in Korea radiates from four centers. Yeng Byen has been added during this quadrennium. We have seventeen missionaries, four of whom are physicians. "Never has the door of opportunity been so wide open in Korea as at present, never have our missionaries been so embarrassed, yes, appalled, by the work confronting them as at present. The number of members and adherents has more than doubled during the past year, an increase of 21,506 being reported. But of far more importance than this increase in numbers has been the wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit which has come to the Church. Missionaries, native helpers, members, inquirers, pupils in the schools—all have had a share in the great blessing. If the need of more trained workers, both Bible women and teachers, was great before, it is far greater now. Our workers have done all they possibly could; their numbers should be doubled." We have medical work in Seoul, in the Chong dong Hospital and also at the East Gate with Dr. Ernsberger in charge. Our medical work in Pyeng Yang District has been hindered by the total destruction, in November, 1906, of the Woman's Hospital, with all its instruments and supplies. There are nine day schools reported on Seoul District alone, with an average daily attendance of 240. Our city day schools are crowded to overflowing in all the districts.

JAPAN.—Ten stations are occupied by the Society in Japan, with twenty-six missionaries in charge. This has been an eventful quadrennium in Japan. Especially has this last year been full of important events. During the year the union of all the Methodist churches was effected. Three disastrous fires have visited our mission stations, two at Hakodate and one at Nagoya; as a result our work has been pushed under embarrassing circumstances, but has prospered nevertheless. Our school work is especially encouraging in Japan. We quote from the report of the Kwassui Jo Gakko: "This college has fought the battle for higher education in Japan and has won a national reputation, so that even its undergraduates can get positions in Government schools at a good salary." Nine of these graduates are now in Government schools, and are doing excellent work. During the last year, the school has had an enrollment of 422, of which 146 were boarding pupils and 226 day pupils. Many are refused entrance from lack of room. The Biblical Department is especially strong; the eighteen Sunday schools in connection with the Bible training course have 800 pupils enrolled. This school is recognized as having an influence in transforming character; this is evidenced by the fact that a stepmother brought her incorrigible stepdaughter to it, hoping she would become a better girl. There is also a kindergarten

in Kwassui; and, indeed, all lines of work are pushed in connection with this great college.

Concerning the evangelistic work, Miss Seeds writes: "The part of the evangelistic work we do in connection with our school work, has naturally been the most successful; that is the City Sunday-school work of Fukuoka and Hakata. These schools are constantly increasing in numbers and the evangelistic spirit shown is very marked."

A great revival has visited the Loo Choo Islands. It began in April and continued until July 1, 1907. One hundred and fifty people were baptized; "it has been the greatest movement that has yet been seen in Japan in any church."

MEXICO.—"The growth of our work in Mexico during the past quadrennium, shown in the prosperity of our schools, marks a new era in our history in that country. Our four largest schools are the Sarah L. Keen College in Mexico City, the Pachuca School, the Puebla Normal Institute, and our school at Guanajuato. Prejudice against our schools—the results of the untiring efforts of the Roman priests—has been overcome in the large cities, as well as in not a few towns, by the undeniable fact of the good work our missionaries have done, in seeking to elevate Mexican womanhood to the high standards of genuine Christian morality. The mistrust of our schools by the liberal men of the country has also been dispelled on seeing that the aim of our work is not to proselyte, but to uplift."

The Sarah L. Keen College now has an enrollment of 200, and recent gifts have made possible the completion of the chapel and the beautifying of the grounds. Parents are bringing their daughters to the Puebla Normal Institute only to hear these words: "Our house is already overflowing. Soon we will have the adjoining property, but now we have all the pupils we can accommodate." The children of these schools represent twelve of the twenty-seven states of the republic. Day schools in towns and villages are also prospering, the enrollment and self-support having increased.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Three stations on the east coast of South America, namely, Rosario, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and Lima and Callao on the west coast, are occupied by educational work of our Society. The schools at Rosario and Buenos Ayres have been obliged to secure new quarters and are still embarrassed by lack of room and necessary appliances. The schools are jealously watched by the Roman Catholics but still many children from Catholic families attend. Sunday schools and weekly services of prayer are held in connection with the day schools. The school at Montevideo in its attractive new build-

ing is doing fine work; there are 182 pupils in attendance. In Lima the opposition is very great, but a new school has been opened which promises great things. At Callao the classes are large and the work heavy.

Bulgaria.—Our work at Lovetch is progressing slowly but surely. The last year has been the best year known. The Catholics still oppose the work in every possible way. The announcement that the school would henceforth have a seven years' course of study instead of six, was received with enthusiasm by the students, alumni, and by the Conference. Two of the former members of the school are now in missionary work in the Islands of the Sea. In addition to its monthly missionary meetings, the Lovetch auxiliary holds weekly cottage prayer meetings; frequently these prayer meetings are held in Catholic homes and many of the orthodox are reached in that way. Not a few are the taunts and persecutions endured by the women who attend, but they are persistent in their efforts to win husbands or parents, as the case may be, to see the truth as they have found it in the Word of God. This last year a large proportion of the girls were new in the school and, as usual, from orthodox homes. They seem especially open to conviction, frankly giving their views in regard to religious matters, and almost without exception, attend the weekly class meeting. Miss Kate Blackburn and Miss Dora Davis are still the faithful workers at this point.

Italy.—"We have so long associated Miss Vickery and Miss Llewellyn with Crandon Hall, the center of our work in Italy, that we have hardly yet realized that others have taken the place which they so ably filled; but in Miss Swift and Miss Burt we have admirable successors." There have been added to the faculty two teachers from America, Miss Hill, a graduate of Vassar College, and Miss McFall, of Boston University. Both are supported by the income of the school. Nearly three hundred girls are in attendance; all are required to attend daily prayers, and by personal association with their teachers and the Bible study, the prejudices which have been in their minds against Protestantism are gradually disappearing, and they are coming little by little into a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ. The quiet influence of our Italian workers is responsible for the lively interest in our Sunday schools, which have developed most satisfactorily.

At the World's Sunday School Convention, held in May, 1906, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rome, Miss Italia Garibaldi, a granddaughter of the great liberator of Italy, and a former student of Crandon Institute, made one of the addresses of welcome.

Besides Crandon Hall we have a school in Via Garibaldi, the number of attendants at which is limited to fifty. It is always full, with applicants waiting.

Germany and Switzerland.—An appropriation of $275 yearly is used to assist in the support of five Bible readers or visiting deaconesses in as many different centers in the North Germany and Switzerland Conferences. The Church in connection with which they work also helps in their support. These women have done good work among the sick, the poor, and the Christless ones. In Berlin and Chemnitz, in the former place especially, numbers have been led to Christ. In the Switzerland Conference much house-to-house visitation has been done. Christian literature has been distributed at Lausanne. The work in the Home for Girls has grown rapidly. A number of enthusiastic Standard Bearer Bands have been organized.

Norway.—An appropriation of $50 yearly for the support of a Bible reader is given for Norway.

Africa.—Our woman's work has been established at only two points in the great continent of Africa, one being on the east coast, at Old Umtali, in Rhodesia, and the other on the west coast, at Quessua, in the province of Angola.

At Quessua, the greatly needed new building for the school is now being built. The Northwestern Branch is supplying the money and our two missionaries, with the help of the presiding elder, are supervising the work. We have an enrollment of twenty-five girls. At Old Umtali a commodious school and dormitory is being built through the generosity of a friend in the New England Branch. Forty-three girls were in attendance. We own thirty-five acres of land here; eight acres are now under cultivation, including an orchard of seventy-two trees. The products of the garden have contributed over $300 toward the support of the school this year. Mrs. Coffin writes: "Our greatest joy is in knowing that real character has been developed in these girls in so short a time, and there is not a girl here who does not want to grow better. Six of these girls have recently been married to native pastors of our church and are doing Bible woman's work for us."

Medical Work.—This very important part of the Society's work has already proved its importance. Nine medical missionaries have gone to the foreign fields since 1904: seven to China, one to Manila, and one to India. In India our medical work and hospitals are located at Bareilly, Baroda, Bhot, Brindaban, Pithoragarh, Poona, Tilaunia, and the Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital is soon to be built at Kolar;

dispensary work is also conducted at Calcutta, Muzaffarpur, Naini Tal, Pakur and Nadiad. In China our medical work and hospitals are located at Chinkiang, Chunking, Ch'ang-li, Foochow City, Ming-chiang, Ngu Cheng, Kiu Kiang, Nan Chang, Peking, Shantung, Sieng-iu, and Tientsin; dispensary work also at Chentu and Haitang. In Korea we have two hospitals, at Seoul and Pyeng Yang. In Japan we have medical work at Nagasaki; and in the Philippines at Manila we have the Bethany Hospital and Dispensary, and medical work at Tarlac.

Respectfully submitted,

On behalf of the General Executive Committee,

MRS. C. D. FOSS, *President.*

MRS. C. W. BARNES, *Secretary.*

X. REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of 1908, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: It again becomes our duty to submit the quadrennial report of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, extending over the period from July 31, 1903, to July 31, 1907.

Woman's work has so satisfactorily demonstrated its value in the missionary department of the work of the Church that there is no longer any question concerning its importance—we may say, its necessity.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with its annual contribution of more than a half million dollars, is proving an indispensable auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions; and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the younger sister, with its contribution of more than a third of a million dollars, hopes to make itself a strong factor in supplementing the work of the Board of Home Missions, City Evangelization Society, and the educational organizations of the Church.

The opportunities for evangelistic and educational effort among the needy and ignorant classes are abundant and urgent, and the necessity for immediate activity is apparent in the rapidity with which the newer portions of the country are being settled and developed. The character of the early social and religious conditions of a community is of vital importance to its future, for it is easier to prevent sin than to cure it. The Church should certainly be on the ground as early as the saloon, and it is a pity that the zeal of the Church for patriotism and religion cannot outrun the selfish greed of the brewer and the capitalist in these new sections of the country.

FINANCES

The income of the Society is secured by an annual membership fee for auxiliaries of one dollar, for circles of young people of fifty cents, and for children of twenty-five cents and ten cents, according to age. Added to these annual dues we seek special offerings and gifts for special purposes, and welcome annuity gifts, endowments, and bequests.

1. *Membership.* The annual membership as shown July 31, 1907, is: Auxiliaries, 91,111; Circles, 19,421; Children's Bands, 26,294.

2. *Income.* The receipts for the quadrennium from July, 31, 1899, to July 31, 1903, were:

Cash	$867,113 49
Supplies	336,098 13
Total	$1,203,211 62

For quadrennium just closed:

Cash	$1,372,319 47
Supplies	341,489 13
Total	$1,713,808 60

an increase in cash of $505,205.98, and of supplies of $5,391.

The cash income includes a special "Silver Offering" of $150,000, which, if deducted, makes the advance $355,205.98, or over one third of a million dollars. If the "Silver Offering" is included, the advance is over a half million dollars.

3. *Silver Offering.* At the close of the first quarter century of the work of the Society the Board of Managers voted to ask, for its celebration, an extra thank-offering of $200,000, an average gift of $2.50 per member, or ten cents per month for twenty-five months. Of this offering $150,000 has been paid into the treasury and we confidently expect the remainder. Much of this money has been earned by willing hands, and much of it is the fruit of small economies and real self-denial—all of it a glad offering to the Lord. Notwithstanding this large extra gift, the regular income has steadily increased from year to year.

Since we began to raise the "Silver Offering" we have not only paid into the treasury for the general expenses the average of the sum paid the year before we began to raise this offering, but have increased this amount by $81,908.23. Including the "Silver Offering" and excluding bequests, annuities, and endowments, we have made a total cash gain to the treasury in the three years since the "Silver Offering" was proposed of $231,908.23. For all this we are profoundly grateful, for we believe "the good hand of our God" has been with us.

4. *Annuities, Bequests, and Endowments.* Received in the quadrennium:

Annuities	$27,462 02
Bequests	43,294 71
Endowments	6,000 00
Total	$76,756 73

5. *Supplies.* A field which early attracted the attention of

the Woman's Home Missionary Society was that of the needs of the families of the pastors on our frontiers and in the South. We learned that the salaries were often so small as to permit but the plainest table; that pastors were frequently not properly clad to meet the rigors of the climate in the North, especially in the northern Rockies; that the wives and children often had only too scant a supply of comfortable and suitable clothing, and that in case of illness and death there was likely to be real suffering. We believed that these men and women, many of whom had left comfortable homes and attractive positions to minister to the Lord's scattered sheep, had a claim upon the Church for a comfortable support, and that we should win the commendation of both the Church and the Master if we attempted to supply these needs. Consequently, hundreds of barrels of clothing, including shoes, rubber boots, and fur overcoats have been sent to such ministers (we have not forgotten to inclose a magazine for the pastor's wife and some toys for the children), each application for assistance having been recommended by the pastor's presiding elder before being considered.

Second-hand clothing (to which no value is attached in our credits) is sent to our industrial schools, to furnish material for the sewing classes, to clothe women and children for church and Sunday school, and to supply the needs of such people as are more or less dependent upon the missions. The testimony to the value of this department of Home Missionary work is abundant and gratifying.

For the last two years no credit has been given for second-hand clothing, so that the supplies as now reported represent cash only, either expended in purchase of new goods or transmitted directly to the pastors.

6. *Appropriations.* The amounts appropriated from the treasury to the various fields of work for the quadrennium are as follows:

Colored work in the South	$145,776 85
White work in the South	70,738 62
Utah	19,648 53
Spanish-American (including Porto Rico)	91,090 08
Indian (including Alaska)	58,573 92
Oriental (including Hawaii)	49,327 78
Immigrant Homes	33,842 34
Children's Homes	63,646 46
City Missions (exclusive of deaconess work)	28,674 81
Hospitals	102,290 89
Training Schools for missionaries and deaconesses	81,339 65
Rest Homes for missionaries and deaconesses	12,120 00
Deaconess Homes	347,285 00
Frontier preachers	26,583 79

7. *Assets.* The assets of the Society are as follows:

Estimated value of buildings and grounds.	
Southern States	$241,250
Utah	51,600
New Mexico and Oklahoma	28,200
Indian and other real estate (including Alaska)	20,775
Pacific Coast (including Honolulu)	43,000
Porto Rico	19,000
Children's Homes	99,450
City Missions	235,575
Training Schools for missionaries and deaconesses	293,000
Hospitals	162,400
Rest Homes for missionaries and deaconesses	22,851
Deaconess Homes	202,277
Total	$1,419,378

8. *Endowment Funds.* The Society has the following invested endowment funds:

Browning Home and School, Camden, S. C., bonds	$10,500 00
Browning Home and School, Camden, S. C., other investments	2,000 00
Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C.	1,000 00
Bradley Children's Home	17,500 00
Watts de Peyster Children's Home	200 00
Thayer Home, Atlanta, Ga.	1,800 00
Glenn Home, Cincinnati, O.	1,000 00
Deaconess Homes	14,297 57
Total	$48,297 57
Uninvested, upon which the Society is paying interest.	12,117 07
Total	$60,414 64

The Society has other invested funds as follows:

Delaware Savings Bank, Delaware, O.	$859 20
Adams Express Company stock	1,575 00
Gas & Fuel Co., Columbus, O.	2,000 00
Ohio Building & Loan Co., Columbus, O.	1,321 60
Consolidated Gold, Copper, & Coal Co., Wyoming	1,000 00
Total	$6,755 80
Cash balance, July 31, 1907	$2,216 15
Total assets July 31, 1907	1,488,764 59

The Society's liabilities are

Bills payable	$67,167 00
Endowment Fund	12,117 07
Total	$79,284 07

The aggregate debt on twelve Deaconess Homes, on Rest Homes, Hospitals, and Missions, for which local Boards are responsible, is $57,425.

FIELDS

Colored Work. The earliest work of the Society was done for the colored people. The Negro problem is still insistent, and only Christian training in civic duty and citizenship, together with a practical knowledge of the industrial arts, can solve it. The colored man should be held equally responsible for right-doing with the white person, but this responsibility carries with it the right to an equal privilege to know the moral law, and to the same encouragement to keep it, to the same privilege of getting an honest living, and an equal right to enjoy the fruit of his labors. It is gratifying that the colored people are contributing an increasing amount to the education and industrial training carried on in our schools.

The colored work of the Society in the South is located as follows and opened as indicated:

Thayer Industrial Home (allied to Clark University), Atlanta, Ga..... 1883
Haven Industrial Home and Elementary School, Savannah, Ga..... 1882
Speedwell Industrial Home and Elementary School, Speedwell, Ga..... 1886
Boylan Industrial Home, Elementary and Grammar School, Jacksonville, Fla..... 1886
Brewster Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Jacksonville, Fla..... 1901
Ingraham Settlement Work and Elementary School, West Jacksonville, Fla..... 1900
Emerson Memorial Home and Elementary School, Ocala, Fla..... 1891
Allen Industrial Home and Asheville Academy, Asheville, N. C..... 1887
Browning Industrial Home and Mather Academy, Camden, S. C..... 1887
Kent Industrial Home (allied to Bennett College), Greensboro, N. C..... 1886
New Jersey Conference Industrial Home (allied to Morristown Normal College), Morristown, Tenn.... 1892
E. L. Rust Industrial Home (allied to Rust University), Holly Springs, Miss..... 1884
Adeline Smith Industrial Home (allied to Philander Smith College), Little Rock, Ark..... 1884
Peck School of Domestic Science and Art (allied to New Orleans University), New Orleans, La..... 1889
Peck Home burned 1897, not yet rebuilt.
King Industrial Home (allied to Wiley University), Marshall, Tex..... 1890
Eliza Dee Industrial Home (allied to Samuel Huston College), Austin, Tex..... 1903

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number one.

White Work in the South. The Highland region of the South is both a needy and fruitful field for the Christian educa-

tion and industrial training of the young white people of the Church. The schools and homes of the Woman's Home Missionary Society are located as follows:

Elizabeth Ritter Industrial Home (opened 1891) and Caroline Frazer Hall (allied to Chattanooga University), Athens, Tenn	1907
Bennett Industrial Home (opened 1899) and Bennett Academy, Clarkson, Miss	1898
Rebecca McCleskey Industrial Home (allied to John H. Snead Seminary), Boaz, Ala	1904
Ebenezer Mitchell Home and Elementary School, Lenoir, N. C	1903
Six Community Schools in North Carolina (in care of presiding elders)	1901
An Evangelist and Conference worker for Holston Conference.	

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number two.

Utah. In Utah the buildings for the most part consist of chapels to which are attached homes for the missionaries. In these chapels are conducted elementary day schools, Sunday schools, prayer and preaching services, and industrial classes for girls and women. The Society has work as follows:

Gurley Mission Home, Chapel, Day School, and Kindergarten, Moroni	1885
Thomson Chapel and Home, Missionary Station, industrial and evangelistic, Mount Pleasant	1885
Deaconess Station, evangelistic, Ogden	1886
East Ohio Conference Home, missionary station, industrial and evangelistic, Provo	1886
Columbus Mission Home, Chapel, Day School, and Kindergarten, Elsinore	1886
Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City	1887
Leech Mission Home, Chapel, Day School, and Kindergarten, Spring City	1888
Philadelphia Conference Home, Missionary Station, industrial and evangelistic, Logan	1889

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number three.

Spanish-Americans. The Spanish-American people, many of them children of superstition, want to know English and become intelligent citizens, and are fast becoming so. They are in Indian Territory, New Mexico, Western Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Southern California. When a comprehensive and systematic effort shall be made to train the children of the present generation to right habits of Christian living, one more element will be added to the strength of our cosmopolitan character. The Porto Rican, too, will make us richer when

he becomes Christ's man, and until then his children are our charge. These fields of the Society are as follows:

Harwood Industrial School and Home, Albuquerque, N. M.	1887
School (in tents) and Home, Tucson, Ariz.	1906
Frances M. DePauw Industrial Home and Elementary School, Prospect Park, Los Angeles, Cal.	1898
George O. Robinson Orphanage and Industrial Home (for girls), San Turce, Porto Rico.	1902
The McKinley Day School, San Juan, Porto Rico.	1901
Day School, Ponce, Porto Rico.	1906

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number four.

Indian and Alaskan Work. Our Indian school work is especially difficult, for most of the tribal Indians are either compelled, or prefer, to hunt and fish during the summer, and they take their children with them. Had we homes into which we could gather the children, they would be left with us, and would be educated out of their wandering ways; but, on the other hand, the parents should not be relieved of the care and support of their children. Our visiting missionaries often accompany the Indians in their migrations and try to keep a hold upon them.

The work in Alaska is prospering most favorably. Our Children's Home and the hospital at Unalaska supplement the work of the government school; and at Sinuk, twenty miles from Nome, a new Reindeer Mission has recently been opened. We need a Children's Home and Mission House here also to supplement the government school. These missions are:

Stickney Industrial Home and School, Lynden, Wash.	1891
Navajo Mission, Farmington, N. M.	1891
Dulce Mission, Dulce, N. M.	1887
Ponca Indian Mission, White Eagle, Okla.	1888
Pawnee Indian Mission, Pawnee, Okla.	1885
Pottawatomie School and Chapel, Mayette, Kan.	1905
Ukiah, School and visiting missionary, California.	1891
Yumas, visiting missionary, Southern California.	1907
Jesse Lee Home and Hospital, Unalaska, Alaska.	1889
Sinuk Reindeer Mission, Nome, Alaska.	1907

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number five.

Oriental Work. The work for Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans in San Francisco has been made much more difficult by the catastrophe to the city. The Chinese Home has not yet been rebuilt, but the work has not been interrupted, a temporary house having been occupied in Berkeley. Work for

Orientals is being done by the Society both in Los Angeles and the Northwest. The following are the schools and missions:

Chinese Home, School, and Rescue Work, San Francisco, Cal.	1893
Japanese and Korean Home, School, and Rescue Work, San Francisco, Cal.	1893
Susannah Wesley Home and Evangelistic Work, Honolulu, Hawaii	1899
Japanese and Korean Work in Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.	1896

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number six.

Immigrant Stations. In the year 1886, under most earnest representation of the need of care for unprotected immigrant girls, a missionary was employed at each of the ports, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and in 1888 temporary Homes for immigrant girls and women had been provided at all three of these ports. We now have Homes as follows:

Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State Street, New York city.	1888
Immigrant Girls' Home, 72-74 Marginal Street, Boston, Mass.	1889
Deaconess for Port Work, Philadelphia, Pa.	1888

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number seven.

Children's Homes. The Children's Homes have come to us as the gifts of friends, and furnish a much-to-be-desired refuge for homeless children found by our missionaries and deaconesses among the "submerged tenth." Under the tuition received in these Homes the almost helpless little ones grow up into respected Christian citizens. The image of God, which he himself imprinted, appears when the soil of sin has been patiently scoured off. We have the following:

Mothers' Jewels Home, York, Neb.	1895
Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School, Tivoli, N. Y.	1894
Elizabeth A. Bradley Children's Home, Hulton, Pa.	1905
Cunningham Deaconess Home and Orphanage, Urbana, Ill.	1901
George O. Robinson Orphanage and Industrial Home for Girls, San Turce, Porto Rico	1902

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number eight.

City and Settlement Work. The cities are both the pride and

the peril of the republic. They are the centers of manufactures and trade and, therefore, of wealth; the centers of literature, art, and journalism, and, therefore, of the light and strength of the republic, while at the same time they are the centers of peril and consequent anxiety. All the "down and out," the inefficient, the desperate, drift to the city where they can hide in the multitude.

The city work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society consists of settlement work, of kindergartens, night schools, sewing schools, and study classes, Sunday school, visiting, and evangelistic service. Much of this is done by deaconesses, who, as pastors' assistants, city visitors, travelers' aid, district nurses, and teachers try to lead people out of their distress both physical and spiritual. This work of the Society is as follows:

Bohemian Work and E. E. Marcy Home, Chicago, Ill..	1884
Hull Street Settlement and Medical Dispensary, Boston, Mass.....	1893
Deaconess Settlement and Dispensary, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1898
Mount Tabor Industrial Building, Baltimore, Md....	1900
Tillman Avenue Mission, Detroit, Mich.....	1888
Glenn Home, Cincinnati, O.....	1891
Ada Street Mission, Chicago, Ill.....	1902
Missionary to French and Italians, New Orleans, La..	1889
Italian Mission, Rochester, N. Y.....	1907
Italian Mission, Utica, N. Y.....	1907
Italian Mission, Chicago, Ill.....	1903
Italian Mission, Providence, R. I.....	1902
Italian Mission, Syracuse, N. Y.....	1905
Swedish Work, Central Swedish Conference.....	1907
Finnish Work, California Conference.....	1897
Finnish Work, Northern Minnesota Conference.....	1897
Coke Regions, Pittsburg Conference.....	1889
Anthracite Regions, Central Pennsylvania Conference.	1905

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number seven.

Training Schools. One of the earliest needs that was felt by the Society was that of trained workers, and a training school for missionaries was very early considered. When the deaconesses became a part of the working force of the Society the need for a training school became imperative. We now have the following training schools for missionaries and deaconesses:

Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School, Washington, D. C.....	1891
Fisk National Training School, Kansas City, Mo.....	1899
National Bible Training School, San Francisco, Cal..	1891
Iowa Conference Bible Training School, Des Moines, Ia.	1900
Aldrich Memorial Conference Training School, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1897
Conference Training School, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1892

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number nine.

Hospitals. While it has not been the policy of the Society to build or support hospitals, and many have been declined, some have been accepted to furnish a place for training nurses and nurse-deaconesses to meet the needs of the Society. All have come to us without overtures, on our part, and all are used for the training of workers for better service to the Church. The hospitals are largely in the care of deaconesses who faithfully minister to both body and soul of their patients. They are as follows:

Sibley Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Washington, D. C.	1894
Graham Protestant Hospital, Keokuk, Ia.	1904
Colorado Conference Deaconess Hospital, Colorado Springs, Col.	1903
Ellen A. Burge Deaconess Hospital, Springfield, Mo.	1906
Brewster Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Jacksonville, Fla.	1901

Rest Homes. As our missionaries and deaconesses are very human, and so become weary and need a quiet place to recover their expended vitality, the friends of the Society have, from time to time, given property for Rest Homes. The Bancroft Rest Home is open the entire year, the others in the summer only. They are located as follows:

Bancroft Rest Home, Ocean Grove, N. J.	1896
Thompson Rest Home, Mountain Lake Park, Va.	1899
Caroline Rest Home, Round Lake, N. Y.	1899
Elvira Olney Rest Home, Ludington, Mich.	1901
Wing Rest Home, Huntington Beach, Cal.	1906

DEACONESS WORK

In the development of the various departments of the work of the Society that of the city has been, and will continue to be, of constantly growing importance. The deaconess as an agency for city work was twenty years ago providentially provided at just the time she was needed. Her consecration to Christian work and her garb, the outward and visible sign of such consecration, give her especial advantage in obtaining access to the people we wish to evangelize. Moreover, the being so set apart gives her protection that a missionary without the garb would not have.

The work of the deaconess is so varied that it has already become a vital part of the many enterprises of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. "The Travelers' Aid" has her duties

at the railroad stations, in the large cities, to direct the tired stranger, to assist weary mothers with young children, to minister to those who are ill, and to protect defenseless young women and girls from the agents of the white slave trade.

The nurse deaconess does the work as only Christian love can do it which the Master especially commends in caring for the helpless sick and suffering; the pastor's aid looks up the otherwise overlooked and forgotten, and brings them into the Church and Sunday school; the visiting deaconess goes into streets and alleys, through tenements and "quarters" where no woman without the garb would be safe. The evangelistic deaconess gives herself to the work her name implies; the kindergartner to the little ones and so relieves overtired mothers, and each of all these women makes it her one work to lead people to Christ through her ministries in caring for the poor, the sick, and the little ones, in comforting the sorrowing, befriending the wandering, and turning eyes fast becoming sightless through sin toward the life-saving cross.

The Society has in its employ 271 licensed and consecrated deaconesses, unlicensed and students, 247. The deaconess Homes are located as follows:

Aldrich Memorial Home, Grand Rapids, Mich	1891
Baltimore Home, Baltimore, Md	1896
Bidwell Home, Des Moines, Ia	1896
Brooklyn Home, Brooklyn, N. Y	1891
Cleveland Home, Cleveland, O	1890
Colorado Conference Deaconess Home, Colorado Springs, Col	1897
Detroit Home, Detroit, Mich	1889
Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Utah	1895
Genesee Conference Home, Buffalo, N. Y	1890
Griffin Deaconess Home, Albany, N. Y	1899
Holloway Home, Bridgeport, O	1899
Martinsburg, W. Va	1906
Newark Deaconess Home, Newark, N. J	1900
New Haven Deaconess Home, New Haven, Conn	1905
Jersey City Deaconess Home, Jersey City, N. J	1897
Ohio Conference Deaconess Home, Columbus, O	1889
Philadelphia Deaconess Home, Philadelphia, Pa	1890
Pittsburg Deaconess Home, Pittsburg, Pa	1891
Portland Deaconess Home, Portland, Me	1902
Shesler Deaconess Home, Sioux City, Ia	1899
Southern California Home, Los Angeles, Cal	1896
Southern Illinois, East Saint Louis, Ill	1903
Southwest Kansas Home, Wichita, Kan	1898
Saint Paul, Minn	1907
Washington Deaconess Home, Washington, D. C	1902

For further details concerning this field see Supplementary Illustrated Pamphlet number ten.

TEMPERANCE

In 1905 a Bureau of Temperance was organized and the by-laws now provide that each auxiliary, district, and Conference shall have a temperance secretary, whose duty it shall be to circulate temperance literature, receive and make reports, and see that in all our missions the duty of total abstinence is taught and its practice insisted upon.

OUR LITERATURE

The organs of the Society, Woman's Home Missions and Children's Home Missions, are published monthly at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city. The former has a paid subscription list of 30,500, and the latter of 16,650. Besides these we have an extended catalogue of cards, leaflets, booklets, and books, which serve for inspiration and instruction. As information is inspiration an abundant distribution of literature is essential to enthusiasm. Over one million pages of leaflets have been distributed during the quadrennium, besides cards, postals, pictures, Thank-offering, and Day of Prayer services, programs, courses of reading, and many other appliances for awakening and sustaining interest.

Woman's Home Missions has turned into the treasury in the quadrennium $6,500, and the other publications $2,700.

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

The Constitution of the Woman's Home Missionary Society declares its purpose "to work in harmony with the Connectional Societies of the Church." This Society is glad to welcome the Board of Home Missions as a newly organized agency for the Master's service. We are especially interested, as the work of this Board, which has the same field as the Woman's Home Missionary Society, must of necessity hold an intimate relation to our own. The courtesies of the Secretaries of the Board have been marked in giving us places on their programs and accepting places on ours, as well as allowing us large use of their organ, The Christian Republic. We are stronger for their optimism and zeal, and gladly accord to them, with their large outlook and larger finances than we can command, the leadership in this great Home Missionary movement of our Church, while we pledge our coöperation in all practicable ways in the heroic but glorious enterprise of saving "America for Christ."

INTERDENOMINATIONAL HOME MISSION MOVEMENT

The desire for an "Interdenominational Study Course" on Home Missions, to complement the "United Study of Missions" for the Foreign Missionary Societies, took definite shape at an informal meeting in New York city in 1903. The first textbook, Under Our Flag, was ready for use in the fall of that

year. At that time the organization of a committee had been effected, the first meeting of which was held in Chattanooga, Tenn., October 30, 1903, representatives of three Home Missionary Societies of women being present. Officers and an editorial committee were elected, definite plans were made as to the scope and arrangement of text-books, and the subject of city work was selected for the second text-book.

Subsequent committee meetings have been held in Indianapolis, Ind. (October 14, 1905), and at Silver Bay, N. Y. (July 16, 1907).

At present the Committee includes representatives from nine national organizations of Home Mission women. Its text-books are Under Our Flag, Alice M. Guernsey, Methodist Episcopal Church; The Burden of the City, Isabelle Horton, Methodist Episcopal Church; Indian and Spanish Neighbors, Julia H. Johnston, Presbyterian Church; The Incoming Millions, Howard B. Grose, Baptist Church; Citizens of To-Morrow, Alice M. Guernsey, Methodist Episcopal Church.

As the result of conferences with the leaders of the Young People's Missionary Movement it is expected that the Home Mission auxiliary societies and the study classes of Young People will, in the ensuing years, select for study the same topics. The subject for next year's study is "The Frontier," the text-book to be prepared by Miss Katherine R. Crowell, Presbyterian; and the following year the "Negro Problem" will be considered in a book to be prepared by Miss Mary Helm, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Another development of the Interdenominational spirit among women of the various Home Missionary Societies has taken form in Interdenominational Summer Conferences for Home Missions. The first of these were held in the summer of 1907, at Winona Lake, Ind., and Silver Bay, N. Y. At Winona Lake the meetings were held in connection with a Summer Conference of Foreign Missionary workers, and a delightful spirit of unity was manifested in that Missions at home and abroad constituted but one subject of interest and study. At Silver Bay the Conference was parallel with the Sunday School Missionary Conference, held under the auspices of the Young People's Missionary Movement, and the two gatherings were mutually helpful.

In the summer of 1908 Conferences will be held at Winona Lake, Ind., Boulder, Col., and Northfield, Mass. Plans are under way for combining under one organization the various phases of Women's Interdenominational work for Home Missions.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk,
President.
Delia L. Williams,
Corresponding Secretary.

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